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1926-27 to 1928-29

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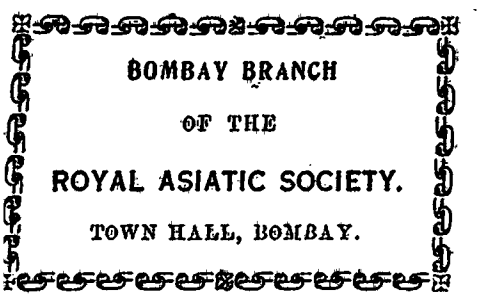

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OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

IN

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1926-27

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CHART 1.

The Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India. (*a*) During the last nine years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

(Private and Government).

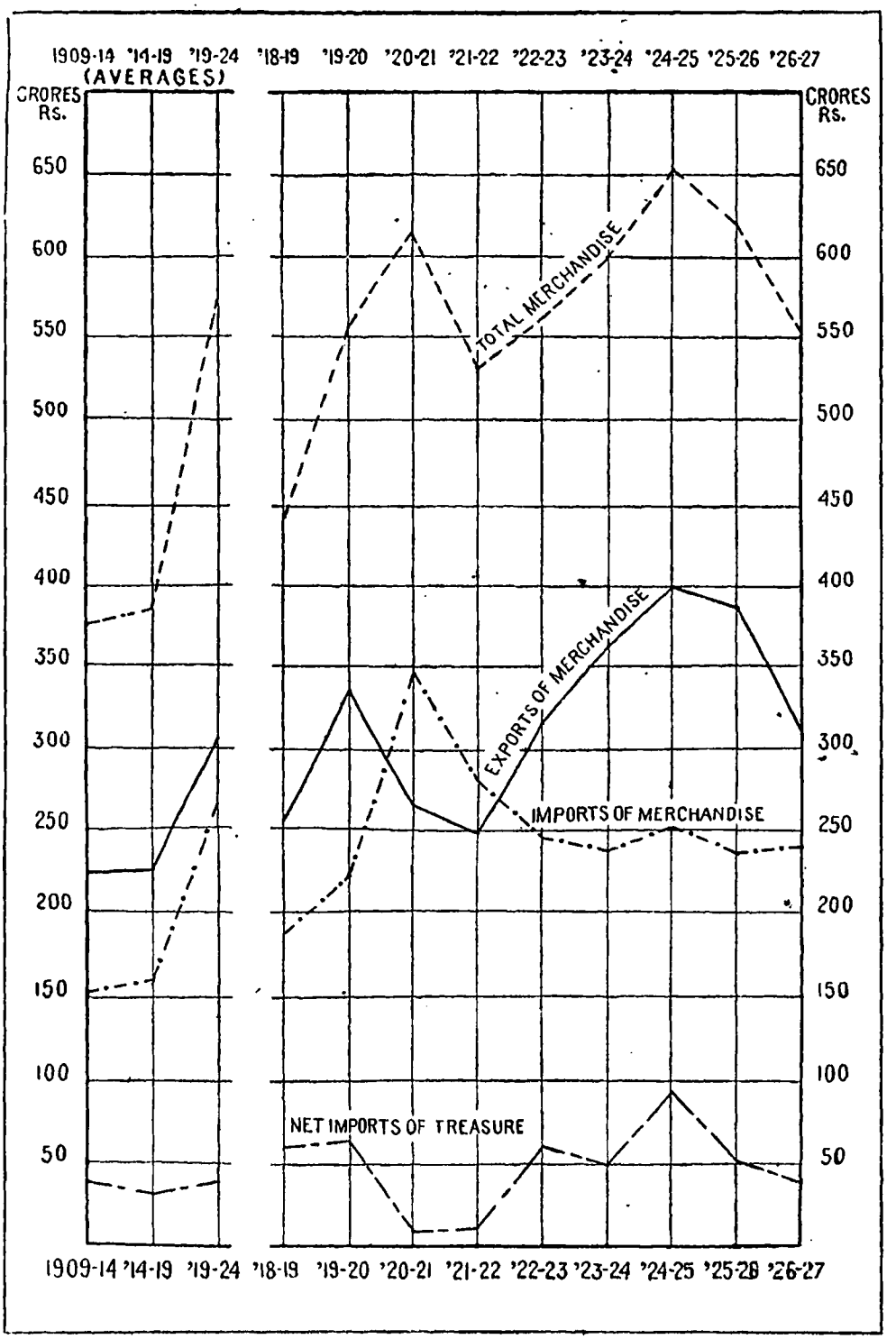


CHART 1.

The Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India. (*b*) During the 60 years (1864-69 to 1919-24). Quinquennial averages.

(Private and Government).

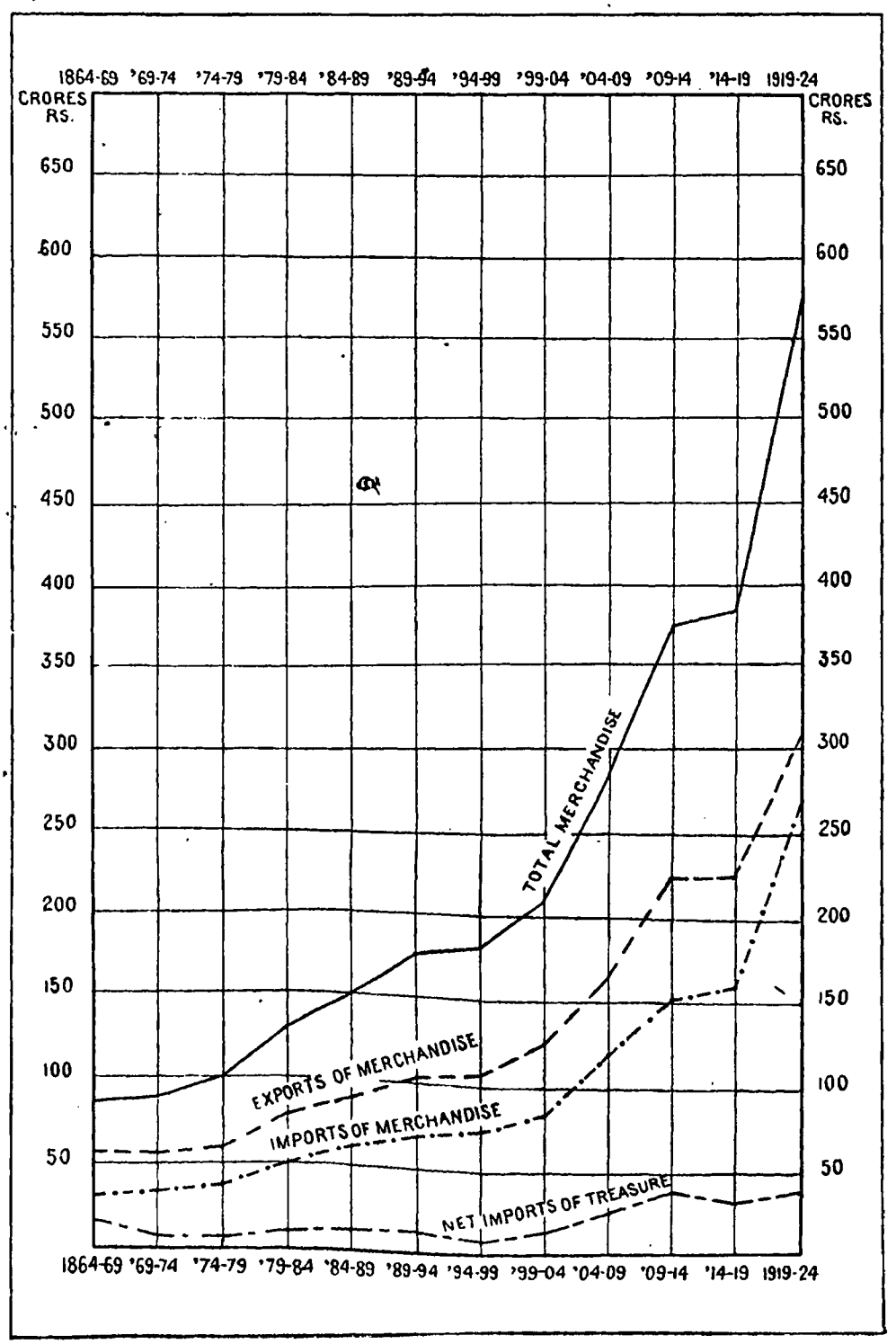


CHART 2.

(*a*) Variations in the values of principal articles in the Import trade of British India during the last nine years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

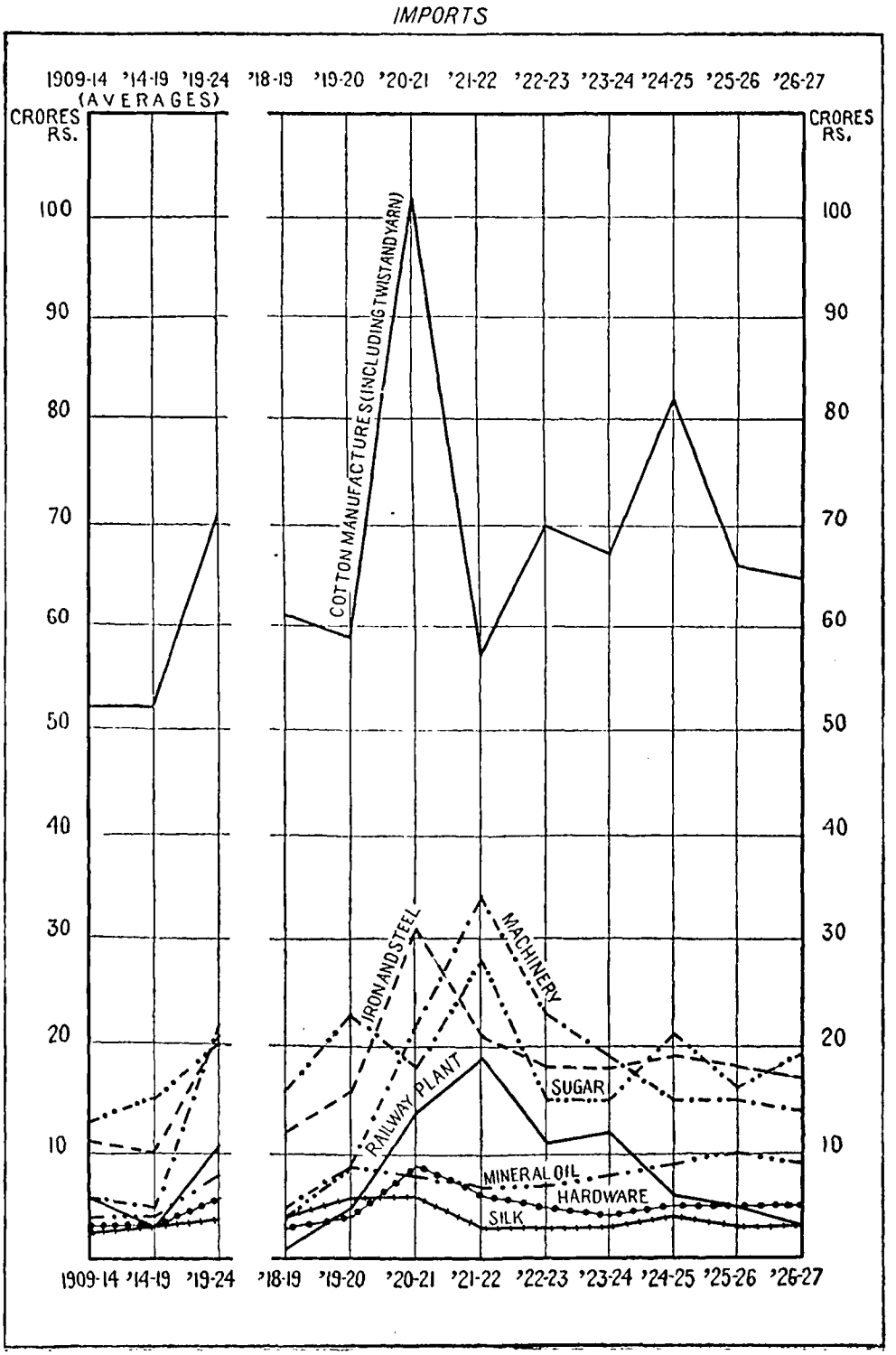


CHART 2.

(*b*) Variations in the values of principal articles in the Export trade of British India during the last nine years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

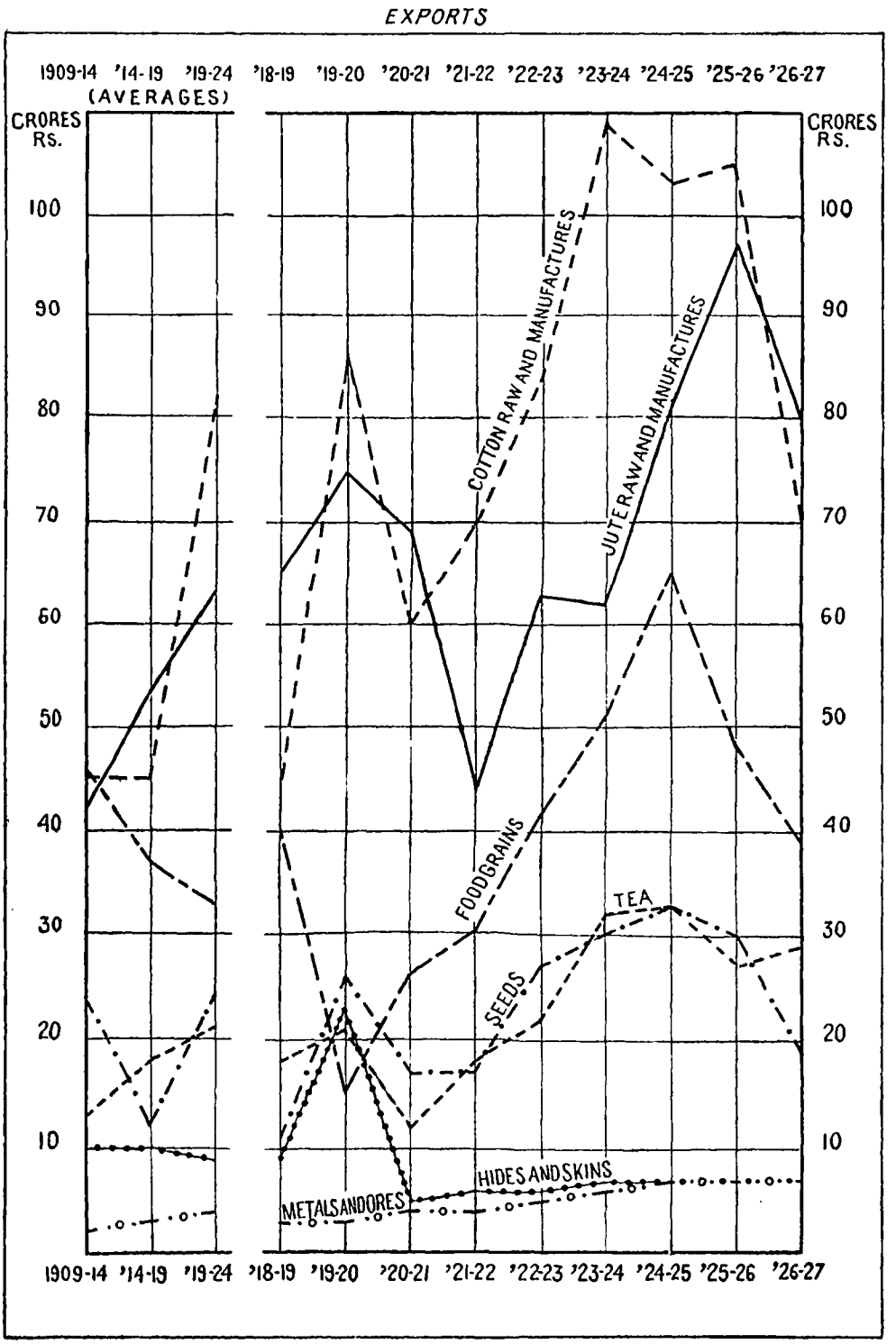


CHART 3.

Import and Export Trade of India (Private Merchandise only) and Excess of Exports over Imports.

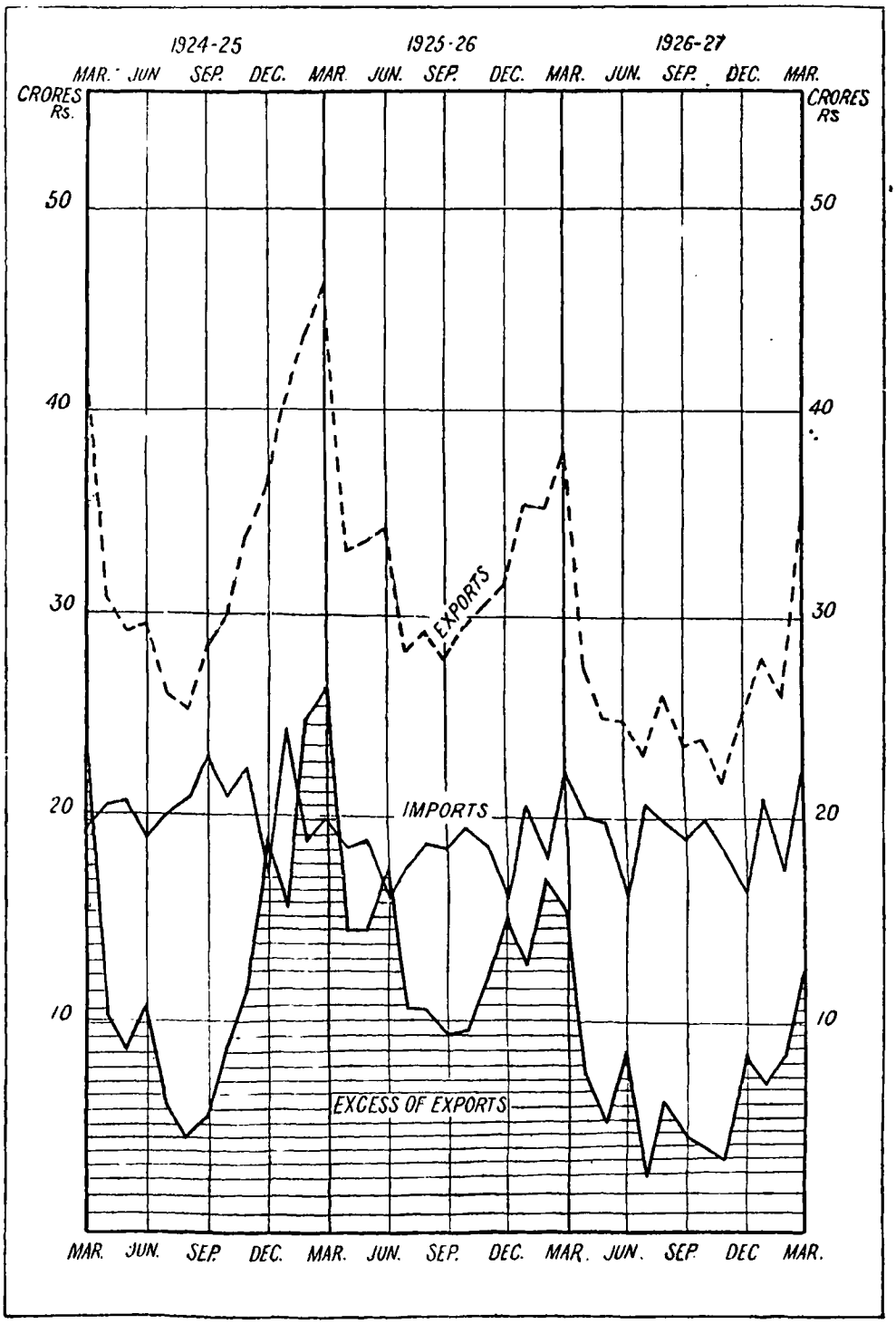
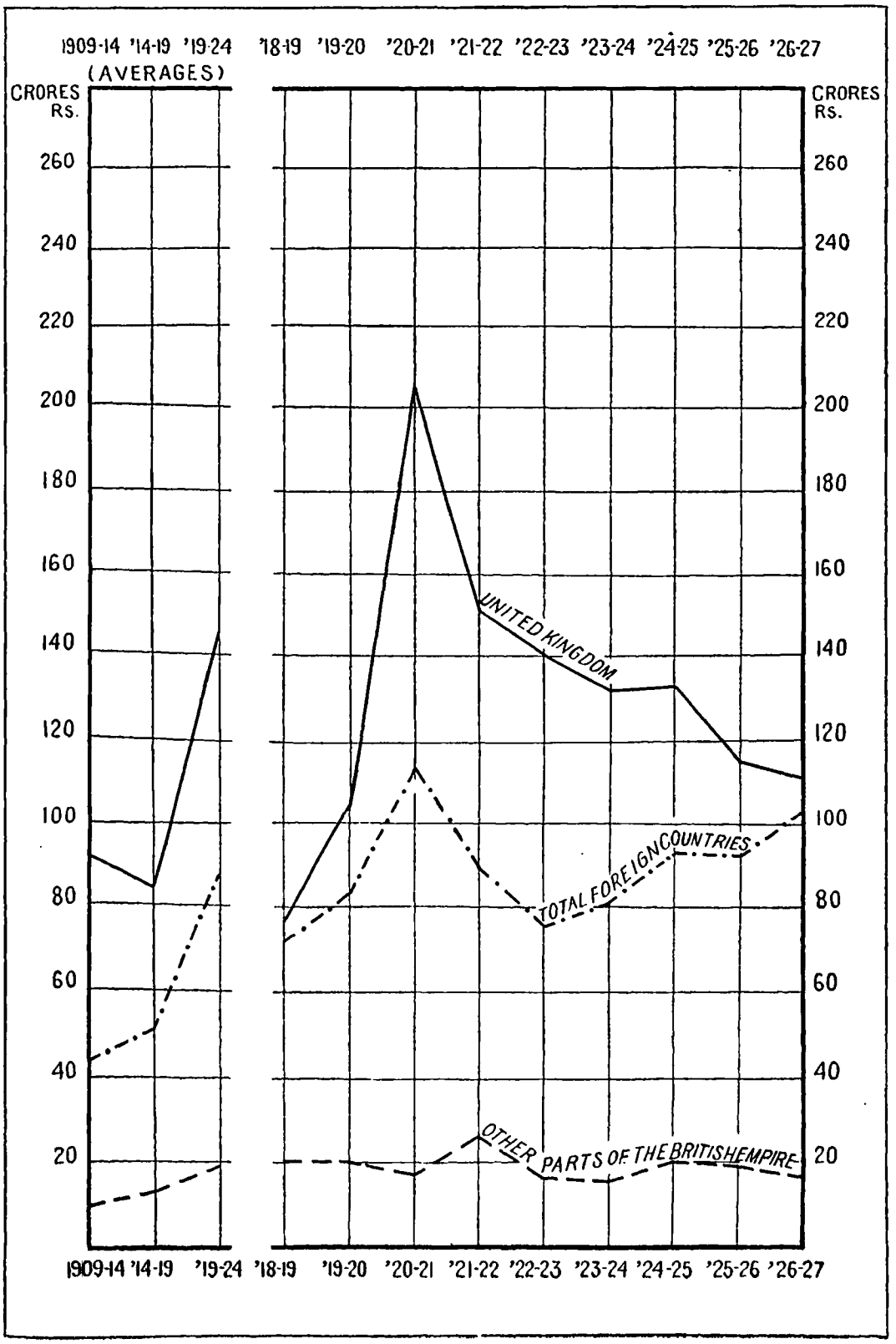


CHART 4.

(a) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last nine years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

(i)- IMPORTS



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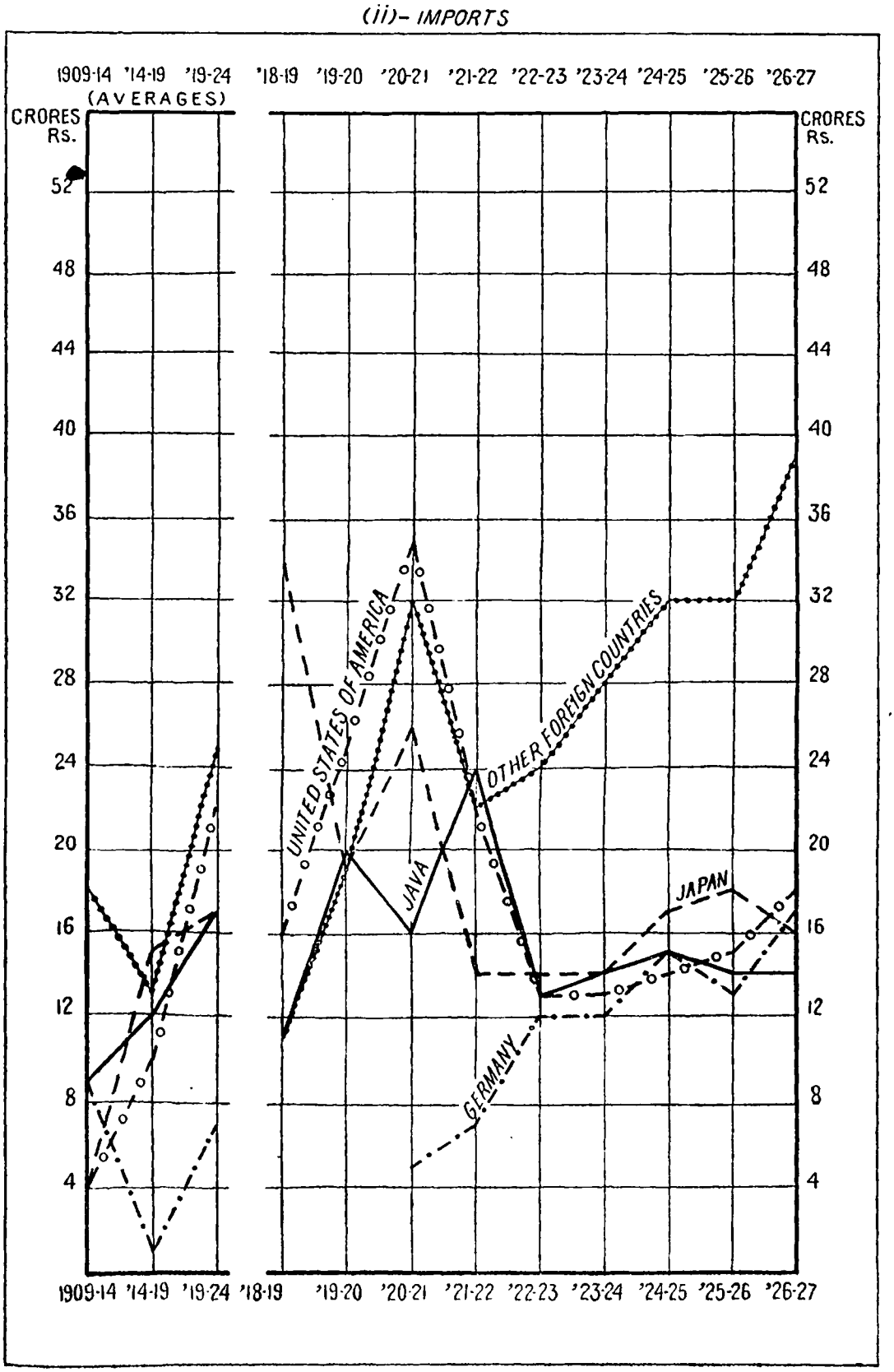


CHART 4.

(*b*) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last nine years as [compared with] averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

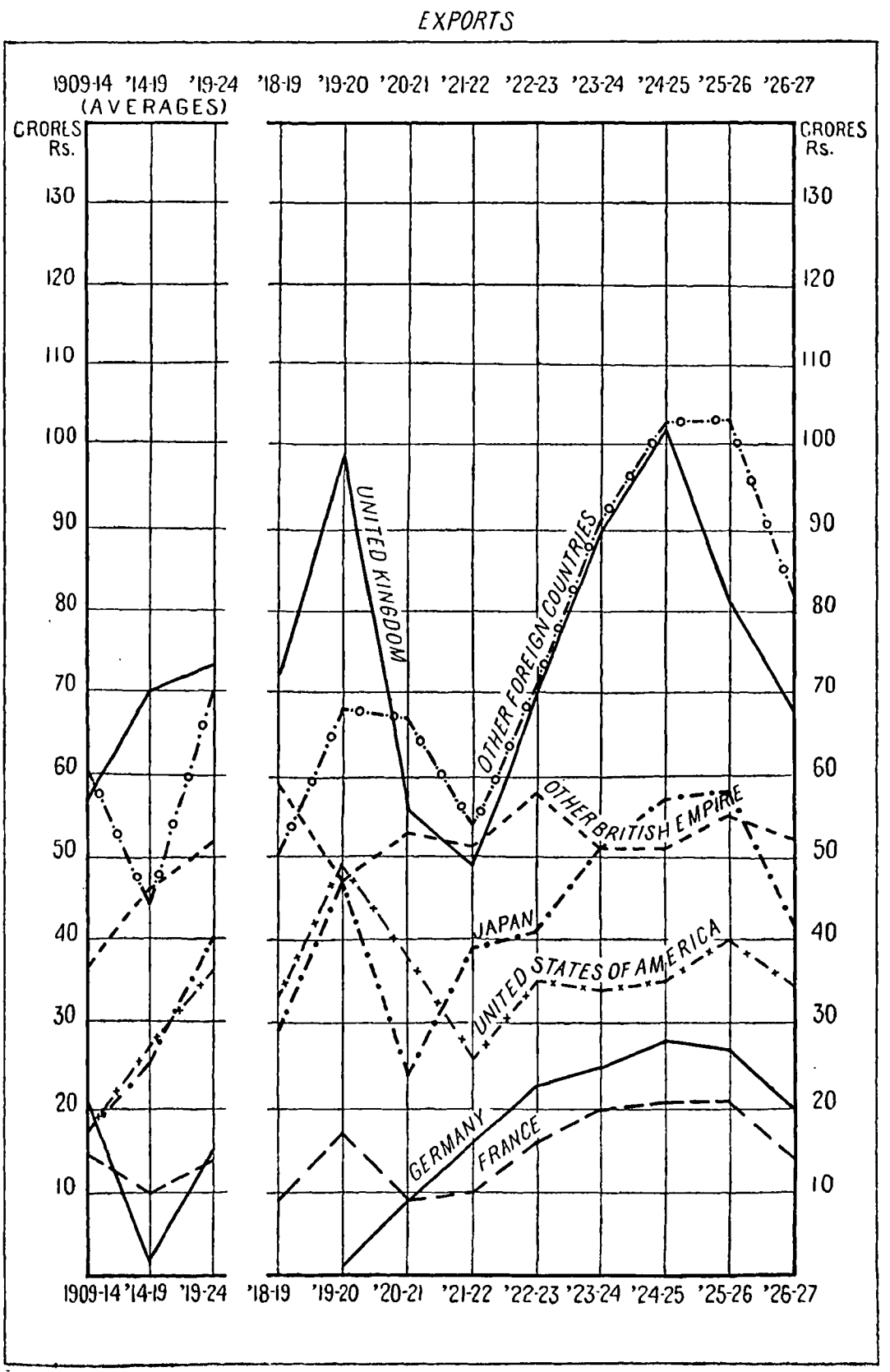


CHART 5.

Monthly fluctuations in the net Imports or net Exports of Gold, Silver and Treasure (on private account) during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

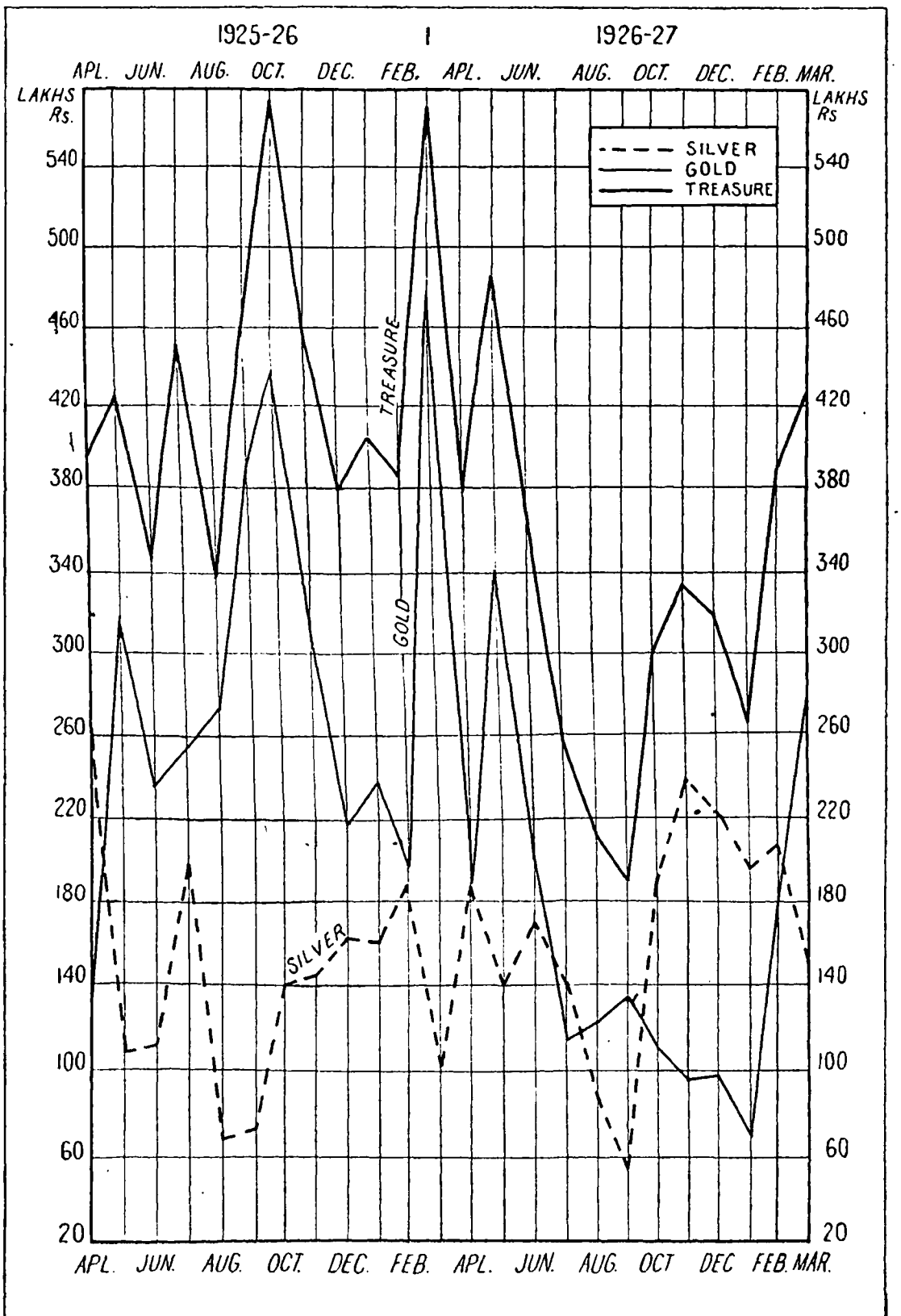


CHART 6.

Price per tola of English bar Gold in Bombay, price of Silver in London per Standard ounce and the Telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at or about the end of each month during the years 1925-26 and 1926-27.

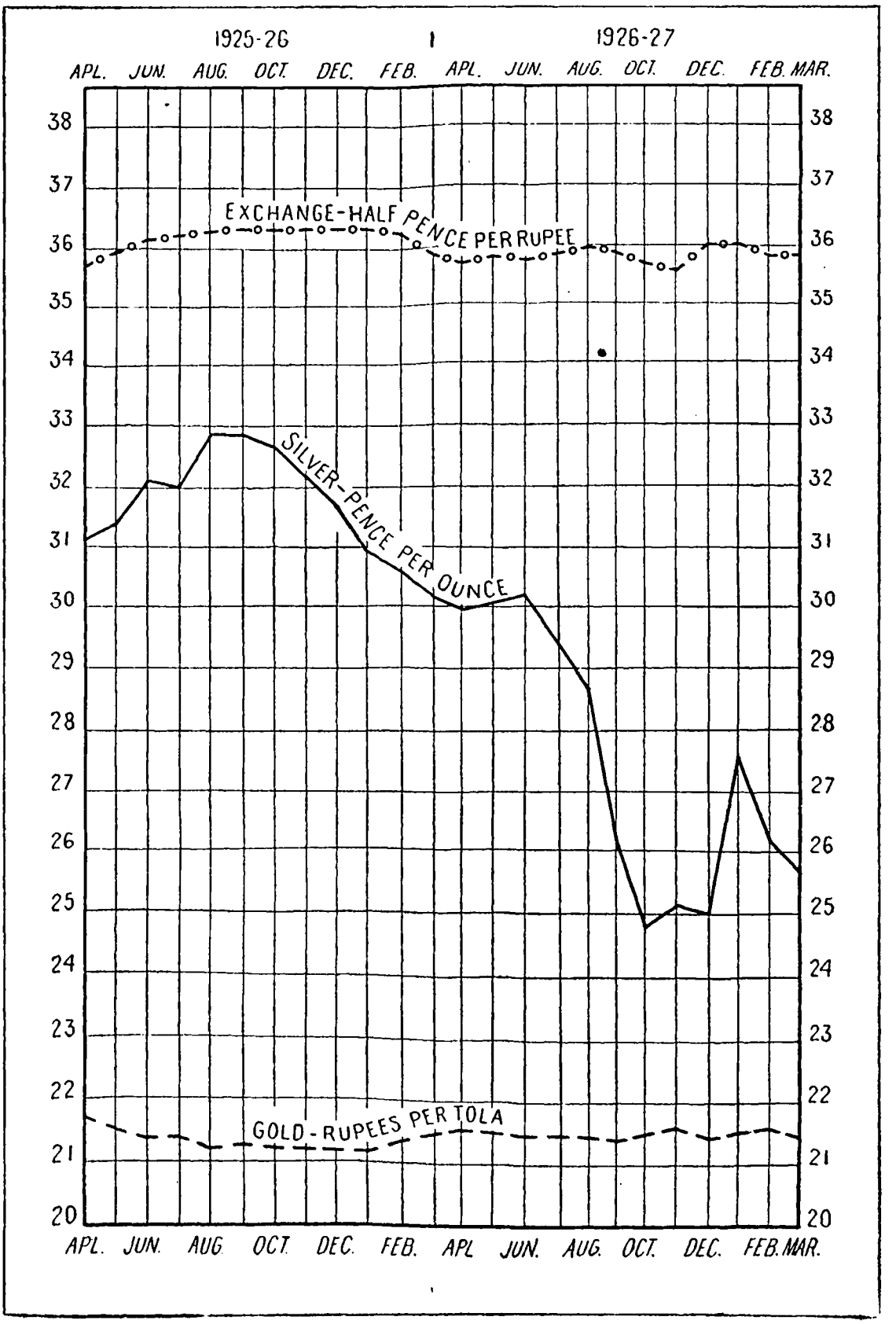


CHART 7.

(a) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the Import trade of British India during the last nine years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

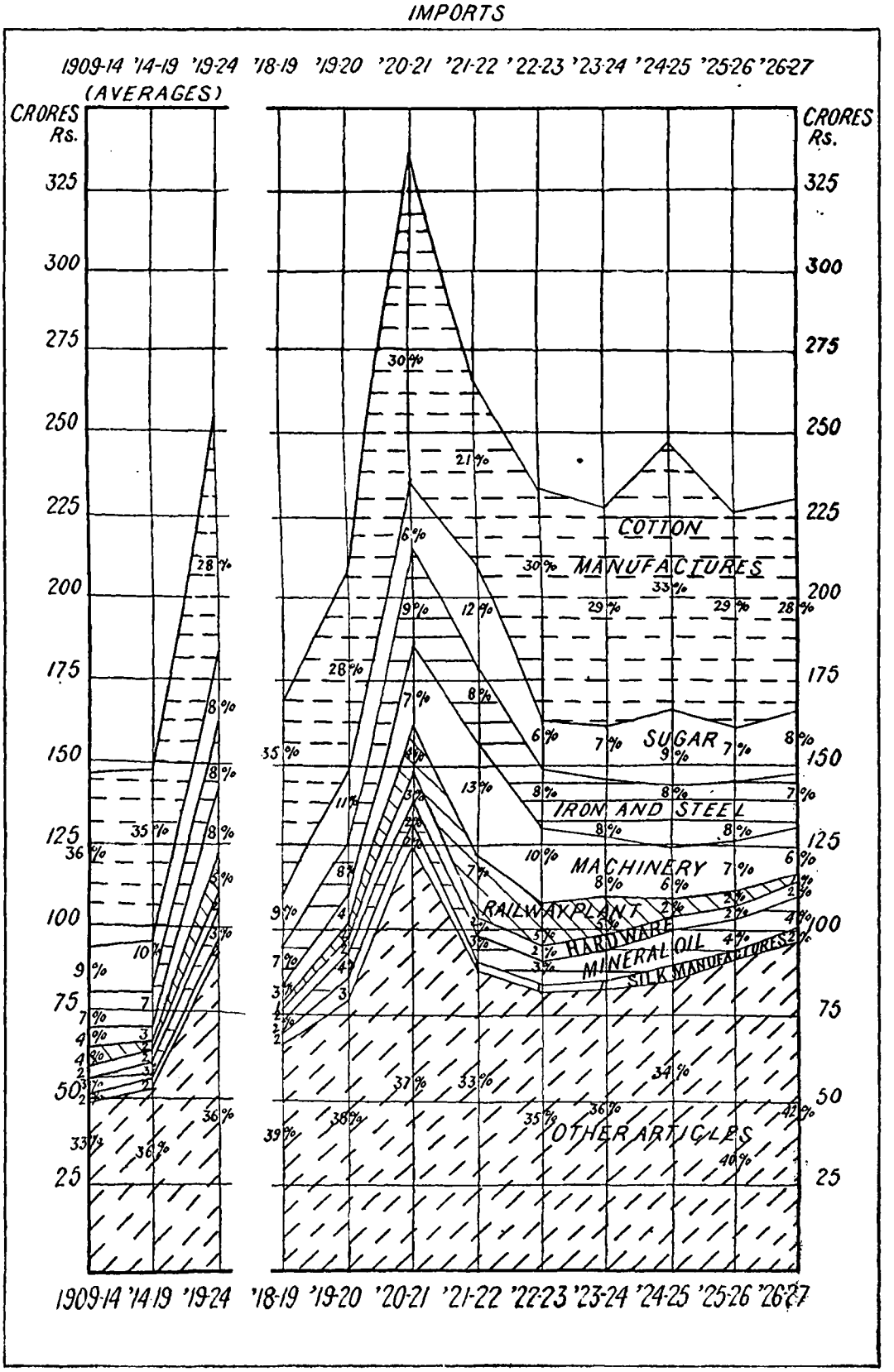


CHART 7.

(*b*) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the Export trade of British India during the last nine years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

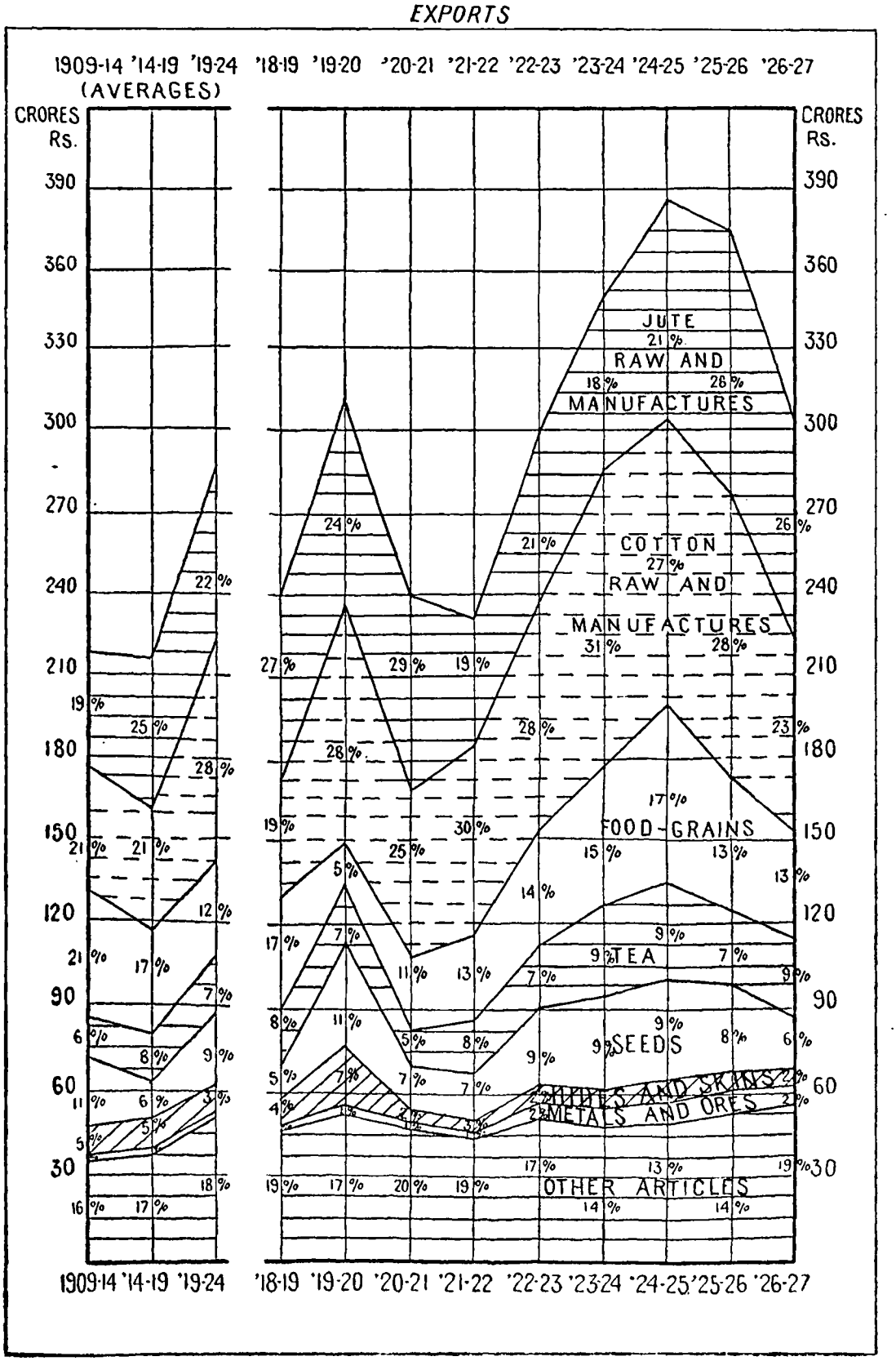


CHART 8.

(a) Variations in the shares of the principal Countries in the Import trade of British India during the last nine years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

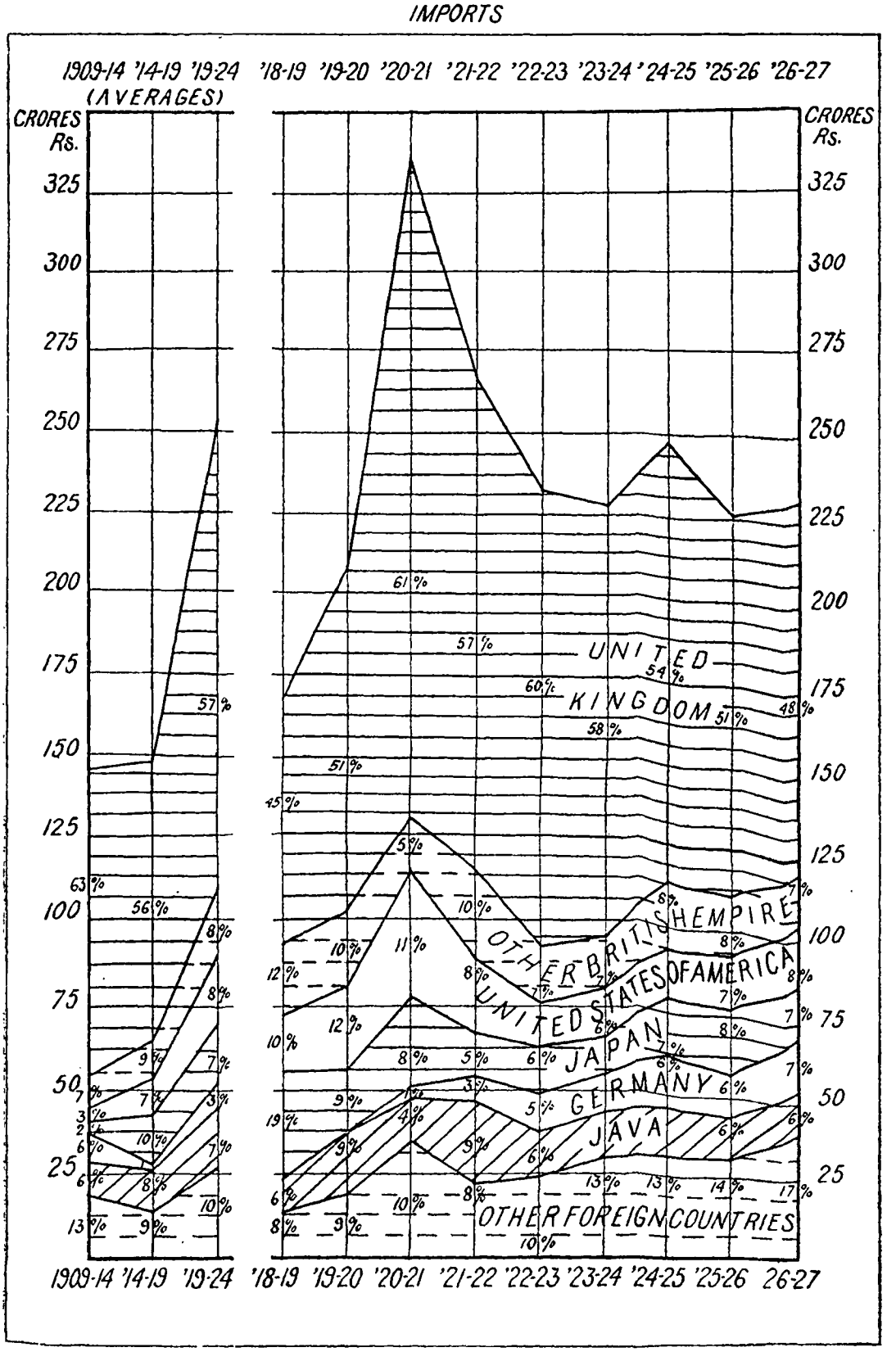


CHART 8.

(*b*) Variations in the shares of the principal Countries in the Export trade of British India during the last nine years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

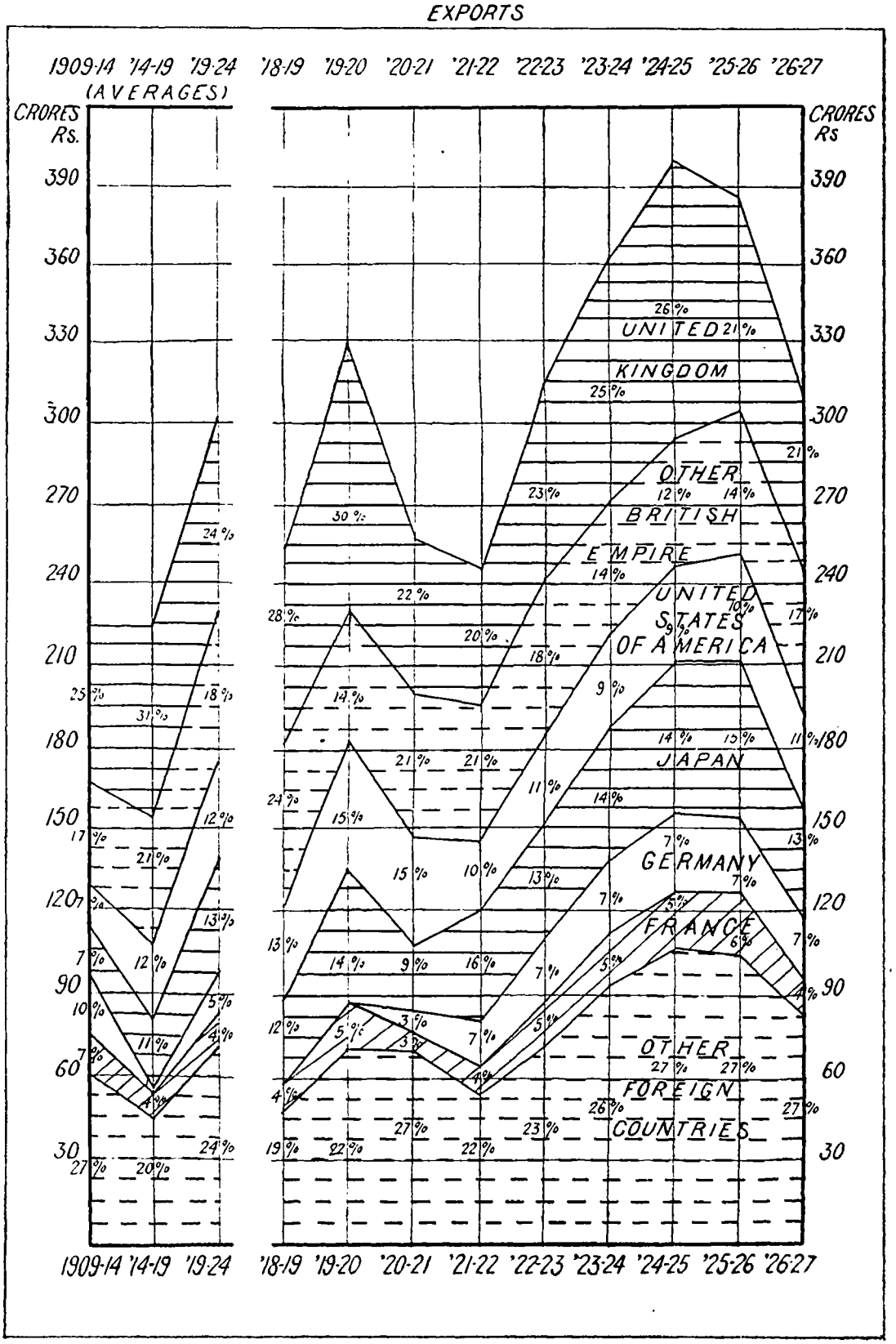


CHART 9.

Chart Showing prices &c.

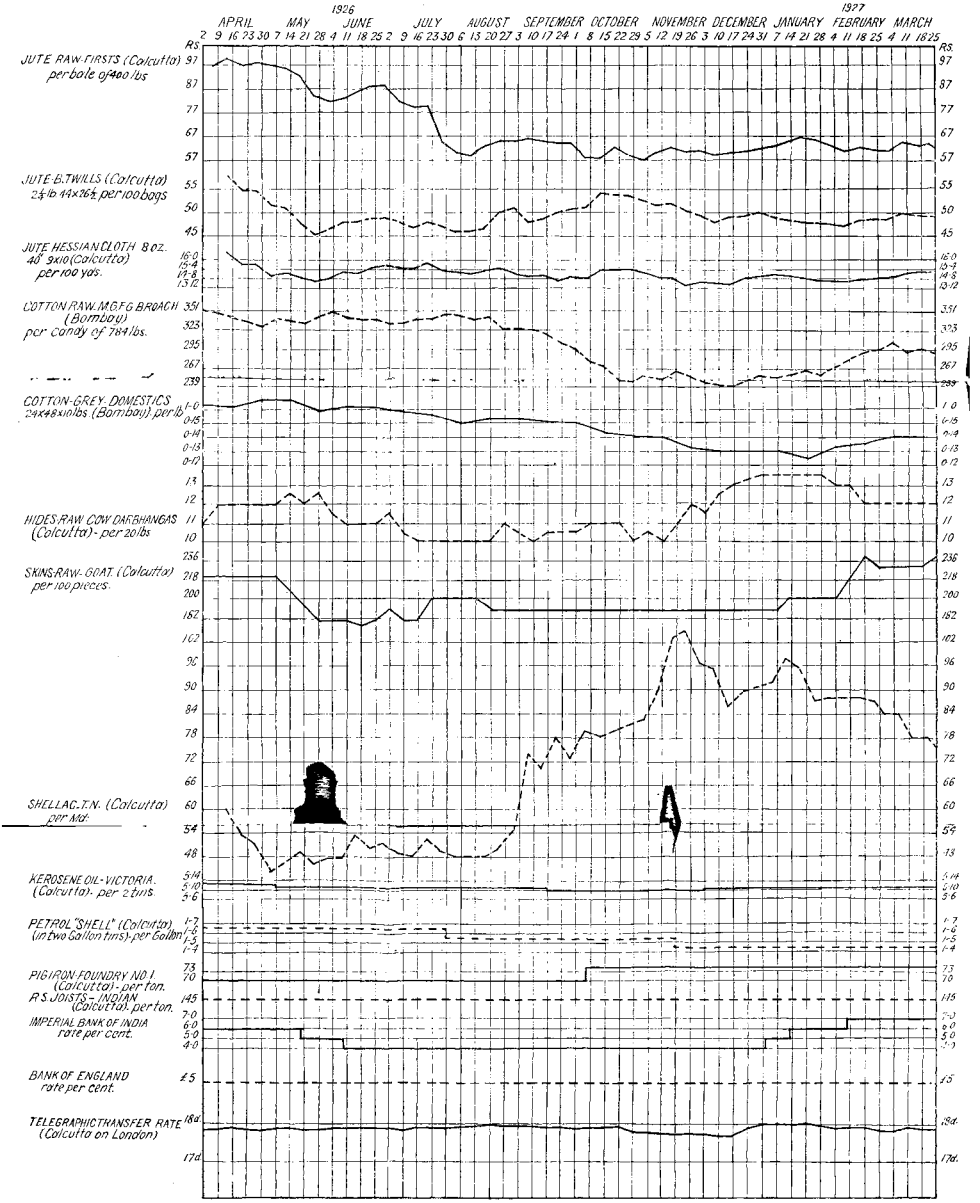
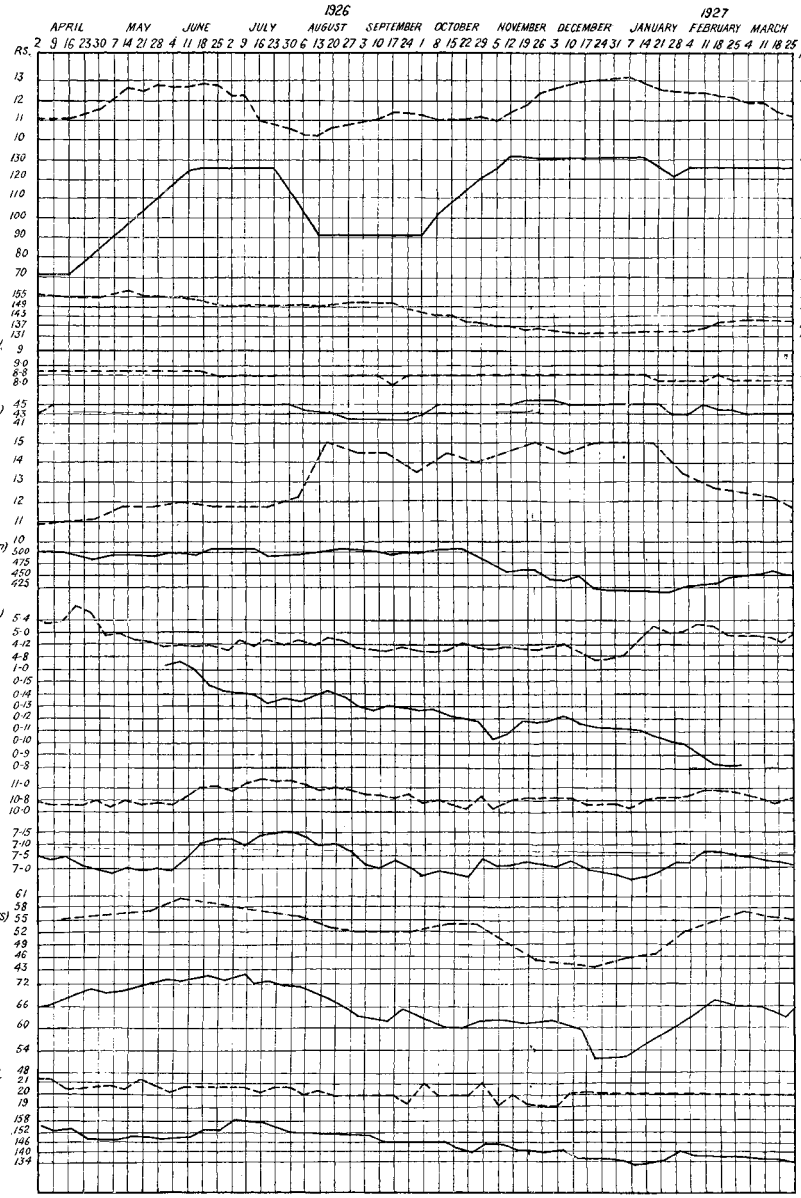

1926
1927
APRIL MAY JUNE JULY AUGUST SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER JANUARY FEBRUARY MARCH
JUTE RAW-FIRSTS (Calcutta) per bale of 400 lbs
JUTE B. TWILLS (Calcutta) 2¼ lb 44×36½ per 100 bags
JUTE HESSIAN CLOTH 8 oz. 40" 9x10 (Calcutta) per 100 yds.
COTTON RAW. M.G.F.G BROACH (Bombay) per candy of 784 lbs.
COTTON-GREY-DOMESTICS 24x48x10 lbs (Bombay) per lb
HIDES RAW COW DARBHANGAS (Calcutta) - per 20 lbs
SKINS RAW-GOAT (Calcutta) per 100 pieces.
SHELLAC-T.N. (Calcutta) per Md.
KEROSENE OIL-VICTORIA. (Calcutta) - per 2 tins.
PETROL "SHELL" (Calcutta) (in two Gallon tins) - per Gallon
PIG IRON-FOUNDRY NO. I. (Calcutta) - per ton.
R.S. JOISTS - INDIAN (Calcutta) per ton.
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA rate per cent.
BANK OF ENGLAND rate per cent.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER RATE (Calcutta on London)

CHART 9.

CHART SHOWING PRICES &c.


1926
1927
APRIL 2 9 16 23 30
MAY 7 14 21 28
JUNE 4 11 18 25
JULY 2 9 16 23 30
AUGUST 6 13 20 27
SEPTEMBER 3 10 17 24
OCTOBER 1 8 15 22 29
NOVEMBER 5 12 19 26
DECEMBER 3 10 17 24 31
JANUARY 7 14 21 28
FEBRUARY 4 11 18 25
MARCH 4 11 18 25
IMPORTS
SUGAR-JAVA T.M.O. (Calcutta) per B. Md.
Rs. 13 12 11 10
SALT-LIVERPOOL-(Calcutta) per 100 Mds.
130 120 110 100 90 80 70
CLOTH INDEX NOS. (Manchester) prices in July - 1914 = 100
155 149 143 137 131
RS. JOISTS (BASIS) British standard. (Calcutta) per Cwt.
9
MILD STEEL TEES-British std: (Calcutta)-per Cwt.
9·0 8·8 8·0
BAR IRON-BELGIAN NO. 2 (Bombay) per Candy of 746⅔ lbs.
45 43 41
PORTLAND CEMENT GILLINGHAM "Hand Brand" (Madras) per Cask
15 14 13 12 11
EXPORTS
RICE-BIG MILLS-Specials (Rangoon) per 100 baskets of 75 lbs. each.
10 500 475 450 425
WHEAT-WHITE-Punjab (Lyallpur) per Md.
5·4 5·0 4·12 4·8
TEA-SALES. Average (Calcutta) per lb.
1·0 0·15 0·14 0·13 0·12 0·11 0·10 0·9 0·8
LINSEED-BOLD (Bombay) per Cwt.
11·0 10·8 10·0
LINSEED-SMALL TO MEDIUM (Calcutta)-per B. Md:
7·15 7·10 7·5 7·0
GROUNDNUTS-Ordinary (Madras) per Candy of 529 lbs.
61 58 55 52 49 46 43
RAPESEED-TORIA 9% Admixture-(Karachi) per Candy of 656 lbs.
72 66 60 54
CASTOR OIL NO. 1 FINE PALE F.O.B. (Calcutta) per Md:
48 21 20 19
COCONUT OIL-WHITE (Cochin) per Candy of 654 lbs.
158 152 146 140 134

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REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1926-27.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General.

The importance to international trade of stability in national finances and currencies was given special prominence in the Review of the Trade of India for 1925-26 and a brief historical summary of the measures which had been taken to secure this end was outlined there. An indication was given showing (1) the countries which had been able to return to their pre-war standards, (2) the countries which had established gold currencies with new parities, and (3) the existence of a group of countries which so far had not found it possible to break away from paper currencies unrelated to gold. During the year under review further progress toward world-wide financial stability has been made and the fluctuations of currencies in relation to each other have been less violent, except in a few outstanding cases. Despite this tendency toward a return to financial stability the main problem in international trade is still the financial one, and its solution would appear to depend on the attitude which will be adopted by various countries toward the international financial relations resulting from the war and still outstanding. Most of the impediments in the way of expansion of international trade, such as tariff barriers, rapidly changing tariff rates, prohibitions, unstable currencies, contraction of credit, of production and of purchasing power, etc., can be traced back to this international financial problem and until this problem is solved it is difficult to visualize any healthy and steady world-wide expansion of industry and trade.

Of the events outside India which have a bearing on trade the following are among those of greater importance, either temporarily or permanently, to India during the year.

Coal strike in Great Britain.—The effects of the coal strike were naturally greatest in the United Kingdom but they were felt in most other countries trading with the United Kingdom. Coal, iron and steel, and machinery in normal times move from the United Kingdom and European countries to other parts of the world and grain, wool, sugar, rice, oilseeds, and timber flow to Great Britain and the countries of Western Europe. Great Britain usually exports over 50 million tons of coal per annum and the cessation of these coal exports upset the balance of overseas commerce. The results of the coal strike can be seen in the trade statistics of almost all countries. In India's overseas trade for 1926-27 they are obvious in the large falls in imports into India of iron and steel and other metals, of machinery, railway plant and rolling stock, to mention only a few more important items. Regarding India's export trade the strike was, to some extent, responsible for a decrease in the export of certain raw materials. In common with other coal producing countries India's exports of coal increased temporarily during the period of the strike and some of the markets then secured have been retained.

The Imperial Conference of 1926.—In October of the year under review the Imperial Conference assembled again after a period of three years.

General.

While at the meetings in 1923 considerable attention had been given to questions of tariffs within the Empire, at the Conference of 1926 such subjects as transport, communications, research and marketing occupied positions of much greater prominence. On the economic side of the activities of the Conference increased emphasis was laid on the principle that increased purchasing power in a country depends very largely on increased export sales and that between various parts of the Empire the process of buying and selling must be mutual in order to be expansive. In regard to Industrial Research recommendations were made in favour of the strenuous prosecution and publication of investigations along many lines of applied science.

The formation of the Empire Marketing Board.—The Empire Marketing Board was set up by the British Government in 1926 to further the marketing of Empire produce in the United Kingdom and to advise the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs on the expenditure of a grant of £1,000,000 a year placed by Parliament at his disposal for that purpose. Its establishment was recommended by the Imperial Economic Committee—a body responsible to all the Governments of the Empire. The principal objective of the Empire Marketing Board is to increase mutual buying and selling between the various parts of the Empire, and the approach to this goal will be by the spread of information regarding the products of the various partners in the Empire, supplemented by financing scientific research in any part of the Empire where such research promises Empire agricultural development.

International Economic Conference.—Although this Conference held its meetings beyond the period under review most of the preparatory work fell within 1926-27. The important features of the work of the Conference are the resolutions on the tariff question and the changed attitude toward the economic importance of agriculture among world problems. As regards the tariff question, in the words of the President of the Conference, " the essential conclusion which emerges from the discussion in this field is that the Conference declares, 'that the time has come to put an end to the increase in tariffs and to move in the opposite direction.' " Further when dealing with agriculture the President again said that " perhaps the most important outcome of the agricultural discussions is the realisation of the essential interdependence of agriculture, industry and commerce; that in the words of the report, 'it would be vain to hope that one could enjoy lasting prosperity independently of the others.' "

Among the many important events in India during the year the following are worthy of notice as being vital to India's foreign trade.

Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance.—The Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance was issued during the year. The principal recommendations were (1) the adoption of a gold bullion standard, (2) the formation of a Central Reserve Bank, and (3) the stabilisation of the rupee at one shilling and six pence. The third recommendation, *viz.*, stabilisation of the rupee at one shilling and six pence, was accepted by the Legislative Assembly on the 22nd March and by the Council of State on the 25th March, 1927. The legislation necessary to give effect to the recommendation of the Commission for the establishment of a Reserve Bank is at present under consideration in draft form by a select committee of the two houses.

General.

Royal Commission on Agriculture.—The Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture met during the year under review and began taking evidence on the questions referred to it. The volume of material already collected is very large and the work of the Commission will continue into the year 1927-28.

Total Exports and Imports.—The value of total exports of merchandise amounted to R309 crores as compared with R385 crores in 1925-26, showing a reduction of about 20 per cent. The most important factor that contributed to this decrease was the heavy fall in the world prices of raw materials, particularly of cotton and jute. On the other hand, the value of imports showed some slight expansion, being valued at R231 crores as against R226 crores in the preceding year, an increase of approximately 2 per cent.

Normally about three-fourths of India's imports consist of manufactured articles, while raw materials including foodstuffs bear about the same proportion to her total exports. In 1926-27 manufactured goods accounted for a lower proportion of her imports (*viz.*, 72·8 per cent as compared with 74·3 per cent in the preceding year and 76·6 per cent in the pre-war period) and a higher proportion of her exports (*viz.*, 28·3 per cent as compared with 23·9 per cent in 1925-26 and 23·1 per cent in the pre-war period).

Imports.—The principal features of the import trade of the year are summarized below. Imports of cotton piecegoods increased by 224 million yards or 14 per cent in quantity to 1,788 million yards, while in value the corresponding increase was only of R51 lakhs or 1 per cent. White goods rose from R16 crores to R17½ crores and coloured goods from nearly R16 crores to R17¼ crores, while grey goods, notwithstanding an increase of 39 million yards in quantity, fell from R22 crores to R19⅜ crores. Imports of cotton twist and yarn were valued at R6⅜ crores against R7¼ crores in the preceding year. The imports of sugar increased by 15 per cent in quantity from 805,000 tons to 924,000 tons and by 21 per cent in value from R16 crores to R19 crores. In iron and steel the quantity imported decreased by 4 per cent from 884,000 tons to 845,000 tons and the value by 7 per cent from R18 crores to R16¾ crores. Machinery and millwork declined from R15 crores to R14 crores. The imports of railway plant and rolling-stock on private account receded from R5 crores to R3¼ crores. Imports of hardware and motor cars were valued at R5 crores and R3 crores respectively, as in the preceding year. Mineral oils fell away from 200 million gallons to 183 million gallons in quantity and from R10 crores to R9 crores in value. The value of imported provisions rose from R4⅔ crores to R5½ crores. Alizarine and aniline dyes increased in quantity from 10⅓ million lbs. to 15 million lbs. while in value there was an advance by R27 lakhs to R1,70 lakhs. A larger quantity of foreign cotton was absorbed during the year, 45,700 tons valued at R5 crores against 17,500 tons valued at R3⅔ crores in the preceding year. Imports of liquors and paper were valued at R3,53 lakhs and R2,78 lakhs showing increases of R19 lakhs and R26 lakhs respectively over imports in the preceding year.

Exports.—On the export side the total value of raw cotton and cotton manufactures exported fell from R105 crores to R70 crores. Raw cotton declined by 24 per cent in quantity from 745,000 tons to 569,000 tons and by 38 per cent in value from R95 crores to R58⅔ crores. Raw jute increased in quantity by 9 per cent from 647,000 tons to 708,000 tons but, as the previous

year's high range of prices was not maintained, decreased in value by 29 per cent from R38 crores to R26¾ crores. Exports of gunny bags and gunny cloth also increased in quantity, while the value realised fell. The total value of raw jute and jute manufactures shipped fell from R97 crores to R80 crores. Exports of foodgrains fell from 3,063,000 tons to 2,429,000 tons in quantity and from R48 crores to R39 crores in value. Shipments of rice fell from 2,549,000 tons valued at R39⅔ crores to 2,035,000 tons valued at nearly R33 crores and of wheat from 212,000 tons valued at R3⅔ crores to 176,000 tons valued at R2¾ crores. Exports of barley and pulse also decreased. Tea showed an improvement, shipments increasing in quantity by 23 million lbs. and in value by R2 crores to 349 million lbs. valued at R29 crores. The total quantity of oilseeds exported again decreased by 412,000 tons to 838,000 tons while the value of the shipments fell by R10½ crores to R19 crores.

Course of India's Foreign Trade.—The following figures have been compiled to show the values of imports and exports of merchandise on the basis of the declared values in 1913-14. These statistics are necessarily approximate, but they are sufficiently accurate to afford a fairly reliable measure of the course of trade:—

(In crores of Rupees)

	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Imports	183	101	142	124	138	120	137	143	156
Exports	244	198	172	182	214	240	250	246	228
TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE EXCLUDING RE-EXPORTS.	427	299	314	306	352	360	387	389	384

It will be observed that during the year 1926-27 the export trade was less active than in the three preceding years when it had either approached or regained the pre-war level. The import trade, on the other hand, recorded a distinct advance. A comparison of the values given in the preceding table with the actually recorded values for each year gives the following index numbers for imports and exports :—

	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Imports	100	206	237	214	169	190	180	158	148
Exports	100	158	140	127	140	145	154	152	132

These figures show that the general level of prices for exports was distinctly lower than imports; this partly explains why the import trade is still a good way off from the pre-war level. The figures for 1925-26 show that an approximation in price levels took place in that year, but the figures against imports and exports for 1926-27 show that the margin has again increased.

Balance of trade.—The balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India which reached the record figure of R161 crores in 1925-26 fell to R79 crores in the year under review. As might be expected therefore there was a contraction in India's absorption of the precious metals, the net imports of treasure being R39 crores against R52 crores in the preceding year. The net imports of gold amounted to nearly R19½ crores or R15½ crores less than in 1925-26 while the net imports of silver showed a small increase of R3 crores from R17 crores to R20 crores owing to reduced shipments of white metal to China.

Index Numbers.—The trend of prices in India and abroad, particularly in the United Kingdom, Japan and America, India's three best customers, was,

Index Numbers of wholesale Prices in Calcutta.

(Prices in July 1914 = 100).

Period	Food grains		Sugar	Tea	Other Food Articles	Oilseeds	Oil, Mustard	Textiles					Hides and skins	Metals	Other raw and manufactured articles	Building Materials (Teak-wood)	All Commodities
	Cereals	Pulses						Jute, raw	Jute Manufactures	Cotton, raw	Cotton Manufactures	Other Textiles (Wool and Silk)					
1914 End of July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915, Annual Average	115	122	164	115	121	81	78	68	109	89	97	94	102	120	128	99	112
1916 „ „	106	107	184	114	146	85	71	80	129	121	134	114	118	186	155	80	128
1917 „ „	92	96	189	95	185	83	71	65	138	174	203	129	112	266	183	103	145
1918 „ „	110	119	180	95	226	104	104	75	219	309	298	145	96	301	184	143	178
1919 „ „	163	180	268	105	206	198	161	115	175	230	295	149	184	236	192	137	196
1920 „ „	154	166	407	78	184	173	128	104	149	153	325	162	147	238	231	138	201
1921 „ „	145	160	270	100	157	135	108	83	105	143	280	142	108	237	242	146	178
1922 „ „	137	152	221	159	186	147	116	110	144	191	239	162	120	175	235	131	176
1923 „ „	114	112	246	206	222	138	100	90	138	244	221	163	135	165	207	120	172
1924 „ „	123	114	239	205	217	144	107	102	159	272	229	146	124	162	193	103	173
1925 „ „	136	128	179	180	184	146	113	154	177	205	210	132	104	131	165	119	159
1926 „ „	140	149	178	180	163	134	117	120	147	147	173	119	113	140	141	132	148
1926, April	139	140	180	203	153	133	111	146	155	148	182	118	121	142	133	132	149
May	137	139	189	203	149	133	111	123	136	143	183	112	105	139	133	132	146
June	143	141	187	182	154	133	121	126	141	149	177	112	104	138	136	132	147
July	146	147	173	165	164	137	120	93	135	158	170	117	113	137	134	132	145
August	148	148	175	173	166	138	124	95	133	162	170	119	112	141	132	112	147
September	139	159	177	162	163	131	120	88	138	157	168	124	107	136	142	132	146
October	140	157	176	150	157	133	124	86	146	136	161	127	107	135	145	132	144
November	139	162	182	158	165	132	124	87	133	121	154	127	109	139	157	132	146
December	133	160	186	153	169	137	124	80	143	119	153	124	118	138	152	132	146
1927, January	143	155	184	140	165	141	114	93	139	127	156	122	117	138	149	132	146
February	142	156	190	138	167	143	120	91	139	150	163	128	123	140	150	141	148
March	141	155	176	138	166	134	118	93	145	148	163	127	119	138	145	146	146

on the whole, downward, in spite of large increases in the prices of certain commodities affected by the coal strike in the United Kingdom. The influence of the coal strike was, however, offset by the fall in prices of raw cotton and textile goods. The "Statist" wholesale price index number fell from 125·5 to 123·6, the Bank of Japan from 238·9 to 226·6 and in the United States of America the Bradstreet's index number from 12·9 to 12·5. The index number of wholesale prices in Calcutta fell from 149 to 146. The table on the preceding page shows the index numbers of the wholesale prices of staple commodities in Calcutta. Taking the averages for the calendar year 1926, it will be seen that among imports, sugar stood at 178, cotton manufactures at 173, and metals at 140. On the export side tea shows 180, cereals 140, pulses 149, while other important commodities of export were on a much lower level than in the preceding year—raw cotton 147, raw jute 120, jute manufactures 147 and oilseeds 134. Hides and skins showed an advance from 104 to 113. The maximum for all commodities was 149 and the minimum 144 which gives a smaller range of variation than in the years immediately preceding the one under review.

Rupee Exchange.—The sterling value of the rupee was in the neighbourhood of 1*s.* 6*d.* throughout the year, the highest and lowest quotation for telegraphic transfers on London being 1*s.* $6\frac{1}{32}$*d.* and 1*s.* $5\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, respectively. At times, however, the rate showed a tendency to weaken and on one occasion in December, 1926, the Government of India had to resort to selling sterling on London, to keep rates on the 1*s.* 6*d.* basis. These sales amounted to £1,425,000 during the year and were made at the rate of 1*s.* $5\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to the rupee.

Bank Rate.—In the money market, conditions were exceptionally easy throughout the greater part of the year. In the beginning of the year the Imperial Bank of India rate stood at 6 per cent but dropped to 5 per cent on the 20th May. For the six months from June to the end of December the rate remained at 4 per cent. Thereafter seasonal demands for money combined with special reasons for hesitancy in the exchange market led to a gradual rise in the Bank rate to 7 per cent on the 9th February 1927, which was maintained until the close of the year.

Government of India Paper.—The following figures which compare the price and yield per cent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Government of India paper on or about 1st April during the past twelve years show how greatly India's credit has improved within recent years.

	Price	Yield per cent
	Rs. a.	
1916	81 4	4·3
1917	69 0	5·1
1918	67 0	5·2
1919	71 0	4·9
1920	60 0	5·8
1921	56 0	6·2
1922	55 8	6·3
1923	61 0	5·7
1924	67 0	5·2
1925	67 14	5·2
1926	74 6	4·7
1927	78 11	4·4

General.

Freight Rates.—Shipping freights were abnormal during the year owing to shortage of coal during many months as a result of the British coal strike and the demand for tonnage to convey coal to the United Kingdom. Taking the year 1913 as a basis, the "Economist" index number of whole-cargo charter rates was 119 in March 1927 as compared with 90 in March 1926, 107 in March 1925, and 122 in March 1924. Indian rates are given in table No. 52.

Tariff Changes.—Certain minor changes in the tariff were introduced with effect from April 1926, such as the removal of the import duty on stick or seed lac and hay-presses, the reduction of the rates of duty on saccharine and saccharine tablets and on certain items of textile machinery, and the imposition of specific duties in place of *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent on portland cement and on mineral oils used for batching and for lubrication. These were fully dealt with in last year's review. The improvement in financial position has enabled the Government of India to effect important reductions in customs duties with effect from 1st March 1927. The import duty on motor cars has been reduced from 30 per cent to 20 per cent *ad valorem* and on tyres from 30 per cent to 15 per cent with a view to encouraging the development of motor transport in India. The import duty of 15 per cent on rubber seeds and stumps has been abolished at the special representation of the Government of Burma, in order to assist rubber cultivation. The export duty of R1-8 per 100 lbs. on tea has also been abolished and measures have been taken to compensate for the loss of revenue arising therefrom by making the whole of the non-agricultural income of the tea companies liable to income-tax. On the other hand, the import duty on unmanufactured tobacco has been raised from R1 to R1-8 per lb. The other important changes introduced were made in pursuance of the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927, which was enacted on the recommendations of the Tariff Board.

Tariff Board's Report on the Steel Industry in India.—The Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1924, which granted protection to the Indian steel industry, was due to expire on the 31st March 1927. As provided in that Act, the Tariff Board was directed to make a fresh enquiry as to the necessity for further continuance of protection, and the degree of protection required. They accordingly made a very careful examination of the whole position in 1926 and submitted a report to the Government of India recommending the continuance of protection on certain lines for a further period of seven years. The system of bounties was to be abolished and the protection was to be afforded by means of customs duties only. The Board proposed a double scale of duties, a basic duty fixed with reference to the price of British steel and leviable on steel coming from all countries, and an additional duty based on the difference between British and continental prices and leviable on non-British steel only. In their opinion this was necessary in order to secure an equitable distribution of the burden over the different classes of consumers and to ensure the stability of the scheme of protection. They also recommended that the basic duty should not be modified until after a statutory enquiry to be held not earlier than 1933-34, but suggested that the Governor-General in Council should be vested with power to vary the additional duty in either direction on a consideration of variations in the price of non-British steel. The Board

proposed very little material change in the list of protected iron and steel manufactures except that in the case of plates and sheets the protection was proposed to be extended to chequered plates and to sheets of all descriptions excluding those coated with metal other than tin or zinc. In the case of tin plates the protective duty was to be reduced from R85 to R48 per ton.

The Government of India accepted the main recommendations and introduced a bill in the Indian Legislature to give effect to them. The Bill was accepted by the legislature and came into force on the 1st April 1927. The details of the duty now levied are given in Table No. 54. The duty on unwrought zinc was also removed from 1st April 1927.

Preferences by British Government to Empire produce.—It is interesting to mention here the preferences accorded by the British Government to Empire produce, as the United Kingdom is by far the biggest single market for Indian goods. The following statement shows the preferential rates given to articles in which India is interested :—

		Full rate	Preferential rate
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Coffee	per cwt.	0 14 0	0 11 8
Currants	,,	0 2 0	Free
Raisins and other dutiable fruits	,,	0 7 0	Free
Tea	per lb.	0 0 4	Five-sixths of full rate.
Tobacco—			
Unmanufactured—			
Containing 10 per cent or more of moisture—			
Unstripped	,,	0 8 10	0 6 9½
Stripped	,,	0 8 10½	0 6 9⅞
Containing less than 10 per cent of moisture—			
Unstripped	,,	0 9 9½	0 7 6⅜
Stripped	,,	0 9 10	0 7 6¾
Manufactured—			
Cigars	,,	0 16 10	0 12 11¼
Lace and embroidery	*ad valorem*	33⅓ per cent	Two-thirds of full rate.
Silk, raw and manufactured	per lb.	Rates varying from 1*s.* to 7*s.* 9*d.*	Five-sixths of full rate.

Exchange of Notes with Greece.—*A modus vivendi* was concluded by an exchange of Notes with Greece on 11th September, 1926, providing for the reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment of the goods produced or manufactured in the respective countries and for the reduction of the import duty on currants to a duty equivalent to two shillings per cwt. Consequent on the conclusion of this arrangement with Greece on 11th September, 1926, the import duty on currants was reduced to R1-4-0 per cwt.

Graphs.—In the graphs (*a*) 2, 4, 7 and 8, annual figures of trade have been shown for the last nine years together with the five year averages for the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India :—

Imports.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

—	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Percentage of proportion to total imports of merchandise in 1926-27.
Cotton and cotton goods	71,86,44	69,99,28	86,57,25	69,31,26	70,08,13	30·3C
Metals and ores	25,29,26	24,37,09	26,31,36	25,37,45	23,85,07	10·31
Sugar	15,48,90	15,45,07	20,90,24	15,83,36	19,16,50	8·28
Machinery and millwork	23,46,11	19,13,19	14,74,07	14,88,59	13,63,14	5·89
Oils	7,00,16	8,65,18	9,69,49	10,60,16	9,18,78	3·97
Vehicles	3,42,56	4,34,09	4,41,91	5,74,89	6,39,93	2·77
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,77,30	2,80,22	3,91,77	4,64,74	5,50,49	2·38
Hardware	5,14,90	4,42,29	4,98,69	5,19,57	5,06,62	2·19
Silk raw and manufactures	4,76,87	4,62,17	4,92,15	3,74,70	4,59,71	1·99
Wool raw and manufactures	1,64,61	2,84,65	4,35,41	4,66,96	4,46,36	1·93
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	3,15,15	3,25,77	3,02,16	3,53,83	4,01,18	1·73
Liquors	3,42,74	3,14,58	3,28,43	3,33,75	3,52,86	1·52
Railway plant and rolling stock	11,05,81	11,72,46	6,07,55	4,99,54	3,26,24	1·41
Spices	2,45,35	2,58,78	2,66,00	3,28,01	3,12,29	1·35
Paper and pasteboard	2,78,67	2,71,08	3,03,47	2,81,05	3,08,20	1·33
Tobacco	2,25,67	2,26,18	1,97,88	2,13,35	·2,56,11	1·11
Glass and glassware	2,59,60	2,45,74	2,60,01	2,59,46	2,52,88	1·09
Chemicals	2,01,70	2,04,74	2,08,83	2,02,64	2,44,35	1·06
Dyes	2,78,90	2,93,53	2,90,70	1,82,17	2,13,23	·92
Rubber	1,80,20	1,68,42	1,56,06	2,17,72	2,10,96	·91
Drugs and medicines	1,66,08	1,81,33	1,81,24	1,83,45	2,06,60	·89
Apparel	1,09,13	1,41,25	1,54,39	1,65,61	1,77,87	·77
Fruits and vegetables	1,83,57	1,70,80	1,59,46	1,57,00	1,61,76	·70
Soap	1,13,95	1,19,27	1,32,48	1,46,11	1,52,41	·66
Paints and painters' materials	1,37,70	1,30,89	1,26,53	1,29,77	1,44,23	·62
Salt	1,68,80	1,10,28	1,42,78	1,04,20	1,26,20	·55
Building and engineering materials	1,61,87	1,24,77	1,17,37	1,19,08	1,23,91	·54
Haberdashery and millinery	93,02	99,02	1,15,57	1,09,99	1,13,41	·49
Precious stones and pearls, unset	2,25,74	1,79,81	1,19,55	1,24,08	1,06,99	·46

Imports.

Imports—contd.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

——	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Percentage of proportion to total imports of merchandise in 1926-27.
Grain, pulse and flour	54,32	43,90	10,41	65,77	91,69	·40
Earthenware and porcelain	79,92	70,91	74,87	76,45	82,82	·36
Stationery	91,74	89,06	81,58	88,91	81,96	·35
Belting for machinery	83,20	88,12	94,34	82,22	81,29	·35
Matches	1,61,81	1,45,92	88,89	93,45	75,09	·32
Wood and timber	58,49	65,39	58,74	65,65	73,99	·32
Arms, ammunition and military stores	62,83	64,68	91,81	89,70	68,88	·30
Tea	45,52	82,26	62,83	60,30	66,72	·29
Tea chests	62,56	64,92	92,79	84,93	62,85	·27
Toys and requisites for games	53,36	62,88	59,06	54,27	62,11	·27
Boots and shoes	18,01	25,45	29,27	40,40	57,13	·25
Toilet requisites	41,70	48,94	45,11	49,56	57,02	·25
Books, printed, etc.	50,08	51,42	64,47	56,88	56,60	·24
Umbrellas and fittings	43,44	55,99	48,27	51,10	52,57	·23
Animals, living	25,83	19,87	30,35	34,56	41,85	·18
Cutlery	23,15	23,14	40,02	33,08	41,38	·18
Jute and jute goods	16,85	21,99	28,64	51,04	40,37	·17
Fish (excluding canned fish)	24,30	29,67	31,27	37,72	38,66	·17
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver	17,90	16,11	11,33	19,61	38,52	·17
Coal and coke	3,22,47	1,76,20	1,32,44	97,65	35,69	·15
Manures	11,54	13,12	19,09	32,53	35,40	·15
Paper making materials	24,26	20,46	22,09	25,85	34,99	·15
Bobbins	57,64	50,54	42,94	38,51	34,85	·15
Tallow and stearine	25,25	25,71	27,89	29,40	31,64	·14
Flax raw and manufactures	31,83	28,31	29,97	32,78	31,49	·14
Gums and resins	28,80	29,57	26,43	25,54	30,53	·13
Furniture and cabinetware	16,55	18,61	15,46	22,00	29,68	·13
Clocks and watches and parts	14,25	16,51	20,96	25,15	25,66	·11
All other articles	8,41,51	9,09,65	10,48,42	10,39,35	12,83,74	5·56
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	2,32,70,77	2,27,61,23	2,46,62,54	2,26,17,78	2,31,31,58	100

Cotton manufactures (**R65,05 lakhs**)—The import figures under this head showed advances over the previous year's figures in all the principal items except cotton twist and yarn. The year under review did not, however, fulfil, in the measure expected, the hopes of a brisk revival of trade that were entertained during the early part of 1926. During the first three

quarters of the year the tendency generally was to buy only for immediate requirements and in view of the falling market in raw cotton this attitude was fully justified. The spot prices of Middling American Universal Standard at New Orleans fell during the year from 18·33 cents at the beginning of April to 11·91 cents in the middle of December though the close of the year found prices well above the lowest level touched. With prices continually falling it was difficult to dispose of stocks, and in the Calcutta market the accumulation of holdings was accentuated by the large buyings during the last quarter of the previous year and by a series of communal riots which retarded the clearance of goods to upcountry centres. Towards the end of July the Marwari Chamber of Commerce resolved that its members should not engage in forward purchases in greys and whites for a fixed period and this restriction, which was extended for a further period in the case of whites, was in the main loyally adhered to. The effect on the market was on the whole beneficial, for stocks were light during the last quarter of the year. The import trade took a more buoyant turn towards the latter part of the year and during January and February a fair volume of orders was placed with the Lancashire mills. The end of the coal strike in England had removed a great handicap on business and the lower prices quoted brought Lancashire goods more within the range of Indian purchasers. Short-time working in the section spinning American cotton in Lancashire was formally abandoned in December and with it also came an end to the scheme of minimum basic selling prices for standard counts of American yarn, a scheme which was in force for a few months. These events helped to bring about greater confidence in prices. The stronger tendency in the cotton market also contributed to the revival of business. The last month of the year was, however, quiet in comparison with the preceding two months.

In the table below are given the values of the different classes of imported cotton manufactures during the past four years and during the pre-war year 1913-14. When comparing the 1926-27 value figures with those of the previous year, it should be remembered that the purchases in 1926-27 were made on a much lower basis.

Imports of cotton manufactures	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Twist and yarn . .	4,16	7,94	9,66	7,77	6,62
Piecegoods—					
Grey (unbleached) .	25,45	23,06	28,49	21,89	19,62
White (bleached) .	14,29	15,44	20,23	15,99	17,52
Coloured, printed, or dyed . . .	17,86	17,69	20,02	15,92	17,22
Fents of all descriptions . . .	54	65	68	70	64
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	58,14	56,84	69,42	54,50	55,01

Imports.

Imports of cotton manufactures.	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Hosiery . . .	1,20	94	1,12	1,40	1,47
Handkerchiefs and shawls . . .	89	23	31	22	19
Thread . . .	39	71	73	84	74
Other sorts . .	1,52	82	1,08	94	1,02
GRAND TOTAL	66,30	67,48	82,32	65,67	65,05

Cotton twist and yarn (R6,62 lakhs)—The imports under this head registered a still further fall both in value and in quantity during the year under review. The total quantity imported amounted only to 49 million lbs. as against 56 millions in 1924-25 and 52 millions in 1925-26. The value of the imports was only R6,62 lakhs as compared with R7,77 lakhs in the preceding year, but it should be noted that the average declared value per lb. of imported yarn fell from R1-8-0 to R1-5-6. The fall in imports was mostly at the expense of Japan which supplied only 26½ million lbs. of yarn. The figure is well below the total of her exports to India in 1924-25 and 1925-26 which were 32 million lbs. and 33½ million lbs. respectively. A striking feature of the imports was the recovery of the United Kingdom from nearly 16 million lbs. to over 20 million lbs. This figure is still, however, only about half of her normal exports to India in pre-war years.

The following table shows the fluctuations in India's demand for foreign yarns as well as the production of yarn in Indian mills over a series of years :—

	Imports	Indian mill production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Annual average—		
Five years ending 1908-09 . .	38,573	641,776
„ „ „ 1913-14 (pre-war) .	41,794	646,757
„ „ „ 1918-19 (war period)	34,063	666,227
„ „ „ 1923-24 . .	44,681	662,512
Year 1913-14 (pre-war)	44,171	682,777
„ 1914-15	42,864	651,985
„ 1915-16	40,427	722,425
„ 1916-17	29,530	681,107
„ 1917-18	19,400	660,576
„ 1918-19	38,095	615,041
„ 1919-20	15,097	635,760
„ 1920-21	47,333	660,003
„ 1921-22	57,125	693,572
„ 1922-23	59,274	705,894
„ 1923-24	44,575	617,329
„ 1924-25	55,907	719,390
„ 1925-26	51,688	686,427
„ 1926-27	49,425	807,116

Cotton Twist and Yarn.

It will be noticed from the statistics given above that the production of yarn in Indian mills reached a record figure of 807 million lbs. in the year under review, while the imports, which receded to 49·4 million lbs., showed a fall of 4 per cent as compared with 1925-26 and of 12 per cent as compared with 1924-25. The following table shows the production and imports of yarn classified according to counts. The production figures relate to all kinds of yarns, grey, coloured and white, while the import figures for which details by counts are given refer to grey and coloured yarns alone.

—	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)		1923-24		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Cotton twist and yarn—										
Nos. 1 to 20 .	1,254	492,693	6,857	411,910	7,170	469,810	4,772	444,748	1,068	515,681
,, 21 to 25 .	896	123,995	473	124,601	477	154,672	543	142,759	483	168,345
,, 26 to 30 .	3,686	42,999	993	57,377	934	69,140	575	71,029	470	79,966
,, 31 to 40 .	23,657	19,712	19,807	19,667	27,687	19,368	26,294	19,738	24,405	27,657
Above No. 40 .	7,859	2,699	7,739	3,261	7,659	5,822	6,685	5,834	7,562	11,531
Grey and coloured two folds (doubles) .	—	—	4,033	—	5,833	—	6,195	—	7,146	—
White, unspecified descriptions and waste . .	6,819	679	4,673	513	6,147	578	6,624	2,319	8,291	3,936
TOTAL .	44,171	682,777	44,575	617,329	55,907	719,390	51,688	686,427	49,425	807,116

The largest decrease in imports was under counts 1—20 which, as compared with the preceding year, fell away from 4¾ million lbs. to a little over a million pounds. These low grade yarns are largely imported from Japan, but in 1926-27 as well as in the previous year there was a marked decline in the consignments from that country, these receding from 6 million lbs. in 1924-25 to 4 million lbs. in 1925-26 and to only 202,000 lbs. in 1926-27. It is noteworthy that the production in Indian mills of counts 1—20 showed a substantial increase of 71 million lbs. in 1926-27. In grey and coloured yarns of counts 21-30 the imports showed a slight fall from over 1 million lbs. in 1925-26 to 953,000 lbs. in 1926-27, while the production of all kinds of yarn of the same grade mounted up from 214 million lbs. to 248 million lbs. Under grey and coloured yarns of counts 31-40 imports declined by 1,889,000 lbs. but the share of the United Kingdom in grey yarns rose from 1½ million lbs. in 1925-26 to nearly 4 million lbs. in 1926-27. Japan, on the other hand, suffered a set-back, her consignments of grey yarns Nos. 31-40, of which she is now the chief supplier, falling by nearly 4 million lbs. to 16 million lbs. as against 20 million lbs. in the preceding year. The production in Indian mills of grey, white and coloured yarns of counts 31-40 showed a marked

increase from 19¾ to 27⅔ million lbs. In counts above 40 both imports and production showed increases, the former of 13 per cent and the latter of 98 per cent. Of the imports the United Kingdom accounted for nearly 6·6 million lbs. as against 5 million lbs. in the previous year and Japan for ·9 million lbs. as against 1·6 million lbs. in 1925-26. In grey two-folds (doubles) the United Kingdom supplied 1·9 million lbs. as against 600,000 lbs. in the previous year while Japan supplied 4½ million lbs. as in 1925-26. The United Kingdom supplied the major share of white (bleached) yarns imported, her consignments amounting to 3·2 million lbs. and those from Japan to 800,000 lbs. as against the total imports of 4 million lbs. The total imports of mercerised yarn were 4 million lbs. as against 2·8 million lbs. in the preceding year. Of this the United Kingdom supplied 299,000 lbs. and Japan nearly all the rest.

The United Kingdom's share in the total trade in cotton twist and yarn rose from 31 per cent in 1925-26 to 41 per cent in the year under review. Japan's share receded from 65 per cent to 54 per cent. The percentage shares of the two countries in the imports of cotton twist and yarn over a series of years are given below :—

Percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of cotton twist and yarn.

—	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	86	87	91	83	77	25	81	40	70	52	49	37	31	41
Japan	2	2	2	14	22	72	13	42	26	45	46	57	65	54

The average declared value per lb. of grey yarns Nos. 31-40 imported from Japan was R0-15-11 while the United Kingdom yarns, grey and coloured, of similar grades, were valued at R1-0-8 and R1-6-1 per lb. respectively. Of other exporting countries the share of the Netherlands increased from 473,000 lbs. to 486,000 lbs. but imports from Switzerland and Italy declined from 898,000 and 410,000 lbs. in 1925-26 to 691,000 and 314,000 lbs. respectively in 1926-27. The imports from Continental countries consist largely of coloured yarn. Imports from China excluding Hongkong showed an increase from 56,000 lbs. to 930,000 lbs.

The different descriptions of cotton twist and yarn imported are set forth below :—

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Cotton twist and yarn—						
Grey (unbleached) .	19,067	48,983	31,256	41,277	37,958	35,765
White (bleached) .		1,894	2,650	3,427	3,751	4,062
Coloured . . .	18,265	7,027	8,645	8,483	7,107	5,370
Mercerised . .	..	1,320	2,019	2,664	2,845	4,169

Cotton piecegoods.

The percentage decreases in grey and coloured yarns were 6 and 24 respectively, while white and mercerised yarns showed an increase of 8 per cent and 46 per cent respectively.

Cotton piecegoods (R55,01 lakhs).—The following table gives in millions of yards the annual imports of the three important classes of cotton piecegoods from 1913-14 :—

	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Year 1913-14	1,534·2	793·3	831·8
„ 1914-15	1,320·2	604·2	494·8
„ 1915-16	1,148·2	611·4	358·7
„ 1916-17	847·0	589·8	454·9
„ 1917-18	625·5	502·3	395·6
„ 1918-19	583·4	286·6	227·3
„ 1919-20	533·3	322·0	208·3
„ 1920-21	580·2	421·8	489·3
„ 1921-22	635·6	306·2	138·3
„ 1922-23	931·0	402·5	243·8
„ 1923-24	704·0	415·3	347·5
„ 1924-25	845·5	548·9	407·0
„ 1925-26	709·1	465·1	365·8
„ 1926-27	748·4	571·0	447·4

The total imports of piecegoods, including fents, during 1926-27 showed an increase in quantity of 224 million yards over the previous year or 14 per cent, but the corresponding increase in value was only R51 lakhs or 1 per cent. White goods contributed most to the increase, the imports rising by 106 million yards to 571 million yards, while coloured goods showed an increase of 82 million yards and grey goods of 39 million yards. In value white goods increased from R15,99 lakhs to R17,53 lakhs and coloured, printed and dyed goods from R15,92 lakhs to R17,22 lakhs, but grey goods declined from R21,89 lakhs to R19,62 lakhs, as the increase in quantity was not sufficient to compensate for the fall in prices. The table below shows the average declared value per yard of grey, white and coloured goods imported over a series of years—

Declared value per yard.

Cotton piecegoods	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey (unbleached)	0 2 8	0 5 8	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 5	0 4 11	0 4 2
White (bleached)	0 2 11	0 6 7	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 5 6	0 4 11
Coloured, printed, or dyed	0 3 5	0 8 9	0 8 3	0 8 2	0 7 10	0 6 11	0 6 2

It will be noticed that there has been a marked fall in prices in all the three descriptions of piecegoods.

Imports.

The imports of coloured, printed and dyed goods both in quantities and values from 1920-21 are shown separately for each item in the table below :—

——	1920-21		1921-22		1922-23		1923-24		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27	
	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)
Total printed goods.	284·3	16,08	84·7	4,23	128·5	6,25	182·5	8,14	189·0	8,12	166·9	6,55	176·8	6,13
Total dyed goods.	133·9	11,54	34·9	2,09	77·6	3,98	110·1	6,12	142·2	7,54	106·8	4,88	157·0	6,17
Total woven coloured goods.	71·1	6,95	18·7	1,27	37·7	2,37	54·9	3,43	75·8	4,36	92·1	4,49	113·6	4,92

Details showing the principal varieties of each of the three main classes of imported piecegoods are given below for the year 1913-14 and the two years 1925-26 and 1926-27. Figures represent millions of yards.

Grey (unbleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1925-26	1926-27	White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1925-26	1926-27	Coloured, printed or dyed	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1925-26	1926-27
Dhuties, saris and scarves.	806·1	430·1	471·6	Dhuties, sari and scarves	104·3	72·6	114·0	Dhutis, saris and scarves.	115·2	29·9	35·5
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	150·4	57·0	72·6	Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	307·9	186·8	234·8	Cambrics, etc.	113·6	34·7	43·2
Longcloth and shirtings.	545·4	171·8	168·8	Longcloth and shirtings	115·3	93·8	97·4	Shirtings .	152·6	72·5	90·8
Sheetings .	·2	30·4	18·3	Nainsooks	204·7	77·0	65·9	Prints and chintz.	209·7	56·1	50·5
Drills and jeans	21·3	19·4	14·9	Drills and jeans	5·7	6·1	5·1	Drills and jeans.	30·0	32·4	44·9
				Checks, spots and stripes.	16·1	7·0	12·3	Checks, spots and stripes.	19·7	10·7	17·0
				Twills .	8·3	12·2	11·8	Twills .	31·4	20·4	29·0
Other sorts .	10·8	·9	2·2	Other sorts	31·0	9·6	29·7	Other sorts	159·6	109·1	136·5
TOTAL .	1,534·2	709·1	748·4	TOTAL	793·3	465·1	571·0	TOTAL .	831·8	365·8	447·4

Under grey goods the increase in 1926-27 has mostly been in the bordered varieties. It will be noticed that the total yardage of grey goods imported during the year is a little less than half the quantity imported in the pre-war year. The increase was more general in the case of white and coloured goods.

The United Kingdom, as usual, provided the major share of the imports of grey goods which increased from 561 million yards in 1925-26 to 589 million yards in the year under review, a rise of 5 per cent. The quantity imported in 1926-27 was, however, below that of 1924-25 by 21 per cent. Imports from

Japan, on the other hand, have been showing continuous increases. Her supplies in 1925-26 were in quantity 30 per cent more than that of the previous year, while in 1926-27, an increase of 8 per cent over 1925-26 was recorded. The actual quantities supplied during the three years ending 1926-27 were 110, 143 and 155 million yards valued at R4,08, R4,61 and R4,23 lakhs respectively. The imports from the United States of America during the year increased by 9 per cent in quantity from 2,460,000 to 2,690,000 yards. In white piecegoods the United Kingdom still retains almost a monopoly and her shipments during the year rose from 446 million yards valued at R15 crores to 550 million yards valued at over R16½ crores. Her share in the total imports of white goods into India was 96 per cent both in 1925-26 and in the year under review. Imports from Japan declined from 4,675,000 yards to 2,882,000 yards. Switzerland increased her supply from 5,800,000 to 8,600,000 yards, but the arrivals from the Netherlands showed a small decline as compared with the previous year.

In the coloured section the United Kingdom's figure for 1926-27 was 318 million yards, an increase of 19 per cent on 1925-26, but a decrease of 6 per cent on 1924-25. Continental countries show an increasing activity in this section of the trade. Japan also has considerably increased her share. In 1926-27 Japan and the Netherlands more than doubled their respective shares as compared with 1924-25, the imports during the year being 86 million and 14 million yards respectively as against 41 million and 6 million yards respectively in 1924-25, and 69½ million and 10 million yards respectively in 1925-26. Germany increased her share from nearly 2 million to more than 3 million yards, and Switzerland from 1½ to more than 3 million yards. There was a striking increase in the imports from Italy which from nearly 10 million yards in the previous year rose up to 15½ million yards in 1926-27. Belgium also showed a large increase though her share in the trade is comparatively small. The following table shows the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in the total imports of piecegoods in 1913-14 and in each of the past four years :—

Percentage share of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of cotton piecegoods.

—	1913-14		1923-24		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
Cotton, piecegoods—										
Grey .	98·8	·5	85·2	13·7	86·0	13·0	79·2	20·1	78·7	20·7
White .	98·5	..	97·0	·6	97·1	·8	96·0	1·0	96·4	·5
Coloured .	92·6	·2	87·4	6·7	83·1	10·0	73·1	19·0	71·1	19·2

While the United Kingdom has maintained her position in the trade in white goods, she has given ground slightly in the case of grey and coloured goods.

Imports.

The distribution of the total import trade in piecegoods among the principal countries concerned is shown below :—

Percentage shares in the total quantities of piecegoods imported.

—	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom .	97·1	85·6	87·6	91·2	88·8	88·5	82·3	82·0
Japan . .	·3	11·3	8·3	6·8	8·2	8·5	13·0	13·6
United States .	·3	·9	2·1	·5	·5	·5	1·0	·9
Netherlands .	·8	·9	1·1	·8	·7	·6	1·1	1·1
Other countries .	1·5	1·3	·9	·7	1·8	1·9	1·7	2·4
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Bengal heads the list each year in the distribution in India of the total quantity of piecegoods imported. Bombay comes second, but she has shown a steady decline in her share during the last three years. Burma has, on the other hand, made steady progress.

The imports of fents of all descriptions declined from 23⅔ million yards valued at R70 lakhs to 21 million yards valued at nearly R65 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 9½ million yards and the United States of America nearly 11½ million yards as compared with 11½ and nearly 12 million yards supplied by those countries in 1925-26.

Sewing cotton (R74 lakhs).

The quantity of sewing cotton imported in 1926-27 fell slightly to 2,057,000 lbs. from 2,154,000 lbs. imported in the preceding year and was valued at R74 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom accounted for nearly R66 lakhs.

Hosiery (R1,47 lakhs).

The total value of the imports of hosiery rose from R1,40 to R1,47 lakhs. Japanese exports to India during the year were valued at R1,18 lakhs, an increase of 6 per cent over the previous year. Her share in the total trade was 80 per cent as against 79 per cent in 1925-26 and 77 per cent in 1924-25.

Haberdashery and millinery (R1,13 lakhs).

Imports rose from R1,10 lakhs in the preceding year to R1,13 lakhs. The United Kingdom was responsible for imports to the value of nearly R27½ lakhs. Shipments from Germany showed an expansion and rose from R21½ lakhs to R36 lakhs, but Japan's share fell from R23½ lakhs to R15 lakhs. The share of Switzerland was very nearly the same as in the preceding year, her consignments amounting to over R17 lakhs in value, but Italy showed a slight fall from R6½ to R6 lakhs.

Wool, raw and manufactured (R4,46 lakhs).—Imports of raw wool remained at the previous year's level of nearly 5 million lbs. as against 8 million lbs. imported in 1924-25 and were valued at R32 lakhs. Throughout the year the prices of raw wool remained comparatively steady. Shipments from the United Kingdom rose from 1·2 million lbs. to 1·5 million lbs., but those from Persia fell

Wool, raw.

slightly from 2·8 million lbs. to 2·3 million lbs. Australian supplies declined from 632,000 lbs. to 365,000 lbs.

A further expansion of the import trade in woollen piecegoods took place and the total consignments amounted to nearly 15½ million yards valued at R2,77 lakhs as compared with 14½ million yards valued at R2,92 lakhs in the preceding year, *i.e.*, a rise of 6 per cent in quantity, but a fall of 5 per cent in value, owing to a drop in prices. The recent growth in this line may be seen from the fact that imports in 1923-24 and 1924-25 were only 7½ million yards and 12 million yards respectively. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to nearly 6 million yards valued at R1,42½ lakhs as compared with 5·3 million yards valued at R1,50 lakhs in the preceding year. Germany, France and Italy participated to a greater extent in the trade, their shares rising from 978,000 yards, 1·9 million yards and 2·8 million yards to 1·4 million yards, 2·2 million yards and 3·6 million yards respectively. Japan which had sent over 2 million yards in 1925-26 reduced her consignments to 1·2 million yards. There was a decline in the share of Belgium which fell from 1·2 million yards to 727,000 yards.

Piecegoods.

Imports of carpets and rugs which amounted to 624,000 lbs. only in 1924-25 rose to 1·9 million lbs. in 1926-27 as compared with 1·4 million lbs. in 1925-26. The value of the imports rose from R29¾ lakhs to R39 lakhs. The increase in the share of Italy in the imports of carpets and rugs is noticeable, the figures for that country being 212,000 lbs. in 1924-25, 708,000 lbs. in 1925-26 and 1,351,000 lbs. in 1926-27.

Carpets and rugs.

Artificial silk (R4,22 lakhs).—The market for artificial silk in India is steadily expanding. The import figures of artificial silk yarn during the last five years are shown in the margin. It will be seen that from 1924-25 the rate of increase in the imports has been very rapid. As compared with the previous year imports of artificial silk yarn during 1926-27 showed a remarkable rise of 116 per cent in quantity and 37 per cent in value. Italy forged ahead of her competitors and supplied 3,843,179 lbs. during the year under review against 392,688 lbs. in 1924-25, and 1,309,257 lbs. in 1925-26. The United Kingdom, on the other hand, lost ground slightly, her consignments falling from 761,000 lbs. to 655,000 lbs. Imports from the Netherlands more than doubled and amounted to 358,000 lbs. as against 130,000 lbs. in the previous yean, but Belgian supplies declined from 120,000 lbs. to 58,000 lbs. German supplies also increased by 48 per cent from 157,000 lbs. imported in 1925-26 to 232,000 lbs. in 1926-27. There was a general drop in the prices of artificial silk yarn, the average declared value per lb. falling from R2-12-9 to R1-12-5. Of the imports Italy accounted for 67 per cent, the value of her trade increasing by 90 per cent from R34 lakhs to R64 lakhs, and the United Kingdom for 11 per cent, the value of her consignments falling by 41 per cent from R24 lakhs to R14 lakhs. The shares of these two countries in the total trade of India in this article were 49 per cent and 28 per cent respectively in 1925-26. In imports of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk also there was a substantial rise, the consignments increasing from 15 million yards to nearly 42 million yards. In this line the United Kingdom made consider-

	lbs.(000)	R(000)
1922-23 . .	225	13,40
1923-24 . .	406	19,55
1924-25 . .	1,171	42,40
1925-26 . .	2,671	74,72
1926-27 . .	5,776	1,02,64

Piecegoods.

able headway, her supplies rising to 16 million yards from 6½ million yards in the previous year. Italy came next with nearly 14 million yards, a rise of 179 per cent on the previous year. Switzerland's share increased from 2,317,000 yards to 6,698,000 yards and that of Germany and Belgium from 554,000 yards and 319,000 yards to 2,487,000 yards and 980,000 yards respectively. The United Kingdom had 38 per cent of the trade as against 42 per cent in the previous year and Italy 33 per cent as against 32 per cent in 1925-26. The total value of the imports of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk was R3,09 lakhs of which the United Kingdom accounted for R1,17 lakhs, Italy for nearly R81 lakhs and Switzerland for nearly R59 lakhs.

Silk, raw and manufactured (R4,60 lakhs).—In the year under review imports of raw silk increased by 34 per cent in quantity from 1,325,000 lbs. to 1,783,000 lbs. and in value from R94 lakhs to R1,14 lakhs. China, including Hongkong, accounted for very nearly the whole of the imports, her supplies amounting to 1,738,000 lbs. Imports from Siam fell still further, but Japan increased her consignments from 15,000 to 20,000 lbs. Silk yarn, noils and warps which declined to the low figure of 591,000 lbs. in 1925-26 again showed an increase and rose to 1,217,000 lbs. The value of the imports rose from R35 lakhs to R63 lakhs. Italian supplies rose from 179,000 lbs. valued at R9½ lakhs to 398,000 lbs. valued at R21⅓ lakhs. Supplies from Switzerland rose from 78,000 lbs. valued at R5·3 lakhs to 181,000 lbs. valued at nearly R13 lakhs. Imports from Japan, however, declined from 209,000 lbs. valued at R12½ lakhs to 162,000 lbs. valued at nearly R7½ lakhs. The quantity of silk piecegoods imported increased from 16 million yards to nearly 19 million yards and the value of the imports rose from R2,12 lakhs to R2,43 lakhs. Of the total quantity imported 98 per cent came from the Far East, China, including Hongkong, supplying 9 million yards valued at R1,15½ lakhs and Japan supplying 9½ million yards valued at nearly R1,18 lakhs. Goods of silk mixed with other materials showed an increase from 1,600,000 lbs. valued at R24½ lakhs to 2,136,000 lbs. valued at nearly R31 lakhs. Of this Japan supplied 867,000 yards, Germany 402,000 yards, and Italy 235,000 yards.

Sugar (R19,16 lakhs)*.—As compared with the super-abundant supplies of 1924-25 and 1925-26, the estimates of the world production of sugar in 1926-27 show a setback. The problem before the sugar industry in recent times has been the finding of a market for the increasing output at rates remunerative to the producer. The year 1926-27 saw a better adjustment between demand and supply. In 1924-25 production had reached 23,721,000 tons and in the succeeding year 24,522,000 tons. The total production for 1926-27 is estimated at 23,309,000 tons, the decline affecting both cane and beet sugar. The estimates of the Cuban crop for 1925-26 placed the outturn at 4,885,000 tons, but in the season 1926-27 the output has been curtailed by presidential decree to 4,500,000 tons. The Java crop of 1925-26 was estimated at 2,279,000 tons, while the 1926-27 estimates showed a decline to 1,955,000 tons. The production of beet sugar in 1926-27 is estimated to fall short of the production of the previous year by about 604,000 tons.

*Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Sugar Bureau, for assistance in connection with this paragraph.

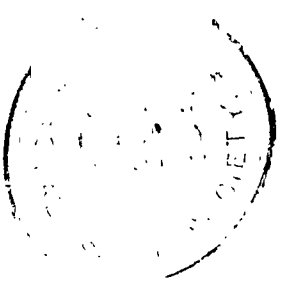
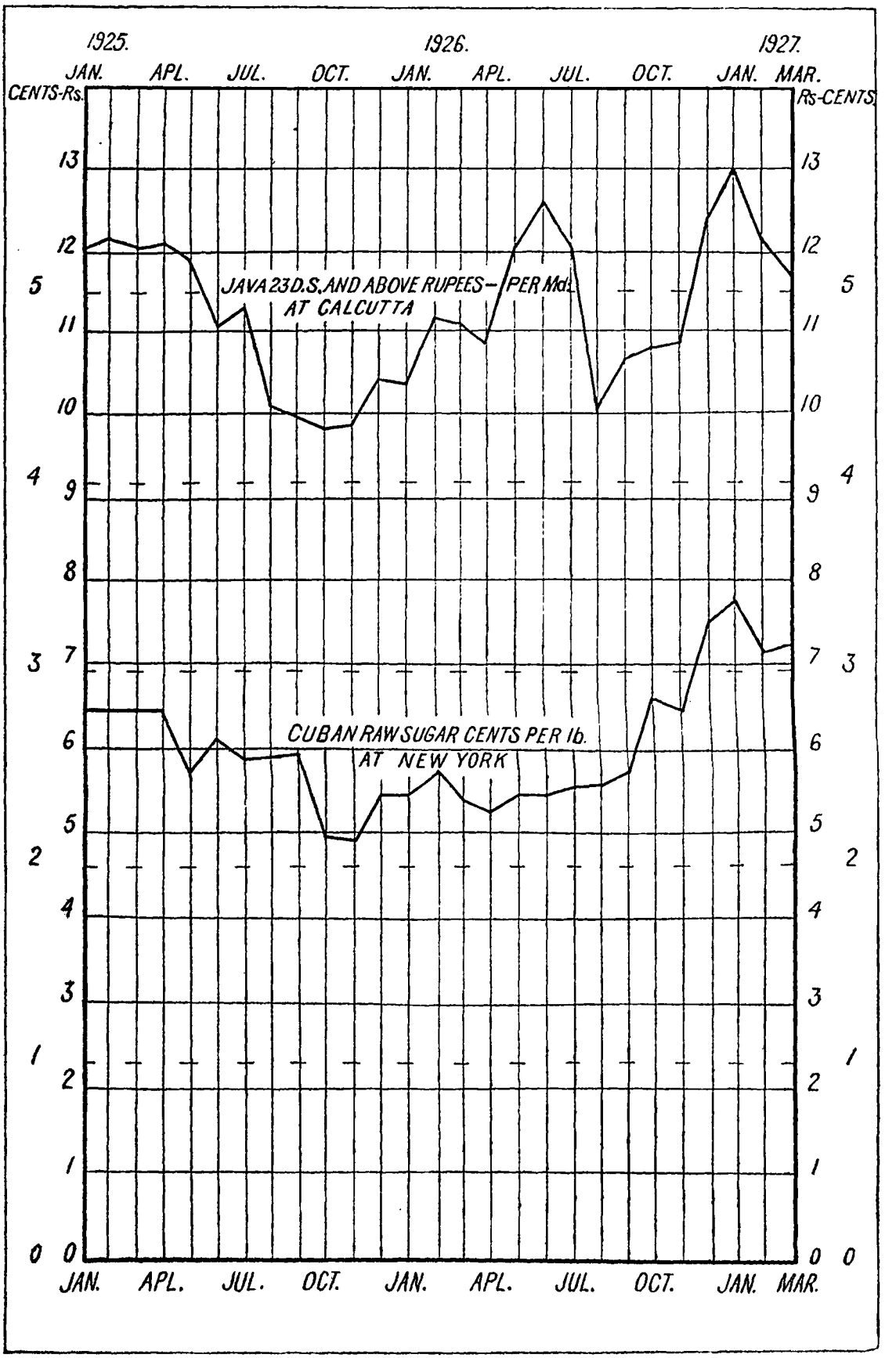


Chart showing the monthly prices of Cuban raw Sugar at New York and the prices of Java 23 D. S. and above at Calcutta from January 1925 to March 1927.



Sugar.

With prospects of a decreased world output, the sugar market showed a stronger tendency than in the previous year. In the Calcutta market there was a persistently good demand and stocks throughout the country were never abnormally heavy. The price of sugar Java T.M.O. White at Calcutta at the beginning of April stood at R11-1 per maund and rose to R11-14 at the end of the month. The month of May however saw an increase in prices and R13 per maund was reached on the 31st as a result of the restriction of the Cuban crop to a maximum of 4,900,000 tons and the firmness of the Java market. The prices fluctuated between R12-14 and R12-3 per maund in June and from R12 to R12-6 in the first ten days of July, local rates commanding a premium over forward positions, after which the market sagged, bringing prices at the beginning of August to R10-5 per maund. Thereafter, influenced by the changed statistical position, prices rose to R11-6 per maund by the middle of September. This level was fairly well maintained during October and the early weeks of November. In the second half of November the market developed strength, owing to reports of the restriction of the Cuban crop and further unfavourable accounts of the Continental beet crops. Prices rose to R12-9 per maund on the 30th November and R13-2 per maund towards the end of December. January saw a further appreciation by 2 annas and then the rates gradually dropped to R12-2 on the 25th February and R11-2-6 on the 31st March. The decline in prices towards the end of the year was influenced by unsettled conditions in China.

In the Bombay market the opening quotation for Java T.M.O. White in April was R15-10 per cwt. (R11-7-8 per maund). In May and June the market gained further strength, the quotation on the 18th June being R18-10 per cwt. (R13-11 per maund). There was a weaker tendency thenceforward and prices fell to R15-2 per cwt. (R11-1-9 per maund) towards the end of the month, but there was a slight appreciation in August and early in September R16-7 per cwt (R12-1-3 per maund) was reached. Quotations remained at about this level till November when values rose and reached R18-12 per cwt. (R13-12-6 per maund) on the 23rd of that month. December and the early part of January saw prices at this high level, but thenceforward a gradual decline set in, bringing the quotations down to R16-12 per cwt. (R12-5 per maund) on the 20th February and R16-2 per cwt (R11-13-6 per maund) on the 31st March.

Imports of sugar of all sorts, excluding molasses and confectionery, into British India during 1926-27 still further increased and amounted to 826,900 tons, a rise of 13 per cent over the preceding year, and 23 per cent as compared with 1924-25. The value of the imports rose by 21 per cent to R18,37 lakhs. Sugar ranked second in importance in the list of imports in the year under review, while in the preceding year it had taken but the third place. A feature of the imports during the year was the increase in the takings of beet sugar, partly at the expense of Java sugar. This is attributable to the firmness of the Java market as a result of a poor outturn in 1926-27. Imports during the year from Java of sugar 16 D.S. and above (including consignments from the Straits Settlements sent on from there by the forwarding agents for Java sugar) were 612,500 tons as compared with 658,300 tons in

the preceding year and 483,100 tons in 1924-25. There was a notable expansion in the imports from the United States of America which rose from 1,900 tons in 1925-26 to 11,622 tons in the year under review. Imports from the Netherlands, Belgium and France also showed increases. Mention must be made of the fact that Canada entered the market during the year under review and sent 4,650 tons valued at R11 lakhs. The average declared value of sugar 16 D.S. and above including beet sugar rose from R10-6 to R11-2 in 1926-27. There were hardly any imports of sugar into India from Mauritius as owing to the preference enjoyed by Empire sugar in the United Kingdom, the Mauritius crop has been diverted to that country.

The distribution of the imports of Java sugar into the different maritime provinces was as follows :—

Bengal	305,300 tons	(309,800 tons)	or 50 per cent.
Bombay	89,600 ,,	(139,800 ,,)	,, 14 ,, ,,
Karachi	139,200 ,,	(151,800 ,,)	,, 23 ,, ,,
Madras	41,100 ,,	(24,300 ,,)	,, 7 ,, ,,
Burma	37,300 ,,	(33,500 ,,)	,, 6 ,, ,,

Previous year's figures are shown in brackets.

In beet sugar, importations from all the European countries showed increases, Germany taking the lead with 47,948 tons (1,373 tons) followed by Czechoslovakia with 28,802 tons (10,200 tons) and Hungary 25,368 tons (19,000 tons). Previous year's figures are shown in brackets. It is noteworthy that Russia entered the market in the year under review and supplied 22,937 tons. Imports from Belgium rose from 5,421 tons to 12,231 tons and those from Austria from 1,831 tons to 9,637 tons. There were no imports from Poland in 1925-26, but in the year under review she sent 16,088 tons to the Indian market. Canada supplied 800 tons of beet sugar in 1926-27.

Of the total imports of beet sugar, Bombay took 50 per cent, Karachi 44 per cent and Bengal 6 per cent.

The principal sources of supply to India of foreign sugar, with the amounts imported from each source, are given in the following table :—

Imports of sugar, all kinds.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	900	1,400	1,900	100	200	6,300	9,200
Ceylon	100	1,300	700	500	1,100	1,300	2,100
Java	583,000	623,300	371,100	368,300	480,200	656,900	611,700
Mauritius	139,600	61,600	31,400	1,300	133,000	19,100	100
Straits Settlements	2,900	5,100	2,600	2,900	2,900	2,200	1,100
China and Hongkong	1,500	4,400	4,400	5,800	2,600	2,200	3,100
Egypt	100	200	1,000	700	200	300	..
Japan	100	600	100	..	..	..	..
Germany	700	100	9,000	5,100	21,700	1,500	48,200

Sugar.

Imports of Sugar, all kinds—contd.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Austria	74,000	..	..	6,300	1,500	2,000	9,800
Hungary				11,500	12,000	19,100	25,900
Netherlands	..	2,000	2,000	300	100	800	3,700
Belgium	..	12,800	4,900	2,100	6,500	6,800	13,800
Czechoslovakia	..	100	..	5,300	5,100	10,300	28,800
Italy	..	..	..	500	900	1,200	3,700
United States	..	2,800	10,300	300	600	2,100	15,500
Other countries*	100	1,900	2,100	500	2,400	500	49,200
TOTAL (all countries)	803,000	717,600	442,400	411,500	671,000	732,600	826,900
VALUE R(lakhs)	14,20	26,78	14,85	14,78	20,37	15,20	18,37

In the chart which is given on the opposite page the prices of Cuban raw sugar at New York and the course of prices in Calcutta of sugar, all-cane, equal in colour to 23 D.S. and above, are compared. Cuban raw sugar was quoted at nearly 2·3 cents per lb. at New York at the beginning of April, strengthened to 2·5 in May, and hovered about 2·4 cents till the end of July. A stronger tendency took place in August and carried the price to 2·5 at the beginning of September and to nearly 2·9 at the close of the month. November saw a further appreciation and prices remained at over 3 cents from the middle of November till the second week of March when a fall in values took place.

The imports of molasses, almost wholly from Java, increased from 70,786 tons to 95,982 tons, the value rising from R38 lakhs to R52½ lakhs.

There was a further decrease in the year under review of the re-exports of sugar from India which fell from 16,400 tons in 1925-26 to 12,000 tons in 1926-27. Arabia took 2,600 tons (2,300 tons), Persia 2,100 tons (3,900 tons), Bahrein Islands 2,400 tons (1,200 tons) and East Africa nearly 2,000 tons (1,600 tons). Previous year's figures are given in brackets. There were no shipments to the United Kingdom during the year.

The total area under sugarcane in India advanced from 2,679,000 acres in 1925-26 to 2,920,000 acres in 1926-27 and the total production of raw sugar (*gur*) from 2,977,000 tons to 3,208,000 tons.

The production of sugar by modern factories and refineries in the season 1925-26, amounted to 90,270 tons as compared with 67,400 tons in 1924-25 and 94,700 tons in 1923-24. Exports of Indian sugar in the year under review increased from 600 tons to 627 tons of which 428 tons consisted of unrefined sugar. Export of molasses (including cane and palmyra jaggery) declined from 1,900 tons to 1,500 tons. There were no shipments to the United Kingdom, Ceylon, as usual, taking the largest share of the exports amounting to 1,300 tons. Shipments from Madras amounted to 1,300 tons or 87 per cent of the total.

It is difficult at this stage to forecast the future tendencies in the world sugar market, but present indications point to a surplus. Beet plantings in

Europe for the season 1927-28 are estimated at 14 per cent more than in the previous season. Java's sugar crop is likely to show an increase of over 300,000 tons. No authoritative announcement has however yet been made anent the treatment of the next Cuban crop. The position will depend largely on whether there is restricted production and if so on the magnitude of the restriction. Meanwhile unsettled conditions in China and financial troubles in Japan have created uneasiness in the markets and a steadfast policy of hand to mouth buying on the part of the trade points clearly to the uncertainty of future prices.

Metals and manufactures thereof (R 23,82 lakhs).—The imports of metals and manufactures thereof decreased by 4 per cent in quantity from 945,000 tons to 909,000 tons and by 6 per cent in value from R25⅓ to nearly R24 crores. Iron and steel represented R16¾ crores of this total as compared with R18 crores in 1925-26 and receded to the third place in order of importance among imports from the second attained in the preceding year. If we included under one heading metals and their manufactures, machinery and mill work, railway plant and rolling stock, cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments, and motor vehicles, the total value would aggregate R56 crores, while the value of the most important group among imports *viz.*, yarn and textile fabrics totalled R79 crores in the year under review. In the preceding year the metals group accounted for R60 crores and textile head R77 crores.

Iron and Steel (R16,75 lakhs).—The year 1926 witnessed the prolonged coal strike in the United Kingdom, a strike which had virtually paralysed the iron and steel industry of Great Britain. The 1926 strike was much more serious than the coal stoppage in 1921, not only because it was longer in duration but also on account of the different conditions obtaining. In 1921 slump conditions prevailed, and the stoppage only accentuated these conditions somewhat, whereas in 1926 the steel trade was slowly reviving after four years of industrial depression and production and exports were actually on the increase in the first quarter of 1926. Moreover, in 1921 the steel works of France and Belgium had not been completely rebuilt and Germany was still in the midst of her currency and political troubles, whereas in 1926 the Continental countries were fully equipped and having entered into an international agreement (International Steel Cartel) to regulate production and stabilise prices were in a position to take advantage of Great Britain's industrial troubles by capturing her home and export markets.

The output of pig iron in the United Kingdom during 1926 was 2·4 million tons, the lowest ever recorded, but the world's production of pig iron was estimated at 76½ million tons as compared with 75½ million tons in 1925 and was just below the pre-war figure. Similarly, the production of steel (ingots and castings) in the United Kingdom in 1926 approximated 3½ million tons, the lowest recorded since 1895, whereas the world's production of steel in 1926 was estimated at 90 million tons as compared with 89 million tons in 1925 and showed an increase of 20 per cent over the pre-war figure of 75 million tons. The success attending the competitors of the United Kingdom in 1926 will be more apparent from the fact that, for the first time in modern history, the imports of iron and steel into the United Kingdom, consisting largely of semi-finished material, exceeded the exports.

Iron and Steel.

The above mentioned facts had their influence on the Indian trade returns. The supplies from the United Kingdom were restricted throughout the period of stoppage and a larger proportion than usual of the Indian import trade went to Germany and Belgium. The following tables show the monthly imports of pig iron and manufactured iron and steel from the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany during 1926-27 :—

Pig Iron.

(In tons).

Month		United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1926—				
April		256	50	..
May		250	..	..
June		33	..	..
July		32	..	..
August		69	..	..
September		40	..	..
October		20	..	..
November		89	..	..
December		32	..	..
1927—				
January		52	..	..
February		60	..	..
March		66	..	..
TOTAL	1926-27	999	50	..
	1925-26	2,463	41	..
	1924-25	2,147	817	27

Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig and old iron).

(In thousands of Rupees).

Month		United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1926—				
April		1,29,36	27,62	17,52
May		1,21,26	27,05	16,13
June		73,12	25,14	11,84
July		82,12	24,64	9,03
August		71,86	23,83	8,47
September		59,00	25,58	8,25
October		74,06	26,43	9,41
November		80,38	25,26	7,54
December		87,30	20,86	6,55
1927—				
January		84,53	25,27	9,07
February		83,11	27,03	9,32
March		90,00	33,92	11,41
TOTAL	1926-27	10,36,10	3,12,63	1,24,54
	1925-26	12,21,72	2,82,05	1,14,60
	1924-25	12,05,30	3,72,04	1,64,73

Imports.

Manufactured iron and steel imported in the year under review (excluding pig and old iron or steel) decreased by 5 per cent in quantity from 879,000 tons to 838,000 tons and by 7 per cent in value from R18,03 lakhs to R16,70 lakhs. Galvanised sheets, which accounted for about 43 per cent of the total value of manufactured iron and steel, fell from 283,000 tons valued at R7,53 lakhs to 275,000 tons valued at R7,17 lakhs. Imports were, as usual, chiefly from the United Kingdom which supplied 249,000 tons valued at R6,45 lakhs as compared with 272,000 tons valued at R7,15 lakhs in the preceding year. It may be observed that the effect of the coal stoppage in England was most severe in heavier steel products and least in the case of galvanised sheets, tubes, etc., as these latter could be manufactured from imported semi-finished material. The share of the United States improved from R31 lakhs to R40 lakhs. Of the remainder Belgium supplied R24¾ lakhs, mostly of corrugated sheets, and Germany R6⅔ lakhs. In tin plates there was a further decrease from 29,700 tons valued at R1,05 lakhs to 22,200 tons valued at R77 lakhs, a decrease, to some extent, attributable to the increased production in India which was estimated at 35,000 tons in 1926 as compared with 30,000 tons in 1925 and 9,000 tons in 1923. Imports from the United Kingdom fell from 18,000 tons valued at R65 lakhs to 12,000 tons valued at R40 lakhs. The United States also reduced her supplies from 11,200 tons valued at R38¼ lakhs to 10,600 tons valued at R36⅔ lakhs. Sheets and plates not galvanised and tinned decreased from 92,000 tons, valued at R1,35 lakhs, to 62,000 tons valued at R84½ lakhs. Here again the share of the United Kingdom dropped from 28,000 tons valued at R50 lakhs to 16,000 tons valued at R28 lakhs and that of Belgium from 42,000 tons valued at R55 lakhs to 31,000 tons valued at R38 lakhs. There was also a decrease in the imports from Germany, these falling from 12,000 tons to 9,000 tons, in quantity and from R16 lakhs to R11 lakhs in value. The imports of steel bars other than cast steel rose from 126,000 tons valued at R1,33¾ lakhs to 151,000 tons valued at R1,48½ lakhs. Imports from Belgium increased from 77,000 tons valued at R78 lakhs to 89,000 tons valued at R84 lakhs. The supplies from Germany and Luxemburg also increased from R14 lakhs and R8 lakhs to R26 lakhs and R15 lakhs respectively, while those from the United Kingdom fell from 14,000 tons valued at R21 lakhs to 8,000 tons valued at R13 lakhs. Iron bars and channels also showed an increase from 7,700 tons to 10,400 tons although recording a decrease in value from R14¾ lakhs to R14 lakhs. Belgium improved her position at the expense of the United Kingdom, the supplies from the former having increased by 141 per cent in quantity from 3,200 tons to 7,700 tons and by 127 per cent in value from R3 to R7 lakhs, while those from the United Kingdom dropped from 3,300 tons valued at R8½ lakhs to 1,600 tons valued at R4 lakhs. In beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework, there was a heavy reduction from 98,000 tons valued at R1,22 lakhs to 72,000 tons valued at R89 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom and Belgium, the two principal sources of supply, fell from R55 lakhs and R45 lakhs to R40 lakhs and R32 lakhs respectively. There were also reduced importations from Germany and France. Rails, chairs and fishplates, including those for railways, decreased from 34,000

Iron bars and channels.

Beams, pillars, girders, bridgework.

Rails, chairs, fishplates.

tons valued at R40⅔ lakhs to 23,000 tons valued at R25½ lakhs, chiefly as a result of reduced importations from the United Kingdom, the supplies from which country dropped from R28½ lakhs to R8⅔ lakhs. Cast pipes and fittings decreased from R27 lakhs to R23 lakhs and of these imports the contribution from the United Kingdom fell from R23 lakhs to R17 lakhs. There was an improvement in the imports of wrought tubes, pipes and fittings which totalled 30,000 tons valued at R91 lakhs as compared with 25,000 tons valued at R84 lakhs in 1925-26. Imports from the United Kingdom remained at 12,000 tons, almost the same as in the preceding year, but the value fell by R4 lakhs to R45 lakhs. Imports from Germany increased from 6,700 to 9,700 tons in quantity and from R18¾ to R25¼ lakhs in value. Arrivals from Belgium also showed a small increase. Bolts and nuts showed an increase from 8,600 tons valued at R27⅔ lakhs to 11,300 tons valued at R32⅔ lakhs, while hoops and strips decreased from 39,000 tons valued at R67 lakhs to 35,000 tons valued at R53 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom were greatly reduced, while Belgium improved her position in both these lines. In nails, rivets and washers there was an increase from R46 lakhs to R52 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom, Norway and Belgium increased, while supplies from Sweden and the Netherlands decreased. The imports of wire nails were more than twice those of the preceding year and amounted to 14,500 tons valued at R25¼ lakhs. Both Belgium and Germany increased their supplies from R8 lakhs and R4 lakhs to R17 lakhs and R6 lakhs respectively. The imports of wire rope, mostly from the United Kingdom, increased in quantity from 2,600 tons to 3,000 tons but decreased in value from R20 lakhs to R19½ lakhs. Wire, other than fencing wire, showed a decrease from 6,600 tons to 5,700 tons in quantity and from R13 lakhs to R11 lakhs in value.

Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings.

Bolts and nuts, hoops and strips.

Nails, rivets and washers.

Wire rope and wire.

Imports of pig iron are now almost negligible. They declined from 2,895 tons valued at R3⅛ lakhs to 1,627 tons valued at R2⅔ lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied 999 tons and Belgium 50 tons as compared with 2,463 tons and 41 tons respectively in the preceding year. On the other hand, there has been an increase in the production of pig iron in India from 875,000 tons in 1925-26 to 957,000 tons in 1926-27, owing to greater iron manufacturing activity in India. The price in England of Cleveland No. 3 pig iron was £3 10*s.* per ton in April 1926. Thereafter the coal stoppage naturally reacted on prices and for a considerable period quotations could only be regarded as nominal. The price stood at £6 by the beginning of December when the coal stoppage was officially declared to have ended. The price fell gradually thereafter and was £4 per ton by the end of March 1927. Belgian pig iron was quoted at £3 per ton in the beginning of April 1926. With minor fluctuations the price rose steadily in sympathy with the price movements in England till it attained £4 9*s.* per ton towards the middle of December. There was a continuous downward movement during the remaining months of the year and in March 1927 the quotation stood between £3 12*s.* 6*d.* and £3 15*s.* per ton. Table No. 19 shows the details of the imports and the declared values of the

Pig iron.

different descriptions of iron and steel, and table No. 20 the principal sources of supply. The following table shows the chief sources of supply of iron and steel (including pig and old iron) with the percentage share of each principal country :—

—	United Kingdom		Germany		Belgium		France		United States		Other Countries		TOTAL
	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)
1913-14 .	609	59·8	200	19·6	173	17·0	2	·1	22	2·2	12	1·3	1,018
1919-20 .	269	63·0	1	·2	13	3·1	..	..	135	31·6	9	2·1	427
1920-21 .	498	70·0	15	2·1	69	9·7	2	·3	113	15·9	15	2·0	712
1921-22 .	280	45·7	60	9·8	160	26·1	9	1·5	84	13·7	20	3·2	613
1922-23 .	359	48·1	90	12·1	229	30·7	7	1·0	38	5·1	23	3·0	746
1923-24 .	429	56·7	61	8·0	217	28·7	5	·5	18	2·4	26	3·7	756
1924-25 .	439	50·5	88	10·1	273	31·4	16	1·8	17	2·0	36	4·2	869
1925-26 .	489	55·3	69	7·8	229	25·9	45	5·1	23	2·6	29	3·3	884
1926-27 .	406	48·1	79	9·3	257	30·4	33	3·9	29	3·4	41	4·9	845

The noticeable feature of the year's trade under this heading was the high proportion of the imports from the Continent, Belgium supplying 257,000 tons or 30·4 per cent and Germany 79,000 tons or 9·3 per cent as compared with 229,000 tons (25·9 per cent) and 69,000 tons (7·8 per cent) respectively in 1925-26. The share of the United States also improved from 23,000 tons or 2·6 per cent to 29,000 tons or 3·4 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom fell from 489,000 tons to 406,000 tons which was only 67 per cent of the pre-war figure, and her share also dropped from 55·3 per cent in 1925-26 to 48·1 per cent in 1926-27. The Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927, which came into force on the 1st April, 1927, and imposed differential duties on certain classes of British and non-British steel may have some effect on rate of change of participation by various countries in this import trade.

Other metals.—(R7,06 lakhs).—Imports of metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof increased in quantity from 62,000 tons to 64,000 tons, but decreased in value from R7,28 lakhs to R7,06 lakhs. The quantity of aluminium imported increased by 12 per cent from 87,000 cwts to 97,000 cwts and the value rose by 2 per cent from R93 lakhs to R95 lakhs. Larger arrivals of aluminium from the United States of America totalling 36,000 cwts, valued at R35 lakhs, as against 24,000 cwts, valued at R25⅓ lakhs in the preceding year, were mainly responsible for this increase. With the growth of the motor car trade the world production of aluminium has increased very rapidly and in 1926 the production was much in excess of consumption. The slackening demand from the British and German consuming industries and the competition of remelted metal led to a general lowering of prices, a lowering which would have been greater but for regulation by a strong control over stocks. The bulk of India's trade in aluminium is in the form of circles imported chiefly for the Indian hollowware manufacturing industry. As in the preceding year these accounted for over 82 per cent of the total quantity. There was an improvement in the imports of wrought circles from 72,000 cwts valued at R73½ lakhs to 80,000 cwts valued at R76 lakhs of which the United States supplied 33,000 cwts, valued at R32 lakhs as compared with 22,000 cwts valued at R23 lakhs

Aluminium.

in 1925-26. Imports from Italy and Switzerland also increased, while those from Germany, France, Belgium and the United Kingdom decreased. Wrought sheets, imported chiefly from the United States of America and the United Kingdom, also showed an increase from 3,900 tons valued at R4 lakhs to 4,600 tons valued at R4$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs.

Brass.

The imports of brass increased slightly in quantity from 524,000 cwts to 529,000 cwts but decreased in value from R2,63 lakhs to R2,56 lakhs. Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, which formed about 81 per cent of the total quantity imported, rose from 345,000 cwts valued at R1,76 lakhs to 427,000 cwts valued at R2,05 lakhs. It is noteworthy that Germany displaced the United Kingdom as the most important supplier of mixed metal and furnished about 56 per cent of the total imports. The former increased her supplies from 141,000 cwts valued at R70 lakhs to 241,000 cwts valued at R1,14 lakhs, while the share of the United Kingdom dropped from 199,000 cwts valued at R1,03$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs to 121,000 cwts valued at R60$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Of other manufactures, brass rods registered a small increase in value from R3 lakhs to R3$\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs, while all others, including sheets, tubes, wires, etc., decreased from R75 lakhs to R42 lakhs. Imports of unwrought brass also fell from R9 lakhs to R6 lakhs.

Copper.

Copper imports decreased from 334,000 cwts valued at R1,83 lakhs to 317,000 cwts valued at R1,53 lakhs. Due mainly to smaller imports from the United Kingdom, both unwrought and wrought copper consisting mostly of sheets decreased, the former from R32 lakhs to R25 lakhs and the latter from R1,50 to R1,27 lakhs. Wrought copper from Germany increased from 150,000 cwts to 165,000 cwts, but lower prices accounted for a decrease in value from R84$\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs to R77$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs. Imports from the United States which amounted to 29,000 cwts valued at R17$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1925-26 fell away almost to nothing.

Lead.

The imports of lead decreased in quantity from 51,000 cwts to 47,000 cwts and in value from R15$\frac{3}{5}$ lakhs to R13$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. Wrought sheets and pipes were valued at R5 lakhs, almost the same as in the preceding year, but sheets for lining tea-chests decreased from 22,000 cwts valued at R7$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to 15,000 cwts worth R5 lakhs, due mainly to reduced importation from the United Kingdom and Ceylon.

Tin.

Purchases of tin were smaller owing probably to the higher prices and the imports fell from 56,000 cwts to 52,000 cwts, the value remaining at R98 lakhs, almost the same as in the preceding year. Imports consisted mostly of unwrought tin (blocks, ingots, bars and slabs) from the Straits Settlements which recorded a decrease from 53,000 cwts to 49,000 cwts in quantity accompanied by an increase from R92 to R93$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in value. Wrought tin also showed smaller import figures.

Zinc.

The imports of zinc or spelter further increased considerably from 6,900 tons valued at R37 lakhs to 8,900 tons valued at R46$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. Arrivals of both unwrought and wrought zinc were greater, the former rising from 1,600 tons to 1,800 tons with a small increase in value, and the latter from 5,300 tons valued at R29 lakhs to 7,000 tons valued at R37$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.

Imports.

German silver.

German silver imports, including nickel silver, decreased from 21,000 cwts valued at R21¾ lakhs to 15,000 cwts valued at R14⅓ lakhs. The principal sources of supply were .Germany (R8 lakhs), Italy, Austria and the United Kingdom (R2 lakhs each).

Quicksilver.

Imports of quicksilver decreased in quantity from 250,000 lbs. to 225,000 lbs. but increased in value from R5¾ to R6¼ lakhs. These supplies included 205,000 lbs. valued at R5⅔ lakhs from Italy and 8,000 lbs. valued at R21,000 from the United Kingdom.

Machinery and Millwork (R14,60 lakhs).—The engineering industries of the United Kingdom which were able to work on previous stocks or on imported material were less seriously affected by the coal stoppage than was expected. In the year under review the imports of all kinds of machinery (including belting for machinery and printing presses) receded to the fourth place in order of importance in India's import trade, and were valued at R14,60 lakhs as compared with R15,87 lakhs in 1925-26. The values of the principal classes of machinery imported are noted below :—

—	1922-23 R (lakhs)	1923-24 R (lakhs)	1924-25 R (lakhs)	1925-26 R (lakhs)	1926-27 R (lakhs)
Prime movers	1,90	2,02	1,86	2,12	1,98
Electrical	2,60	2,23	2,02	2,22	2,29
Boilers	1,24	99	72	98	63
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)..	58	52	37	44	37
Mining	40	1,08	1,26	1,25	98
Oil crushing and refining	11	38	31	21	33
Paper mill	14	5	7	3	7
Refrigerating	8	9	7	8	12
Rice and flour mill	43	21	28	24	28
Saw mill	10	10	14	8	9
Sewing and knitting	51	54	69	80	88
Sugar machinery	17	13	17	16	6
Tea machinery	25	39	46	39	26
Cotton machinery	8,49	5,60	2,68	2,35	1,71
Jute mill machinery	1,79	1,37	93	82	65
Wool machinery	28	11	6	2	4
Typewriters including parts and accessories.	12	16	15	18	24
Printing and lithographing presses	12	21	20	16	15
Belting for machinery	83	88	94	82	81

Machinery.

The prosperity of the trade in machinery naturally depends on the favourable condition of other industries. It is interesting to observe that the important branches that have shown increases are, electrical machinery, oil-crushing and refining machinery, rice and flour mill machinery and paper mill machinery, while cotton and jute mill machinery, primemovers, boilers, mining machinery and sugar machinery record decreases.

The value of all textile machinery imported showed a further decrease from R3,29 lakhs to R2,51½ lakhs of which the United Kingdom supplied R2,40 lakhs as compared with R3,16 lakhs in the preceding year. Cotton machinery fell by R64½ lakhs from R2,35 lakhs to R1,70½ lakhs, spinning machinery accounting for a decrease of R42 lakhs. Jute manufacturing machinery also decreased from R81½ lakhs to R64⅔ lakhs. Wool manufacturing machinery which reached the low level of R2 lakhs in 1925-26 improved to R4 lakhs in the year under review.

Cotton machinery.

Jute mill machinery.

Imports of electrical machinery increased from R2,22⅓ lakhs to R2,29⅓ lakhs, increases being noticeable in the case of transformers and generating plant. The United Kingdom supplied electrical machinery to the value of R1,86 lakhs as compared with R1,84 lakhs, and the United States of America R23 lakhs as against R20 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of Germany also improved from R9 lakhs to R11 lakhs. Primemovers, other than electrical, showed a decrease from R2,12 lakhs to R1,98 lakhs of which oil engines including parts were valued at R1,15 lakhs as in the preceding year and steam engines R78 lakhs as compared with R84 lakhs in 1925-26. Boilers, mostly from the United Kingdom, decreased from R98 lakhs to R62¾ lakhs, mining machinery from R1,24¾ lakhs to R98 lakhs (to which coal mining machinery contributed R7 lakhs as against R8 lakhs in the preceding year), metal working machinery (including machine tools) from R44 lakhs to R37½ lakhs, tea machinery from R38½ lakhs to R26¼ lakhs and sugar machinery from R16 lakhs to R6 lakhs.

Electrical machinery.

There were increases in oil crushing and refining machinery from R21 lakhs to R33 lakhs, rice and flour mill machinery from R24⅓ lakhs to R27⅔ lakhs, refrigerating machinery from R8⅓ lakhs to R11⅔ lakhs and paper mill machinery from R3⅓ lakhs to R6⅔ lakhs. The number of sewing machines imported was 71,500 as compared with 70,800 in 1925-26, of which 50,600 or 71 per cent came from the United Kingdom and 18,400 or 26 per cent from Germany. The number of typewriters imported rose from 10,947 valued at R16 lakhs to 13,790 valued at R22 lakhs. Imports were, as usual, mostly from the United States of America which supplied 12,365 or 90 per cent of the total imports.

Imports of belting for machinery were almost the same as in the preceding year and were valued at R81 lakhs, of which cotton belting accounted for R14½ lakhs and leather belting R32½ lakhs. Cotton belting was imported mostly from the United Kingdom and in the case of leather belting the share of the United Kingdom was R22 lakhs or 67 per cent and of the United States R8½ lakhs or 26 per cent. As regards other kinds of belting which were valued at R34 lakhs about 77 per cent came from the United Kingdom, 13 per cent from Germany and the remainder mainly from the United States.

Imports.

The following table shows the relative share of the principal countries in the import trade:—

Imports of machinery and millwork including belting for machinery and printing machinery.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year).		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27	
	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R(lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom	7,41	90	13,33	83·9	12,60	79·4	11,38	77·9
United States .	27	3	1,51	9·5	1,53	9·6	1,53	10·5
Germany . .	46	6	59	3·7	96	6·0	1,03	7·1
Belgium . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1·7
Other countries .	12	1	46	2·9	78	5·0	41	2·8
TOTAL .	8,26	100	15,89	100	15,87	100	14,60	100

The share of the United Kingdom fell from 79·4 per cent to 77·9 per cent in 1926-27. German competition was felt particularly in mining machinery and her share rose from 6 per cent to 7 per cent. The share of the United States also improved from 9·6 per cent to 10·5 per cent.

Railway plant and rolling stock (R6,09 lakhs).—Imports on private and Government account combined under this head which, since 1st April 1925, excludes rails, chairs, fishplates, etc., were valued at R6,09 lakhs (R3,26 lakhs private and R2,83 lakhs Government) as compared with R8,14 lakhs (R4,99 lakhs private and R3,15 lakhs Government) in 1925-26. The following statement shows the details of the imports during the last three years :—

Imports of railway plant and rolling stock (on private and Government account).

—	1924-25 R (lakhs)	1925-26 R (lakhs)	1926-27 R (lakhs)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1926-27 as compared with 1925-26 R (lakhs)
Carriages and parts . .	4,35	1,91	2,62	+71
Wagons and parts . .		3,07	97	—2,10
Locomotive engines and tenders and parts . .	1,39	1,65	97	—68
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	44	76	56	—20
Sleepers of wood . .	2	24	36	+12
Other kinds . . .	80	51	61	+10
TOTAL .	7,00	8,14	6,09	—2,05

Motor Vehicles.

It will be observed that with the exception of railway carriages and sleepers of wood the imports of all descriptions specified decreased in the year under review; the most noticeable decrease being under wagons and parts, and railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof. The imports from the principal countries were in the following proportion during the last five years :—

	1922-23 Per cent	1923-24 Per cent	1924-25 Per cent	1925-26 Per cent	1926-27 Per cent
United Kingdom .	93·0	94·6	87·0	79·9	61·1
Australia . . .	0·6	1·3	..	2·2	4·8
Belgium . . .	2·9	1·9	4·1	9·2	17·4
United States . .	1·1	1·2	2·6	2·0	3·9
Germany . . .	0·7	0·4	2·5	4·3	6·9

The share of the United Kingdom dropped sharply from 79·9 per cent to 61·1 per cent, while the shares of all other principal countries showed a steady advance. The increase in the case of Germany and Belgium was under sleepers and keys of iron or steel, while for Australia and the United States of America the increases were under wooden sleepers.

Motor vehicles (R5,09 lakhs).—The increase in the imports of motor vehicles noticed in the preceding issue of this review was well maintained during the year under report. Lower prices stimulated the growing motor car habit and the further extension of motor transport in India. With the improvement of the financial position of the Government of India it has been found possible to reduce the rate of duty on motor cars from 30 per cent *ad valorem* to 20 per cent *ad valorem*, and on pneumatic tyres and tubes to 15 per cent *ad valorem* with effect from 1st March, 1927. The absence of a net work of good roads and the limitations on the loads allowed on bridges are two important factors which still operate against the more rapid development of motor transport in India. The number of motor cars imported rose by 3 per cent from 12,757 in 1925-26 to 13,197 in 1926-27 and their value by 4 per cent from R2,82 lakhs to R2,94 lakhs. The British light car is steadily growing in popularity and advancing its position in the market, although Canada and the United States of America still maintain their predominant place in this trade. The average declared value of cars imported from the United Kingdom during 1926-27 was R3,159 as compared with R2,208 for the American and R1,568 for the Canadian car. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were R3,239 for British, R2,185 for American and R1,518 for a Canadian car. These figures serve to illustrate the possibilities of the British trade in motor cars. The production of motor cars in the United Kingdom rose from 133,500 in 1925 to the record figure of 158,699 in 1926—a year of dear fuel, scarce raw material and reduced purchasing power. Cars imported from the United Kingdom rose from 2,399 to 2,546 in number and in value from R77¾ lakhs to R80½ lakhs. The imports of Canadian cars, on the other hand, decreased from 4,775 valued at R72½ lakhs to 4,476 valued at R70 lakhs and those of American cars fell from 4,143 valued at R90½ lakhs to 4,030 valued at R89 lakhs. There

Motor cars.

were increased supplies from Italy and France. The following table shows the imports of motor cars during the past fourteen years :—

Number of motor cars imported.

—	United Kingdom	United States (a)	Canada	France	Italy	Other countries	TOTAL
Year 1913-14 (pre-war).	1,669	868	..	111	7	225	2,880
„ 1914-15 .	1,350	510	..	54	19	72	2,005
„ 1915-16 .	787	2,136	..	126	57	15	3,121
„ 1916-17 .	489	4,169	..	62	44	14	4,778
„ 1917-18 .	39	1,222	..	1	18	2	1,282
„ 1918-19 .	21	368	..	..	1	10	400
„ 1919-20 .	448	9,353	20	3	17	84	9,925
„ 1920-21 .	2,541	10,120	1,938	192	218	423	15,432
„ 1921-22 .	790	802	576	158	222	347	2,895
„ 1922-23 .	449	1,386	1,846	61	131	450	4,323
„ 1923-24 .	1,005	2,865	3,290	153	370	301	7,984
„ 1924-25 .	1,682	3,106	3,956	215	235	186	9,380
„ 1925-26 .	2,399	4,143	4,775	367	860	213	12,757
„ 1926-27 .	2,546	4,030	4,476	607	1,416	122	13,197

(a) The country of origin of many of the cars imported from the United States during the years previous to 1920-21 is Canada.

Of the total imports Canada supplied 34 per cent, the United States 30 per cent, the United Kingdom 19 per cent and Italy 11 per cent, as compared with 37, 32, 19 and 7 per cent respectively in the preceding year. Bengal had 32 per cent of the trade, Bombay 27 per cent, Sind and Madras 14 per cent each and Burma 13 per cent.

Motor cycles.

The imports of motor cycles increased by 11 per cent in number from 1,629 in 1925-26 to 1,803 in 1926-27 and by 6 per cent in value from R9,86,000 to R10,47,000. The efforts made by British manufacturers in recent years to reduce prices resulted in an increase in the imports from the United Kingdom. Arrivals from that country which numbered 1,201 or 82 per cent of the total in 1924-25, rose to 1,458 or 89 per cent in 1925-26 and to 1,665 or 92 per cent in the year under review, while the supplies from the United States steadily declined from 180 in 1924-25 to 113 in 1925-26 and to 75 in 1926-27. France supplied 19 and Germany 8 motor cycles as compared with 18 and 6 respectively in the preceding year.

Motor lorries.

In view of the growing use of motor buses for passenger traffic there has been a rapid increase in the importation of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries. The import figures are 6,343 valued at R1,20 lakhs as against 4,840 valued at R88 lakhs in the preceding year and 2,162 valued at R39 lakhs in 1924-25. Of these the number of chassis imported was 5,345 valued at R96 lakhs as compared with 4,214 valued at R73 lakhs in 1925-26. This indicates that there is already growing up in many parts of India a new industry—that of motor body-building. Many of these chassis imported for use as passenger buses have locally built bodies

added to them. Canada and the United States are, as usual, the two principal sources of supply, while the high cost of the British chassis militates against its increased use by small firms who are attracted by the low prices of the Canadian and American makes. The disparity is illustrated by the average values of the chassis imported in 1926-27, *viz.*, British (R4,968), American (R2,050) and Canadian (R1,355). The imports of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries from Canada rose from 2,378 to 3,529 in number and from R30 lakhs to R48 lakhs in value. The supplies from the United States also increased from 2,014 valued at R41 lakhs to 2,322 valued at R49 lakhs. The United Kingdom only sent 341 vehicles valued at R19 lakhs as compared with 338 valued at R14 lakhs in the preceding year.

The following table shows the number of all classes of motor vehicles registered in the different provinces of British India up to the end of March, 1927 :—

Number of motor vehicles registered in British India up to 31st March 1927.

Provinces	Motor cars including taxi-cabs	Motor cycles including scooters and auto-wheels	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	TOTAL
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Bengal including Calcutta	19,938	3,574	2,144	25,656
Bombay City	10,079	868	787	11,734
Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City and Sind).	6,189	688	161	7,038
Madras City	8,306	2,207	992	11,505
Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City).	4,219	1,548	2,592	8,359
United Provinces	5,969	2,100	1,597	9,726
Punjab	8,207	3,100	298	11,605
Burma	9,888	2,699	2,098	14,685
Bihar and Orissa	4,429	895	751	6,075
Central Provinces	3,105	837	790	4,732
Sind	2,087	812	131	3,030
Delhi	2,907	792	359	4,058
North-West Frontier Province	1,737	1,136	568	3,441
Ajmer-Merwara	199	79	28	306
Assam(*a*)	1,508	270	500	2,278
TOTAL	88,767	21,665	13,796	124,228

(*a*) Figures relate to motor vehicles registered during the year ended 31st December, 1926.

Rubber manufactures : (R2,10½ lakhs).

For several months in the past year the prices of crude rubber were abnormally low in the markets abroad compared with the high prices prevailing in 1925 and as a result there was a substantial fall in the prices of rubber manufactures. It will be observed from the table below that, compared with 1925-26, the imports of every description of pneumatic motor tyres and tubes during 1926-27 increased in quantity, chiefly owing to the growing use of motor vehicles in India, but with lower prices showed a decrease in value. The average variation of motor, motor cycle and cycle covers, and tubes from the

preceding year 1925-26 showed an increase of 22 per cent in quantity but a decrease of 5 per cent in value.

Imports of Rubber manufactures.

—	1925-26		1926-27	
	Number	R (lakhs)	Number	R (lakhs)
Pneumatic motor covers . . .	261,082	1,23	310,551	1,18
„ „ cycle covers . .	9,561	2	11,179	2
„ cycle covers . . .	506,659	15	600,713	14
„ motor tubes	303,814	27	347,302	23
„ „ cycle tubes . .	11,177	1	14,924	1
„ cycle tubes . . .	577,581	8	751,919	9
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles	13,865	13	9,520	12

Pneumatic motor covers increased by 19 per cent in number but fell by 4 per cent in value. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at R42 lakhs, from the United States R23 lakhs, from France R26 lakhs and from Canada R17 lakhs. About 64 per cent of the total number of motor cycle covers imported came from the United Kingdom which supplied 7,000 valued at R1⅓ lakhs as against 8,000 valued at R1½ lakhs in 1925-26. In pneumatic cycle covers her share was 42 per cent whereas France supplied 49 per cent of the total number imported. Pneumatic motor tubes were, as usual, imported mainly from the United Kingdom (R11 lakhs), France (R6 lakhs) and the United States (R3 lakhs). In solid rubber tyres the share of the United Kingdom improved from 4,800 or 34 per cent valued at R5½ lakhs to 5,600 or 59 per cent valued at R7 lakhs, while the share of the United States dropped from 4,600 or 34 per cent to 2,700 or 28 per cent.

Hardware (R5.07 lakhs).—The principal items included under this comprehensive head are noted below with the values of the imports during the last five years shown against each :—

——	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Agricultural implements . .	23	21	19	16	17
Other implements and tools (except machine tools).	79	68	65	71	79
Builders' hardware . . .	35	24	31	31	34
Domestic „ . . .	9	9	10	10	10
Enamelled ironware . . .	24	31	30	41	40
Metal lamps	57	60	84	91	84
Metal lamps, parts . . .	12	9	8	6	7
Stoves	6	7	9	11	9
Safes, etc.	3	4	4	3	3
Gas mantles	6	5	6	7	6
Other sorts	2,61	2,04	2,33	2,33	2,18

Hardware.

The total value of the imports of hardware, excluding cutlery and electro-plated ware, decreased slightly from R5,20 lakhs to R5,07 lakhs in 1926-27. The reduction is particularly noticeable in the imports of metal lamps, while implements and tools and builders' hardware recorded an increase. The other items specified have remained fairly constant during the past two years. Imports of metal lamps numbered 6,346,000 valued at R84 lakhs as compared with 6,634,000 valued at R91 lakhs in 1925-26. The trade was divided between Germany supplying 62 per cent (or 3,959,000 lamps) and the United States of America 27 per cent (or 1,741,000 lamps). The latter lost a considerable portion of the trade to Germany whose products were marketed at remarkably low prices. The remainder came mainly from Austria and Czechoslovakia. Metal lamp parts showed a small increase. Imports of agricultural implements improved slightly from R16 to R17 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied R14 lakhs. Other implements and tools rose by R8 lakhs from R71 lakhs to R79 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed R43½ lakhs as in the preceding year. The shares of the United States and Germany, however, increased from R15 lakhs and R9 lakhs to R18 and R13 lakhs respectively. Builders' hardware imported mainly from Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Sweden increased from R31 lakhs to R34 lakhs. Imports of enamelled ironware decreased from R41 lakhs to R40 lakhs, of which Japan supplied R19 lakhs and Germany R10 lakhs. Domestic hardware other than enamelled ironware remained fairly steady at R10 lakhs, while the import value of stoves fell from R11 lakhs to R9 lakhs and of gas mantles from R7 to R5½ lakhs.

The total value of the imports of all sorts of hardware from the United Kingdom decreased from R1,97⅜ lakhs to R1,84½ lakhs, while Germany increased her supplies from R1,42⅔ lakhs to R1,58⅓ lakhs. Imports from the other countries principally interested in this trade, *viz.*, the United States of America, Japan, Sweden and Austria, showed a decrease. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the imports of hardware :—

Imports of Hardware.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom .	57	50	47	40	38	36
Germany . . .	18	22	21	27	27	31
United States . .	10	15	16	16	16	14
Japan . . .	1	6	6	5	7	6
Other countries .	14	7	10	12	12	13
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100

Imports.

The steady falling-off in the supplies from the United Kingdom is to some extent due to her domestic troubles, but probably more so to the intense German competition of low-priced articles which find a ready sale in India.

The value of the imports of cutlery rose from R33 lakhs to R41⅓ lakhs, of which pruning knives accounted for R2 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom were mainly confined to pruning knives and high grade Sheffield cutlery, and were valued at R9 lakhs as in the preceding year, while German supplies increased from R22 lakhs to R30 lakhs.

Cutlery (R41⅓ lakhs).

The value of the imports of electroplated ware rose from R5⅓ lakhs to R6⅔ lakhs. As in the past, these imports were mostly from the United Kingdom.

Electroplated ware.

Mineral Oils (R8,89 lakhs).—Mineral oils imported into British India comprise mainly kerosene oil, fuel oils and lubricating oils. Besides these, there is a fairly large trade in what is known as "white oil" which is at present recorded undistinguished under "other kinds of mineral oils" in the Indian trade returns. This oil which is colourless and free from odour is chiefly imported from Germany. The following table sets out the imports of the different descriptions of mineral oils by sea from abroad into British India :—

Imports of mineral oils into India by sea from foreign countries.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
Fuel oil . . .	7,766	62,547	80,460	90,174	93,605	90,582
Kerosene—						
In bulk . .	52,976	45,670	61,693	68,172	73,158	58,387
In tins . . .	15,874	4,642	7,262	3,808	6,064	5,663
TOTAL KEROSENE .	68,850	50,312	68,955	71,980	79,222	64,050
Lubricating oils .	14,953	18,060	16,147	20,705	21,363	24,721
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	37	1	2	3	6	4
Paints, solutions and compositions.	1	3	1	2	24	1
Other kinds . .	3,416	1,980	3,337	4,413	6,189	4,209
TOTAL MINERAL OILS .	95,023	132,903	168,902	187,277	200,409	183,567

The total imports of all kinds of mineral oils from foreign countries declined in the year under review to 184 million gallons valued at R8,89 lakhs from 200 million gallons valued at R10,05 lakhs in 1925-26. This represented a fall of 8 per cent in quantity and 11 per cent in value. About 35 per cent of the total imports in 1926-27 consisted of kerosene oil, 49 per cent of fuel oil and 13 per cent of lubricating oils. Over 64 million gallons of kerosene oil (bulk oil 58 million, and case oil 6 million

Kerosene oil.

gallons), valued at R4,29⅔ lakhs, were imported in 1926-27 as compared with 79 million gallons (bulk oil 73 million gallons and case oil 6 million gallons) valued at R5,16⅓ lakhs in 1925-26.

The marginal table shows the sources of the imports during the past three years and the pre-war year 1913-14. Imports from the United States which represented 87 per cent of the total quantity, were a little below the level of the preceding year and amounted to over 55 million gallons valued at R3,77 lakhs. Imports from Borneo decreased to less than half from 11 million gallons valued at R59 lakhs to 5 million gallons valued at R31½ lakhs. There were also smaller shipments from Sumatra and the Straits Settlements. Imports from Georgia, the product of the Caucasian fields, which amounted to 4 million gallons valued at R24 lakhs in the preceding year fell away to nothing. The average declared value per gallon of kerosene rose to 10 annas 9 pies from 10 annas 5 pies in the preceding year. The coastwise imports of kerosene oil from Burma into India amounted to 130 million gallons as compared with 128 million gallons in 1925-26 and 124 million gallons in 1924-25.

Imports of Kerosene Oil.	1913-14 (pre-war year) Gals. (1,000)	1924-25 Gals. (1,000)	1925-26 Gals. (1,000)	1926-27 Gals. (1,000)
United States	42,311	54,224	56,249	55,585
Borneo (British and Dutch)	20,815	11,041	11,457	5,327
Persia	2,303	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	2 340	1	4,719	2,694
Russia	1,079	..	..	..
Georgia	..	5,328	4,311	..
Egypt	..	1,385	809	..
Sumatra	..	..	1,673	392
Other countries	2	1	4	52
Total	68,850	71,980	79,222	64,050

The growing use of fuel oil in the railways, steamships and the industrial plant kept the demand for fuel oil fairly strong and the imports into British India in 1926-27 amounted to 90½ million gallons valued at R1,96 lakhs as compared with the record figure of 93½ million gallons valued at R2,11½ lakhs in the preceding year. It should, however, be remembered that the figure for 1925-26 included importations by the G.I.P. Railway up to the end of June 1925, after which, on the railway being taken over by Government, the imports were classified under Government stores. Imports from Persia, which is the largest supplier, decreased from 72 million gallons to 66⅔ million gallons. Borneo and the Straits Settlements together supplied 24 million gallons as against 21⅓ million gallons in 1925-26.

Fuel oil.

Batching oils imported almost entirely into Bengal for use in the jute mills rose from 10 million gallons valued at R52 lakhs to 14 million gallons valued at R72 lakhs in 1926-27. The trade was practically divided between Borneo and the United States of America, the former supplying about 8 million gallons and the latter 6 million gallons as compared with 4 million gallons and 6 million gallons respectively in the preceding year. Imports of other lubricating oils showed a small decrease in quantity and amounted to about 11 million gallons but fell by R9 lakhs in value from R1,56 lakhs to R1,47 lakhs. Eighty per cent of the total quantity imported, or 8½ million gallons, came from the United States

Lubricating oil.

and the remainder from the United Kingdom, Borneo and the Straits Settlements.

Imports of foreign motor spirit into India are insignificant, being only 3,800 gallons in 1926-27. India's requirements of petrol are practically met from her own oil-fields in Burma and other parts of India. The coastwise imports of petrol and other motor spirit from Burma into India proper amounted to 29 million gallons as compared with 27¾ million gallons in the preceding year and 14 million gallons in 1924-25.

Provisions (R5,50 lakhs).—The total value of imported provisions rose by R85 lakhs from R4,65 lakhs in 1925-26 to R5,50 lakhs in 1926-27. Almost all the principal items included under this head, *viz.*, canned and bottled provisions, farinaceous and patent foods, condensed milk, biscuits and cakes, cocoa and chocolate, butter and ghi contributed to this increase. Canned and bottled provisions, which accounted for 46 per cent of the total value of imported provisions, increased in quantity from 358,000 cwts to 537,000 cwts and in value from R1,94 lakhs to R2,54 lakhs. As stated in the previous reviews the increase under this head is attributable almost entirely to the growing trade in solidified vegetable oils which are extensively used in India for cooking purposes. The importations of this article are mostly from the Netherlands whose share in the total trade in canned and bottled provisions in 1926-27 was nearly 50 per cent and amounted in value to R1,27 lakhs as against R74 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of canned and bottled provisions from the United Kingdom and the United States of America also increased, but those from Belgium showed a decline. Farinaceous and patent foods increased from R88 to R1,01 lakhs of which farinaceous foods in bulk (chiefly sago and sago flour) were valued at R51 lakhs and milk foods for infants and invalids, imported mostly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R29 lakhs as compared with R49 and R22½ lakhs respectively in the preceding year. There was a further expansion encouraged by lower prices in the imports of condensed milk, the total amounting to 183,000 cwts valued at R75¾ lakhs as compared with 136,000 cwts valued at R62 lakhs in the preceding year. Arrivals in 1926-27 included 91,000 cwts from the Netherlands, 50,000 cwts from the United Kingdom and 14,000 cwts from Switzerland as against 68,000 cwts, 30,000 cwts and 2,000 cwts respectively in 1925-26. There were also increased imports from Norway and Denmark, while Australia reduced her supplies from 21,000 cwts to 5,000 cwts in 1926-27.

Canned and bottled provisions.

Farinaceous and patent food.

Condensed milk.

Biscuits and cakes were also imported in larger quantities, the total imports amounting to 51,000 cwts valued at R49 lakhs as compared with 40,000 cwts valued at R42 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 43,000 cwts or 84 per cent of the total quantity as compared with 35,000 cwts or 87 per cent in the preceding year. Imports of bacon and hams, and jams and jellies remained almost stationary and amounted to 15,200 and 14,800 cwts valued at R19 and R7¾ lakhs respectively in 1926-27. The United Kingdom supplied 14,500 cwts of bacon and hams valued at

Biscuits and cakes.

R18½ lakhs, almost the same quantity as in the preceding year, but her supplies of jams and jellies increased to 8,500 cwts valued at R4⅔ lakhs. Australian jams and jellies were imported to the extent of 5,500 cwts valued at nearly R3 lakhs as compared with 6,900 cwts valued at R3⅓ lakhs in the preceding year. Cheese (mostly from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom), cocoa and chocolate, butter, and ghi showed small increases both in quantity and value, while pickles and vinegar decreased.

Other articles.

The total value of all sorts of provisions imported from the United Kingdom increased from R1,71 lakhs to R2,03 lakhs, but her percentage share in the total trade further decreased from 38 to 37 per cent. The share of the Netherlands rose from 24 per cent to 30 per cent and correspondingly in value from R1,12 lakhs to R1,65 lakhs. Shipments from the Straits Settlements which consist mostly of sago and sago flour, advanced from R46 lakhs to R55 lakhs while Australia reduced her supplies from R22 lakhs to R13 lakhs. The share of the United States of America improved from R34 lakhs to R44 lakhs.

Liquors (R3,53 lakhs).—The total quantity of foreign liquors imported rose by 10 per cent from 5,695,000 gallons in 1925-26 to 6,261,000 gallons in 1926-27. In value, however, the rise was not proportionate to the increase in the quantity, the total imports being to the extent of R3,53 lakhs, showing only a 6 per cent increase over that of the preceding year. With the exception of Sind, importations into all the maritime provinces showed increases. Bengal took the largest quantity and was followed closely by Bombay, but this order is reversed when the values are taken into account. Imports into Bengal amounted to 1,892,000 gallons valued at R1,00 lakhs as compared with 1,641,000 gallons valued at R97 lakhs in the preceding year, while those into Bombay aggregated 1,859,000 gallons valued at R1,05 lakhs as against 1,637,000 gallons valued at R96 lakhs. Importations into Burma and Madras were valued at R58 lakhs and R28 lakhs as compared with R50 and R26 lakhs respectively in 1925-26.

As in the preceding year about 61 per cent of the total quantity of liquors imported consisted of ale, beer and porter, 34 per cent of spirits and 5 per cent of wines, etc. Ale, beer and porter increased from 3,498,000 gallons valued at R85 lakhs to 3,820,000 gallons valued at R92 lakhs in 1926-27, of which ale and beer alone accounted for 3,618,000 gallons, valued at R84 lakhs, as against 3,320,000 gallons valued at R77½ lakhs imported in 1925-26. Both beer in bulk and bottled beer shared in this increase, the former rising from 1,250,000 gallons to 1,303,000 gallons and the latter from 2,070,000 gallons to 2,315,000 gallons. Despite German competition in bottled beer the receipts of ale and beer from the United Kingdom continued to increase, totalling 2,190,000 gallons (beer in bulk 1,275,000 gallons and bottled beer 915,000 gallons) valued at R47 lakhs as compared with 1,965,000 gallons (beer in bulk 1,234,000 gallons and bottled beer 731,000 gallons) valued at R44 lakhs which she consigned in the preceding year. German and Japanese shipments consisting mostly of bottled beer showed an advance and amounted to 1,087,000 gallons and 146,000 gallons valued at R30 lakhs and R3 lakhs respectively. Imports from the Netherlands were on the level of the preceding year and stood at 162,000 gallons valued at

Ale, beer and porter.

R4 lakhs. The imports of stout and porter are comparatively small, amounting to 202,000 gallons in 1926-27 as compared with 178,000 gallons in 1925-26. The United Kingdom as usual supplied the bulk of these imports.

Spirits.

Imports of spirits, all sorts, advanced by 12 per cent in quantity from 1,910,000 gallons to 2,135,000 gallons and by 5 per cent in value from R2,19 lakhs to R2,29 lakhs. The details are shown in the appended statement :—

—	1925-26		1926-27	
	Gallons	R (lakhs)	Gallons	R (lakhs)
Brandy	418,600	45	469,200	51
Gin	94,900	9	108,100	10
Rum	111,300	2	115,400	2
Liqueurs	17,700	3	18,500	3
Whisky	567,800	96	542,800	90
Spirit, present in drugs	126,000	33	131,800	37
„ perfumed	19,900	14	17,300	13
„ denatured	482,900	7	661,700	10
„ other sorts	70,900	10	70,500	13

Whisky and gin are obtained mainly from the United Kingdom, while France supplies most of the imported brandy. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of spirits did not show any marked increase, chiefly as a result of reduced importations of whisky. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 745,000 gallons valued at R1,36 lakhs as compared with 737,000 gallons valued at R1,35 lakhs in 1925-26. On the other hand there was an increase in the share of France from 394,000 gallons valued at R51 lakhs to 430,000 gallons valued at R55 lakhs, which is mainly attributable to larger receipts of brandy. Java supplied most of the rum imported and practically the whole of denatured spirit (the bulk of which was denatured in bond at the custom houses after arrival in India) and her share rose from 603,000 gallons valued at R8½ lakhs to 759,000 gallons valued at R11 lakhs. Imports from Germany, consisting chiefly of low-grade potable spirit and perfumed spirits, showed an increase, while those from the United States recorded a decrease in quantity with an increase in value.

Wines.

The total imports of wines increased from 274,000 gallons valued at R29 lakhs to 296,000 gallons valued at R31 lakhs, the increase being most noticeable in the case of still white wines and other sorts like vermouth and ginger wine. France, as usual, supplied

the bulk of the sparkling wines (champagne and other kinds), while British shipments consisted mostly of port, and of sherry, madeira and marsala of French, Portuguese and Spanish origin re-exported from the United Kingdom.

Paper and Pasteboard (R3,08 lakhs).—The quantity of paper and pasteboard imported rose by 15 per cent from 87,400 tons in 1925-26 to 100,400 tons in 1926-27. In respect of value there was also an increase of 10 per cent from R2,81 lakhs to R3,08 lakhs, the prices having remained fairly steady throughout the year.

Printing paper.

Printing paper was imported to the extent of 30,300 tons valued at R1,00 lakhs as compared with 25,000 tons valued at R90½ lakhs in the preceding year. The increase was solely in news printing paper which advanced from 13,700 tons valued at R37½ lakhs in 1925-26 to 20,900 tons valued at R59⅓ lakhs in 1926-27. In this connection it may be noted that the Paper Protection Act did not protect cheap news-print, A noticeable feature was the recovery made by Norway and Germany in this particular trade at the expense of the United Kingdom. Norway took the lead as the foremost supplier with 7,800 tons valued at R23 lakhs as compared with 6,100 tons worth R19 lakhs sent in 1925-26. The quantity of printing paper imported from Germany was almost double that of the preceding year and totalled 6,700 tons valued at R21 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom receded from 6,500 tons valued at R30 lakhs to 4,300 tons valued at R19⅓ lakhs. Another noticeable feature of this trade is the increase in the imports from Austria, supplies from that country amounting to 4,800 tons valued at R14 lakhs as compared with 3,000 tons valued at R9 lakhs in the preceding year. The imports from Belgium also showed a small increase while those from the Netherlands decreased.

Writing paper.

Writing paper and envelopes increased in quantity from 7,800 tons to 9,500 tons and from R52 lakhs to R59 lakhs in value. The imports from the United Kingdom steadily decreased in quantity from 4,400 tons in 1924-25 to 4,100 tons in 1925-26 and 3,700 tons in the year under review and correspondingly her share fell from 54 per cent in 1924-25 to 53 and 39 per cent in the following two years. In respect of value the decrease was not so marked and was only of 3 per cent from R31 lakhs to R30 lakhs. The imports from Germany improved from 1,000 tons valued at R6 lakhs to 1,300 tons valued at R7 lakhs. There were also increased supplies from the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden which rose to 980, 1,032, and 398 tons from 639, 510 and 231 tons respectively in 1925-26.

Packing paper.

The imports of packing paper also increased in quantity from 8,800 tons to 10,400 tons and in value from R35⅓ lakhs to R40 lakhs. As in the preceding two years Germany was the principal supplier, the receipts from that country amounting to 3,300 tons valued at R13 lakhs as compared with 2,500 tons valued at R10 lakhs in 1925-26. The improvement in the imports from Sweden recorded in the previous year was well maintained, she having supplied 2,800 tons compared with 2,400 tons in the preceding year. The Netherlands also increased her supplies while the imports from the United Kingdom and Norway decreased.

Imports.

There was a further expansion in the imports of old newspapers in bags and bales from 28,300 tons valued at R35 lakhs to 32,900 tons valued at R38 lakhs. As in the preceding year about 69 per cent of the total quantity imported came from the United Kingdom which supplied 22,800 tons as compared with 19,700 tons in 1925-26. Imports from the United States of America continued to increase owing to lower prices quoted by the American firms and amounted to 10,000 tons or 30 per cent of the total quantity as against 8,300 tons or 29 per cent in the preceding year.

Old newspapers.

Paper manufactures showed a decrease from 1,400 tons to 1,200 tons in quantity and from R17½ lakhs to R16 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the principal supplier and sent these goods to the extent of 600 tons valued at R9⅓ lakhs during the year 1926-27. Pasteboard, millboard and cardboard of all kinds showed a decrease in quantity from 13,700 tons to 13,600 tons but an increase in value from R29 lakhs to R30⅔ lakhs. Of these strawboard accounted for 9,400 tons valued at R12⅔ lakhs. In 1926 there were nine paper mills in India as in the preceding year, *viz.*, four in Bengal, three in Bombay and one each in the United Provinces and Travancore, but their aggregate production increased from 25,670 tons in 1924 to 28,596 tons in 1925 and 32,144 tons in 1926. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard :—

Paper manufactures.

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	56·2	48·0	49·2	42·9	41·5	35·5
Norway	5·1	15·1	9·3	9·0	9·0	10·1
United States	·8	4·0	1·7	3·1	4·7	4·8
Sweden	3·2	6·9	4·9	4·4	7·2	7·1
Netherlands	2·5	6·4	7·5	7·4	9·0	7·8
Japan	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·6	1·6
Germany	17·3	11·0	18·0	21·2	12·1	16·2
Austria	8·3	1·1	2·8	4·0	6·3	7·6
Hungary		..	..	·1	..	..
Other countries	5·6	6·6	5·6	6·9	8·6	9·3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

It will be observed that the recovery made by Germany was at the expense of the United Kingdom. The former increased her share from 12 per cent

to 16 per cent, while the share of the United Kingdom dropped from 41·5 per cent to 35·5 per cent. Norway and Austria also improved their position while the share of the Netherlands decreased. The shares of the United States and Sweden were practically the same as in the preceding year.

Wood pulp.

Imports of wood pulp increased from 11,800 tons valued at R26 lakhs to 15,300 tons valued at R35 lakhs, of which Norway supplied 5,800 tons or 38 per cent, Sweden 2,600 tons or 17 per cent and Germany 3,000 tons or 20 per cent. The respective shares in the preceding year were 55, 17 and 26 per cent. Imports of rags and other paper making materials are insignificant, amounting to 22 tons only in 1926-27.

Chemicals (R2,44 lakhs).—The value of the imports of chemicals rose from R2,03 lakhs in 1925-26 to R2,44 lakhs in 1926-27. Prices of chemicals in the United Kingdom, from which the major share of the imports is drawn, remained remarkably steady throughout the year, in spite of the disturbances caused by the coal strike. As in the preceding year soda compounds accounted for 43 per cent of the total value of chemicals imported in 1926-27 and were valued at R1,05 lakhs as compared with R88 lakhs in 1925-26. The United Kingdom had, as usual, the bulk of the trade in soda products and supplied 1,223,000 cwts valued at R91 lakhs as compared with 1,016,000 cwts valued at R77 lakhs in 1925-26. Sodium carbonate (soda ash and soda crystals) increased from 811,000 cwts valued at R47 lakhs to 990,000 cwts valued at R58 lakhs, of which 884,000 cwts valued at R53 lakhs came from the United Kingdom. Caustic soda and sodium bicarbonate also advanced in quantity from 139,000 and 101,000 cwts to 161,000 and 115,000 cwts, and in value from R16 and R8 lakhs to R18 and R9 lakhs respectively. All other soda compounds showed an increase with the exception of sodium bichromate which recorded a decrease. Borax showed a small increase in quantity with a decrease in value owing to a reduction in prices.

Soda compounds.

The quantity of acids imported rose by 27 per cent from 11,000 cwts to 14,000 cwts, and the value by 12 per cent from R5⅔ lakhs to R6⅓ lakhs. Imports of alum increased from 48,000 cwts to 61,000 cwts and of aluminous sulphates from 53,000 cwts valued at R2 lakhs to 70,000 cwts valued at R3 lakhs. The quantity of ammonia and salts thereof imported rose from 24,000 cwts to 31,000 cwts but the value remained almost stationary at R8 lakhs. There was a good demand for bleaching materials, the imports of which rose from 67,000 cwts valued at R6 lakhs to 84,000 cwts valued at R8 lakhs. Among other chemicals copper sulphate, glycerine, lead acetate, potassium chlorate, and zinc chloride showed small increases, but copperas and disinfectants other than naphthalene decreased. Imports of carbide of calcium decreased in quantity but showed a small improvement in value. Imports of sulphur also fell slightly in quantity from 15,200 tons to 15,100 tons but rose in value from R14 lakhs to R16 lakhs. The consignments from Italy increased from 4,000 tons or 26 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1925-26 to 11,200 tons or 74 per cent of the imports in 1926-27, while German supplies fell from 10,300 tons or 68 per cent to 3,400 or 22 per cent.

Acids.

Alum.

Ammonia and salts thereof.

Others.

Imports.

The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports of chemicals :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total value of chemicals imported.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1914-19 (war average)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . .	74·7	70·4	68·6	65·8	62·7	61·2	57·9
Germany. . . .	12·4	·7	14·7	17·1	18·7	20·6	21·5
United States . . .	·3	5·5	3·8	2·9	1·9	2·9	2·7
Italy	5·2	2·8	3·8	5·8	5·0	3·1	5·9
Kenya Colony . . .	..	·3	2·4	1·5	1·4	1·4	1·4
Norway	·5	·5	2·0	1·5	1·9	1·8	1·7
Japan	1·5	16·7	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·3	1·4
Other countries . .	5·4	3·1	3·7	4·4	7·4	7·7	7·5
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Drugs and Medicines (R2,06½ lakhs).—The total value of imported drugs and medicines increased from R1,83½ lakhs to R2,06½ lakhs in 1926-27. Imports of camphor advanced from 993,000 cwts valued at R21 lakhs to 1,402,000 cwts valued at R28 lakhs, of which over 62 per cent came from Japan, that country increasing her supplies from 724,000 cwts valued at R16⅔ lakhs to 871,000 cwts valued at R18 lakhs. China and Hongkong, on the other hand, reduced their shipments from 111,000 cwts to 74,000 cwts only. Arrivals during the year 1926-27 also included 433,000 cwts valued at R8⅓ lakhs from Germany.

Camphor.

Quinine salts were imported to the extent of 120,000 lbs. on private account and 71 lbs. on Government as compared with 130,000 lbs. and 1,600 lbs. respectively in the preceding year. Imports of cinchona bark on Government account decreased to 205,000 lbs. from 355,000 lbs. Cassia lignea chiefly imported from China increased from 51,000 cwts valued at R10½ lakhs to 79,000 cwts valued at R17 lakhs. Proprietary and patent medicines rose from R24 lakhs to R27 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied R15 lakhs, the United States R3 lakhs and Germany R5 lakhs. Imports of cocaine fell from 1,334 ounces to 551 ounces, of which 205 ounces came from the United Kingdom and 240 ounces from Germany, but supplies of morphia increased from 687 ounces to 1,090 ounces, the United Kingdom supplying 854 ounces and Germany 180 ounces. Preparations of opium and morphia also increased from R49,000 to R90,000 in value. Imports of dangerous drugs are being separately shown in detail in the Indian trade accounts from April 1927.

Quinine salts.

Patent medicines.

Cocaine and morphia.

Salt (R1,26 lakhs).—The quantity of foreign salt imported into India declined by 3 per cent from 560,000 tons in 1925-26 to 542,000 tons in 1926-27, but higher prices accounted for an increase of 21 per cent in the value of the imports which rose from R1,04 lakhs to R1,26 lakhs. Foreign salt is chiefly

imported into Bengal and to a less extent into Burma, as the consumers in these provinces show a preference for finer crushed salt. In the year under review Bengal took 462,000 tons or 85 per cent of the total quantity and Burma 79,000 tons or 15 per cent of the total imports as compared with 481,000 tons and 78,000 tons respectively which these provinces absorbed in the preceding year. The striking feature of the year's trade is the big drop in the importations from the United Kingdom which amounted only to 54,000 tons (valued at R14 lakhs), the lowest level reached since 1918-19; in 1925-26 she had sent 104,000 tons which, however, was valued only at R19½ lakhs. The decrease is apparently due to the industrial troubles that prevailed in the United Kingdom during the greater part of the year and the consequent increase in prices. As in the past years Aden continued to be the largest supplier of salt and sent 179,000 tons; next came Egypt with 132,000 tons. In 1925-26 Aden had supplied 184,000 tons and Egypt 118,000 tons. Germany, Spain and Italian East Africa also improved their position at the expense of the United Kingdom. The following table shows the shares of the principal countries of origin :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the imports of salt.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependencies	19·1	31·8	39·5	33·1	32·9	33·0
Egypt	13·9	18·1	16·9	27·1	21·2	24·3
United Kingdom	22·5	16·0	19·3	17·4	18·5	10·0
Spain	15·0	12·1	3·0	4·7	8·6	10·5
Germany	8·8	10·4	5·2	5·6	7·2	10·7
Italian East Africa	8·1	11·6	16·1	7·7	9·1	10·1
Turkey, Asiatic	12·6	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	..	..	..	4·4	2·5	1·4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS)	607,300	542,100	474,600	615,700	560,100	541,800

The coastwise imports of salt from Bombay into Calcutta increased to 22,000 tons from 12,000 tons in 1925-26. The following statement shows the prices per 100 maunds in Calcutta of Liverpool, Spanish and Indian salt for

each month of the year 1926-27. The rise in the prices of the United Kingdom salt naturally had its effect on the prices of the other varieties.

	Imported		Indian
	Liverpool (ex-golah)	Spanish Fine (ex-ship)	Deshi, Bombay kurkutch (ex-golah)
	R	R	R
1926—			
April	72	56	..
May	..	..	..
June	126	..	..
July	126	..	85
August	92	65	..
September	92	65	..
October	121	82—89†	..
November	131	105†	..
December	131	105†	85
1927—			
January	121	102	..
February	125	103	80—85
March	125	103	80—85

† Ex-golah.

Other Articles.—Of other imports the following deserve special mention :—

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R (lakhs)	R(lakhs)	(R lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,82	3,15	3,26	3,02	3,54	4,01
Spices	1,73	2,45	2,59	2,66	3,28	3,12
Tobacco	75	2,26	2,26	1,98	2,13	2,56
Glass and glassware	1,95	2,60	2,46	2,60	2,59	2,53
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,41	2,79	2,94	2,91	1,82	2,13
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,07	2,26	1,80	1,20	1,24	1,07
Matches	90	1,62	1,46	89	93	75
Cement	66	1,06	75	69	65	58
Coal and coke	11	3,22	1,76	1,32	98	36

Instruments and apparatus (R4,01 lakhs).

The value of instruments and apparatus imported further increased from R3,54 lakhs to R4,01 lakhs, of which electrical instruments and apparatus (including telegraph and telephone apparatus but excluding electrical machinery) accounted for R2,52 lakhs or 63 per cent of the imports, as compared with R2,25 lakhs or 64 per cent in 1925-26. The trade in electrical apparatus is largely a British trade, and British manufacturers are maintaining their lead in the Indian market, notwithstanding competition from the Netherlands and the United States of America in such lines as electric lamps,

batteries, etc. The value of the imports of electrical instruments and apparatus from the United Kingdom increased from R1,52 lakhs to R1,70 lakhs and from the United States from R23 lakhs to R33 lakhs. The Netherlands improved her trade, mostly in electric glow lamps, from R8 lakhs to R10 lakhs, while the participation of Germany and Italy remained at R22 lakhs and R7 lakhs respectively, as in the preceding year. The following statement gives the value of the different classes of electrical instruments and apparatus imported during the last three years :—

Imports of Electrical Apparatus	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R (lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	26	28	32
„ wires and cables	67	77	81
Telegraph and telephone instruments	9	8	5
Electric lamps and parts thereof	17	28	39
Batteries	7	9	10
Carbons, electric	1	1	1
Accumulators	12	12	17
Electric lighting accessories and fittings including switches.	14	16	15
Meters	6	6	5
Electro-medical apparatus including X-ray apparatus.	1	3	2
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone)	4	3	4
Unenumerated	33	34	41
Total	1,97	2,25	2,52

Among other items included under the heading there were noticeable increases in the imports of musical instruments, cinematograph films and photographic apparatus, but wireless apparatus, mostly from the United Kingdom, declined from R6 lakhs to R5 lakhs. Imports of cinematograph films, chiefly from the United States and the United Kingdom, came to 17½ million feet valued at R23 lakhs as compared with 14 million feet valued at R21 lakhs imported in 1925-26.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total value of all sorts of instruments and apparatus imported was R2,51 lakhs or 63 per cent, of the United States R59 lakhs or 15 per cent, of Germany R53 lakhs or 13 per cent, of the Netherlands R10 lakhs, of Italy R8 lakhs and of Japan R4 lakhs.

Spices (R 3,12 lakhs).

The imports of spices fell from 1,412,000 cwts valued at R3,28 lakhs to 1,312 000 cwts valued at R3,12 lakhs. With the exception of pepper, which recorded an increase from 5,000 cwts valued at R2 lakhs to 39,000 cwts valued at R16 lakhs, all other sorts of

spices shared in this decline. Betelnuts, mostly from the Straits Settlements, decreased in quantity from 1,272,000 cwts to 1,185,000 cwts and in value from R2,53 lakhs to R2,50 lakhs. Imports of cloves also decreased from 106,000 cwts valued at R60 lakhs to 72,000 cwts valued at R34 lakhs owing to short supplies from Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba.

Tobacco (R 2,56 lakhs).

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco, which reached the record figure of 7 million lbs. valued at R56 lakhs in 1924-25, fell to 5 million lbs. valued at R34 lakhs in 1925-26, but rose again to 5¾ million lbs. valued at R41½ lakhs in the year under review. As usual, the imports were mainly from the United States of America, and were intended chiefly for the cigarette manufacturing industry in India. Her supplies amounted to 5½ million lbs. valued at R38⅔ lakhs, which represented 95 per cent of the total quantity of unmanufactured tobacco imported; in the preceding year she had supplied 4¾ million lbs. valued at R32 lakhs. Primarily on financial grounds, but also with a view to afford some protection to Indian-grown tobacco, it has been found necessary to increase the import duty on unmanufactured tobacco from R1 to R1-8 per lb. with effect from March 1927.

Cigarettes.

The changes in the rates of import duty on cigarettes and consequent fall in prices noticed in the last year's review had the effect of further pushing the trade in cigarettes. Imports of cigarettes rose from 3,412,000 lbs. valued at R1,59 lakhs to 4,175,000 lbs. valued at R1,95 lakhs in 1926-27. The United Kingdom, which is by far the largest supplier and generally commands about 99 per cent of the trade, increased her shipments from 3,377,000 lbs. valued at R1,57 lakhs to 4,142,000 lbs. valued at R1,93 lakhs. The imports of Egyptian cigarettes decreased, while those of American cigarettes showed an improvement.

Cigars, etc.

The imports of both cigars and pipe tobacco had a setback in the year under review, the former falling from 40,000 lbs. valued at R2 lakhs to 33,000 lbs. valued at R1⅔ lakhs and the latter from 276,000 lbs. valued at R17 lakhs to 257,000 lbs. valued at R16½ lakhs.

Glass and glassware (R2,53 lakhs).

Imports of glass and glassware slightly decreased in value from R2,59½ lakhs to R2,53 lakhs. Japan with R66½ lakhs displaced Czechoslovakia from the predominant position she had enjoyed during the two years preceding. This was due not to any improvement in the share of Japan but to the supplies from Czechoslovakia having dropped from R83 lakhs to R63 lakhs. Imports from Germany and Belgium rose from R40 lakhs and R23 lakhs to R52 lakhs and R27 lakhs respectively, while those from the United Kingdom remained almost the same as in the preceding year and amounted to R25½ lakhs. Glass bangles were less in demand and recorded a decrease from R1,01 lakhs to R85 lakhs, the imports from Czechoslovakia and Japan falling from R68 lakhs and R24 lakhs to R51 lakhs and R21 lakhs respectively. Beads and false pearls declined in quantity from 35,000 cwts to 34,000 cwts and in value from R36½ lakhs to R31 lakhs owing to reduced importations from Czechoslovakia. Imports of bottles and phials increased from 537,000 gross to 579,000 gross in quantity and from R37⅔ lakhs to R39 lakhs in value. The trade was chiefly divided between Germany (R16 lakhs), Japan (R12 lakhs) and the

United Kingdom (R9⅓ lakhs). Funnels, globes and glass parts of lamps, imported chiefly from Germany and the United States of America, also showed improvement and rose from R15 lakhs to R19 lakhs. Glass sheets and plates were imported to the extent of 25 million sq. ft. valued at R31⅔ lakhs as compared with 22 million sq. ft. valued at R28 lakhs imported in the preceding year. The imports were, as usual, mostly from Belgium. Imports of table ware (including decanters, tumblers, etc.) and scientific glassware showed small decreases.

In 1925-26 the Indian market had taken only 10⅓ million lbs. of synthetic dyes as stocks of German dyes imported in the preceding year remained to be absorbed. In 1926-27 there was a revival of interest. The imports during the year showed an increase of 45 per cent in quantity and rose to 15 million lbs., though in value there was a rise only of 19 per cent, from R1,43 lakhs to R1,70 lakhs. Lower prices and improved selling arrangements should also be mentioned as factors that contributed to the increase in the imports of these dyes into India. The average declared value per lb. of alizarine dyes imported into India fell from 11*as.* 10*p.* in 1925-26 to 10*as.* 3*p.* in 1926-27 and that of aniline dyes from R1-8-6 to R1-6-3.

Dyeing and tanning substances (R2,13 lakhs).

Alizarine dyes which represented 34 per cent. of the total quantity of synthetic dyes imported in 1926-27 rose to 5,045,000 lbs. valued at R32 lakhs from 1,854,000 lbs. valued at R14 lakhs in 1925-26. Imports of German alizarine dyes, including consignments from the Netherlands and Belgium which consist, in the main, of dyes of German origin increased from 1,218,000 lbs. to 4,145,000 lbs. in 1926-27. The supplies from the United Kingdom also increased from 585,000 lbs. to 742,000 lbs. Imports of aniline dyes increased in quantity by 18 per cent from 8,455,000 lbs. to 9,957,000 lbs. and by 7 per cent in value from R1,29 lakhs to R1,38 lakhs. Direct imports from Germany and the United States rose from 4,862,000 and 1,571,000 lbs. to 6,002,000 and 1,951,000 lbs. respectively, while those from the United Kingdom declined from 470,000 lbs. to 443,000 lbs. The competition of the United States of America is making itself felt in this line. The following statement shows the details of the imports of alizarine and aniline dyes during the last four years :—

Alizarine dyes.

Aniline dyes.

	Quantity in thousands of lbs.				Value in lakhs of Rupees			
	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Imports of Alizarine Dyes—								
From United Kingdom	2,431	438	585	742	20	3	4	4
,, Germany	2,607	5,326	650	2,991	21	36	5	19
,, United States	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Belgium	94	995	239	154	1	8	2	1
,, Netherlands	599	1,074	329	1,000	5	7	3	7
,, Switzerland	..	..	28	83	..	..	..	..
,, Other countries	64	19	23	75	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	5,809	7,852	1,854	5,045	47	54	14	32

Imports.

	Quantity in thousands of lbs.				Value in lakhs of rupees			
	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Imports of Aniline Dyes—.								
From United Kingdom .	207	239	470	443	7	5	7	7
„ Germany. . .	8,531	8,256	4,862	6,002	1,58	1,55	77	84
„ United States . .	819	643	1,571	1,951	11	9	16	19
„ Belgium . . .	174	500	232	359	4	8	4	7
„ Netherlands . .	665	822	497	411	14	15	9	8
„ Switzerland . .	250	258	578	404	7	6	11	7
„ Other countries	73	141	245	387	2	4	5	6
Total .	10,809	10,859	8,455	9,957	2,03	2,02	1,29	1,38

Precious stones and pearls, unset (R1,07 lakhs).

The value of precious stones imported showed a decrease in the year under review from R1,24 lakhs to R1,07 lakhs, of which diamonds accounted for R58 lakhs as compared with R74 lakhs in 1925-26. Among the principal countries Belgium and the United Kingdom reduced their shipments of precious stones from R47 lakhs and R17 lakhs to R37 lakhs and R12 lakhs respectively, while the Netherlands increased her supplies from R6 lakhs to R8 lakhs. Imports of pearls also fell from R43½ lakhs to R34¾ lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from Bahrein Islands and Maskat Territory, the two principal sources of supply. Together they sent pearls to the value of R30 lakhs as against R39 lakhs in the preceding year.

Matches (R75 lakhs).

As a result of the increasing competition of local products the imports of matches showed a decrease of 23 per cent in quantity and 19 per cent in value as compared with the preceding year, the total takings amounting only to 6 million gross valued at R75 lakhs, the lowest on record during the past decade. The decrease was noticeable in the importations into Bombay and Bengal. There were 34 match factories in India by the end of 1925, some of the largest being controlled by Swedish and Japanese interests. Imports of safety matches fell from 6 million gross valued at R72 lakhs to 4 million gross valued at R55 lakhs, of which 66 per cent came from Sweden and 22 per cent from Japan. Other kinds of matches numbered 2 million gross worth R20 lakhs, of which Sweden supplied 92 per cent and Norway 7 per cent. The noticeable feature of the trade is the steady decline in Japan's share of the trade since 1924-25; she has been displaced from her war-time position by Sweden. Arrivals of Japanese matches of all sorts dropped from 2 million gross valued at R25 lakhs to 1 million gross valued at R10½ lakhs, while the imports from Sweden amounted to 4½ million gross valued at R57 lakhs as compared with 5 million gross valued at R61 lakhs. There were smaller receipts from Czechoslovakia, while Norway slightly increased her sales.

The imposition of specific duties on undipped splints and veneers for match boxes, with effect from March 1924, has had the effect of steadily reducing the imports of these articles and causing the use of local wood or timber imported in the form of logs, the latter being liable to a duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem*. In the year under review the imports of undipped splints dwindled practically to nothing, and those of veneers were insignificant amounting to 158,000 lbs. valued at R74,000 only.

Cement, Coal.

Imports of cement showed a further decrease from 110,000 tons to 101,000 tons in quantity and from R65 lakhs to R58¼ lakhs in value, the decline chiefly affecting imports from the United Kingdom. Consignments from the United Kingdom fell from 95,000 tons or 87 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1925-26 to 72,000 tons or 71 per cent. in 1926-27. The imports from Germany, Belgium and Japan, however, rose and the following table gives the import position during the past three years :—

Cement (R58 lakhs).

——	Quantity			Value		
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom .	99,002	94,584	72,342	60	57	44
Hongkong. . .	..	26	1,674	..	..	1
Sweden . . .	336	..	34	..	..	..
Norway . . .	903	310	169	1	..	..
Germany . . .	5,452	3,398	9,199	3	2	5
Belgium . . .	895	1,766	2,100	..	1	1
Italy . . .	1,596	2,028	4,535	1	1	2
Japan . . .	3,556	5,720	9,309	2	2	4
Other countries .	2,602	2,546	1,674	2	2	1
Total .	114,342	110,378	101,036	69	65	58

Partly due to the situation caused by the coal strike in the United Kingdom, the imports of foreign coal were much reduced in the year under review. The quantity of coal imported decreased by 62 per cent from 372,000 tons in 1925-26 to 142,000 tons in 1926-27 and the value fell by 65 per cent from R88 lakhs to R31 lakhs. South African coal, which in recent years had been much in demand in Bombay, was attracted to other markets and the imports from Natal naturally fell from 114,000 tons to 86,000 tons. Similarly arrivals from Portuguese East Africa decreased from 126,000 tons to 26,000 tons. There were also reduced supplies from the United Kingdom amounting to only 13,000 tons as against 97,000 tons in 1925-26, while the imports from Australia slightly improved to nearly 13,000 tons. The following table shows the chief origin of imports during the past four years :—

Coal (R31 lakhs).

. . ——	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	79,000	108,000	97,000	13,000
Natal	274,000	202,000	114,000	86,000
Japan	1,000	3,000	14,000	1,000
Portuguese East Africa . . .	169,000	118,000	126,000	26,000
Australia	61,000	14,000	12,000	13,000

The tables below show the monthly prices per ton during 1926-27 and the average prices since 1910, of Bengal, Welsh and South African coal at Bombay.

Imports.

Prices at Bombay in the first week of each month.

1926-27	Bengal Ex-scales	Cardiff Ex-scales (*b*)	Natal Ex-scales (*b*)
	(Per Ton) Rs. A. P.	(Per Ton) Rs. A. P.	(Per Ton) Rs. A. P.
April	20 4 0	25 8 2	18 7 5
May	18 4 0	24 1 4	18 6 10
June	18 0 0	24 1 4	18 6 10
July	17 8 0	24 2 0	18 7 5
August	17 0 0	24 1 4	18 6 10
September	17 8 0	No quotation	18 6 4
October	18 8 0	,,	19 6 11
November	20 0 0	,,	23 9 11*
December	20 0 0	,,	21 9 6
January	19 8 0	,,	19 11 3
February	19 12 0	,,	19 12 4
March	20 0 0	,,	19 12 10

Average prices (per ton) of Bengal, Welsh and Natal coal at Bombay.

——	Bengal	Cardiff	Natal
	(Per Ton) Rs. A. P.	(Per Ton) Rs. A. P.	(Per Ton) Rs. A. P.
1910	13 3 0	18 14 0	15 10 0
1911	13 7 8	20 1 8	15 4 0
1912	17 6 4	23 2 2	19 0 0
1913	18 5 8	24 5 0	20 5 0
1914	16 5 8	23 14 0	19 4 0
1915	17 3 6	39 2 8	23 14 0
1916	25 0 0	43 0 0	41 5 0
1917	27 0 0	No quotation	45 0 0
1918	33 4 0	Ditto	No quotation
1919	22 4 7	Ditto	Ditto
1920	32 3 8	Ditto	Ditto
1921	33 4 0	39 4 0	46 0 0
1922	33 8 0	39 5 10	30 10 0
1923	30 8 8†	36 11 4	27 3 0
1924	28 15 2†	34 2 0	26 8 0
1925	19 6 3(*a*)	29 3 0(*a*)	21 15 3(*a*)
1926	18 8 9(*a*)	24 6 5(*c*)(*b*)	19 1 2(*b*)
1927 (six months)	19 14 8(*a*)	No quotation	19 13 5(*b*)

*Quotation for 26th November, there being no earlier quotation during the month.
† Bengal first class mill delivery.
(*a*) Ex-scales.
(*b*) Sterling Quotations converted into rupee prices at the current rates of exchange.
(*c*) Two-thirds one-third c.i.f.

CHAPTER III.

Exports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India :—

Exports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Percentage of proportion to total exports of merchandise in 1926-27
Jute, raw	22,52,85	20,00,06	29,09,30	37,94,57	26,78,04	8·88
Jute manufactures	40,49,41	42,28,36	51,76,66	58,83,98	53,18,09	17·64
Cotton, raw and waste	72,07,19	99,71,83	91,96,30	95,91,42	59,14,19	19·62
Cotton manufactures	13,06,22	10,95,49	11,27,48	9,64,85	10,74,85	3·57
Grain, pulse and flour	42,47,63	50,87,15	65,06,04	48,03,39	39,24,90	13·02
Tea	22,04,00	31,64,61	33,39,24	27,12,17	29,03,77	9·63
Seeds	27,35,38	29,81,72	33,16,85	29,63,68	19,08,77	6·33
Leather	5,16,07	6,00,77	7,28,87	7,10,21	7,37,69	2·45
Metals and ores	4,83,69	5,78,25	7,18,92	7,28,83	7,20,86	2·39
Hides and skins, raw	5,70,60	6,93,25	6,77,41	7,23,38	7,17,55	2·38
Lac	10,26,51	9,06,27	7,55,06	6,90,10	5,47,24	1·82
Wool, raw and manufactures	5,39,85	4,00,12	6,21,32	4,59,48	4,68,28	1·55
Rubber, raw	72,50	1,14,46	1,42,94	2,94,10	2,60,14	·86
Oilcakes	1,72,23	1,94,10	2,20,00	2,10,62	2,52,76	·84
Opium	2,44,87	2,66,31	1,47,24	1,93,37	2,11,85	·70
Paraffin wax	1,23,36	1,14,14	1,36,60	1,59,45	1,84,60	·61
Wood and timber	96,55	1,27,09	1,40,97	1,95,74	1,62,04	·54
Spices	1,09,80	1,10,86	1,06,75	1,76,28	1,55,97	·52
Coffee	1,23,61	1,57,46	2,08,95	1,85,26	1,32,63	44
Manures	1,23,78	1,58,89	1,26,68	1,17,49	1,25,40	·41
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,19,63	1,31,74	1,35,72	1,33,11	1,17,72	·39
Mica	60,78	86,37	1,02,71	1,04,17	1,08,41	·36
Fodder, bran and pollards	1,26,26	1,28,46	1,58,86	1,28,58	1,06,25	·35
Tobacco	82,68	1,02,97	1,25,04	1,11,40	1,04,15	·35
Coir	1,10,45	1,03,13	1,22,46	1,08,27	99,85	·33
Oils	3,19,81	2,90,03	3,44,10	1,79,27	95,71	·32
Fruits and vegetables	63,12	71,78	71,66	83,46	89,89	·30
Hemp, raw	60,85	76,43	1,72,87	1,59,17	82,76	·27
Coal and coke	15,07	22,31	37,51	34,80	81,33	·27
Fish (excluding canned fish)	54,25	62,84	72,32	76,44	75,38	·25
Provisions and oilman's stores	60,92	60,35	58,87	63,79	59,82	·20
Animals, living	23,29	26,60	31,42	34,62	38,32	·13

Exports.

Exports—contd.

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Percentage of proportion to total exports of merchandise in 1926-27
Drugs and medicines	22,89	28,98	35,87	36,77	37,10	·12
Silk, raw and manufactures	40,60	54,48	41,02	38,76	35,08	·12
Fibre for brushes and brooms	16,97	23,73	26,28	22,20	25,34	·08
Apparel	31,27	24,83	29,45	23,90	22,30	·07
Cordage and rope	11,94	15,12	15,30	16,92	18,44	·06
Tallow, stearine and wax	8,75	22,42	11,35	10,69	14,00	·05
Bristles	14,05	20,06	24,56	19,33	13,56	·04
Saltpetre	36,38	26,87	27,18	20,28	12,12	·04
Candles	14,84	15,15	11,59	15,86	8,81	·03
Horns, tips, etc.	12,76	11,56	10,40	9,35	7,91	·03
Sugar	10,49	96,97	52,49	8,20	6,92	·02
All other articles	4,92,12	4,29,24	4,43,92	4,91,60	4,82,37	1·62
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	2,99,16,19	3,48,83,61	3,84,66,53	3,74,84,21	3,01,43,16	100

Jute and jute manufactures (R79,96 lakhs).—In the year under review the jute market was free from the wild fluctuations which characterised it in the preceding year. While in 1924 and in 1925 the jute trade was confronted with the problem of rising prices, the feature of 1926 was a fall in values. The official estimates of the 1925 crop as revised placed it at 90 lakhs of bales but the 1926 estimates pointed to a yield of 109 lakhs of bales on an acreage of 3,630,000 acres (subsequently revised to 3,846,000 acres), a record crop which did not fail to have its effect on prices. When the year under review opened in April 1926, the quotation for jute stood at R101 per bale and gradually fell to R82 on the 1st June. The preliminary estimate of the acreage of the new crop, published early in July, depressed prices further and these fell to R64 towards the end of the month and further to R59 on the 10th August. The fall, however, was arrested as the arrivals into the market did not keep pace with the expectations of the crop, cultivators trying to hold back supplies to prevent prices being depressed. On the 7th September R66 per bale was quoted, but the final estimates of the crop which were issued towards the end of September broke prices and on October 5th R58 was recorded. On November 2nd, R57 per bale was touched, the lowest quotation for the year. Thereafter values appreciated. In December the prices were near R60 with a steady market and little export business. In January improved foreign demand led to an increase in prices, though local mills took little interest as they had bought enough to cover requirements for a long period ahead. On the 18th January R66 was quoted, but February saw a decline to R61 and at the end of March the price was R62½ per bale. During the year there were complaints that the quality of a large part of the jute coming into the market was below

the standard, a feature which was attributed to insufficient water for steeping during the retting process.

The London prices per ton c. i. f. for ' First marks' stood at £45 5*s*. on the 1st April. Towards the end of July £35 was reached and early in August the lowest point of the year, £28, was touched. In September prices rose to £32 5*s*. and remained between £30 and £32 during the remainder of the year under review. The quotation on the 30th March 1927 was £31 5*s*. per ton.

Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and neighbouring mill areas during the period from the 1st July 1926 to the 31st March 1927 totalled 107·7 lakhs of bales as compared with 85·9 lakhs of bales in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The exports abroad of raw jute from Calcutta during the fiscal year 1926-27 were 3,792,000 bales. Arrivals during the period from the 1st July 1926 to the 30th June 1927 were 120·8 lakhs of bales as against 88·7 lakhs of bales in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The jute industry suffered from the after-effects of the inflated prices of the preceding year. During the first half of the year many mills found it difficult to work off their stocks of high-priced jute as the prices of manufactured product were determined more by the bumper crop of 1926 than by the actual prices paid for raw jute in hand. The latter half of the year was distinctly easier and a large number of mills are believed to be well stocked with raw materials at satisfactory rates. The agreement to work the short time of fifty-four hours per week reached in 1921, was observed by the mills in the year under review for the sixth year in succession. As a further safeguard against over-production the time lost by holidays was not made up, effecting thereby approximately a three per cent reduction in output. The number of looms at work on the 1st January 1927, was 49,491 against 49,000 on the corresponding date in the preceding year.

The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported increased from 1,458,000 tons to 1,568,000 tons but the value of the exports fell from R97 crores to R80 crores owing to lower prices. Of the total value of the exports, raw jute accounted for 33 per cent and jute manufactures 67 per cent as compared with 39 and 61 per cent respectively in 1925-26. The following statement compares the quantities exported during 1913-14 and each of the past three years.

	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Jute (in thousand tons) . .	768	696	647	708
Bags (in millions) . . .	369	425	425	449
Cloth (in million yards) . .	1,061	1,456	1,461	1,503

The quantity of raw jute exported was 9 per cent higher than that of the preceding year, but 8 per cent less than that of the pre-war year 1913-14. The exports of bags increased in number from 425 millions to 449 millions and of gunny cloth from 1,461 million yards to 1,503 million yards. Attention is invited to table No. 30 wherein comparative figures of exports and mill consumption of jute in India are given, as also to tables Nos. 29, and 31(*a*) and (*b*) where full details of the exports of raw jute and jute goods are shown.

Raw jute.

Of 3,964,000 bales of raw jute exported during the year, the United Kingdom absorbed 968,000 bales as compared with 977,000 bales in the previous year, a decline of 1 per cent. Her imports were valued at R6,14 lakhs against R10,57 lakhs in the preceding

year, but, as is obvious, the fall in value is due more to a fall in prices than to the diminished takings. It may be noted that during the first six months of the year when the industry in Great Britain was suffering from the effects of the coal strike and of high jute prices, only 95,000 bales were imported into that country. In the year under review Germany regained the lead she had lost in the previous year and took 1,025,000 bales valued at R7,40 lakhs as compared with 810,000 bales valued at R8,16 lakhs in the preceding year. Belgium and France improved their demands taking 248,000 bales and 504,000 bales as against 185,000 bales and 496,000 bales respectively in the preceding year. But Italy and the Netherlands reduced their requirements from 275,000 bales and 72,000 bales to 253,000 bales and 61,000 bales respectively. Spain increased her takings from 167,000 bales to 187,000 bales. The United States of America showed increased interest and accounted for 489,000 bales while her takings in the previous year were 388,000 bales. Imports into Japan from India fell from 64,000 bales to 51,000 bales. Exports to Brazil receded but those to the Argentine Republic improved. The principal destinations of the exports of raw jute are shown in table No. 29, but the essentialsof this table, read with table No. 30, are summarised in the margin. While the United States of America, Germany and the rest of Europe have more than regained the pre-war level, the takings of the United Kingdom are far below her pre-war standard of consumption. The proportion of the exports of raw jute from India to the total mill consumption in India is also worthy of notice.

	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27
		(In 1,000 bales).	
United Kingdom	1,691	977	968
Germany . .	920	810	1,025
Rest of Europe .	1,095	1,210	1,261
America . .	549	511	596
Other countries .	26	116	114
TOTAL EXPORTS.	4,281	3,624	3,964
Indian mill consumption.	4,150	5,497	5,527

Gunny bags.

The total exports of gunny bags increased in number from 425 millions in 1925-26 to 449 millions in the year under review as compared with 369 millions exported in 1913-14. The value of the exports, however, fell from R26¾ crores to R24⅓ crores. Sacking gunny bags increased in number from 348 millions to 360 millions and hessian gunny bags from 77 to 89 millions. The best market for bags was Australia which took nearly 86 million bags against 70 millions in the preceding year. The United Kingdom's demand fell from 43½ millions to 39 millions and that of Cuba from 41 millions to nearly 29 millions. Java's requirements fell from 32 millions to 27 millions, but the Straits Settlements increased her takings from 15½ to 16⅓ millions. Japan's takings showed a striking improvement to 25 millions against 16¾ millions which she took in the preceding year. The demands from Chile, Peru and other countries in South America fell from a total of 52 millions to 37 millions. The Union of South Africa took 16 million bags or 2 million bags less than in the previous year. Hongkong showed an increased interest and took 16 million bags as against 5½ millions in the previous year, and Indo-China 10 million bags as against 9 millions in the preceding year. Siam increased her takings to 11 millions and Egypt took 14 millions as compared with 9 and 11 millions respectively in 1925-26. The United States of America took 28 million bags as against 26 million bags in the preceding year.

New Zealand increased her demands from 10 million bags to nearly 11 million bags.

Exports of gunny cloth increased from 1,461 million yards to 1,503 million yards but the value declined from R32 crores to R28 crores. The pre-war average of exports of gunny cloth was 970 million yards and the average of post-war quinquennium 1,270 million yards. The United States of America absorbed 65 per cent of the exports, her takings amounting to 975 million yards as compared with 1,018 million yards in the preceding year. The Argentine Republic came next with 318 million yards or 98 millions more than in the preceding year. Canada reduced her demands from nearly 62 million yards to 59½ million yards, while the United Kingdom's share fell from 60 million yards to 50 million yards. Australia and New Zealand also took less, their total requirements falling from 34 million yards to 30 million yards. China including Hong Kong took nearly 15 million yards, very much the same quantity as in 1925-26, while Uruguay increased her demands from 12 million yards to 15½ million yards. The Union of South Africa imported 4 million yards, almost the same as in 1925-26. The Philippine Islands took less, but shipments to Peru showed a slight increase. Of Continental countries Germany, France, Italy and European Turkey increased their takings, but Sweden and Norway reduced their demands. Exports to the Netherlands fell away to nothing from 7 million yards in 1925-26.

Gunny cloth.

The following table shows the prices of a typical grade of bags and the two more important grades of hessians.

Date	B. Twills		Hessians, 40″ × 8oz.		Hessians, 40″ × 10½oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.
1926—						
April, 12 . .	57 12	58 8 to 59 0	16 9	17 0	22 8	22 12
April, 27 . .	54 8	55 8	15 10	16 0	21 0	21 4
May, 25. . .	45 4	46 8	14 6	14 10 to 14 6	19 2	19 8 to 19 0
June, 29 . .	48 12	49 8 to 48 12	15 8	15 0	20 2	19 8 to 19 0
July, 27. . .	47 0	43 8 to 43 0	15 2	13 12 to 13 4	19 8	17 8 to 17 4
August, 31 . .	51 0	47 8 to 46 0	15 1	14 10 to 14 8	18 10	18 0 to 17 10

Exports.

Date	B. Twills		Hessians, 40″×8 oz.		Hessians, 40″×10½oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.
1926—*contd.*						
September, 28 .	50 12	48 8 to 47 0	14 12	14 8 to 14 6	18 14	18 6 to 18 2
October, 26 . .	53 8	50 0 to 47 8	15 4	14 12 to 14 6	20 4	18 12 to 18 2
November, 30 .	49 4	47 12 to 47 8	14 4	14 1 to 14 4	18 1	18 0 to 18 4
December, 21 .	49 4	49 0 to 48 8	14 10	14 10 to 14 12	19 8	19 0 to 19 4
1927—						
January, 25 . .	47 12	47 12 to 47 8	14 7	14 7 to 14 8	19 4	18 14
February, 22 . .	48 8	48 8 to 48 0	14 8	14 9 to 14 11	19 2	18 14 to 19 0
March, 29 . .	49 4	49 0 to 48 4	15 7	15 8 to 15 4	21 13	20 6 to 19 12

Cotton (R58,60 lakhs)*.—A short and late Indian crop accompanied by a record American crop following on the top of the two large crops of 1925 and 1924 affected the exports of raw cotton from India which fell in quantity by 24 per cent and in value by 38 per cent. The Indian cotton crop of 1926-27 was estimated at 4,973,000 bales (400 lbs. each) as compared with 6,250,000 bales in 1925-26 and 6,088,000 bales in 1924-25. The American crop of 1926 was estimated at 18,618,000 bales (23,272,000 bales of 400 lbs. each) exceeding the outturn of 1925 by 2,514,000 bales (3,142,000 bales of 400 lbs. each). The Egyptian crop of 1926 was estimated at 1,789,000 bales (of 400 lbs. each) as compared with 1,946,000 bales in 1925 and 1,797,000 bales in 1924.

At the beginning of April 1926 the spot prices of Middling American at Liverpool stood at 10·16*d.* per lb. and till the middle of September 1926 the fluctuations were within a narrow range. During June and July and the earlier weeks of August prices rarely went above 10*d.* On the 8th September the price rose to 10·36*d.* but before the end of the month there was a decline to 8·07*d.* on the 29th as a result of favourable reports on the crop. October and November saw still further falls, the quotations hovering round 7*d.* but

*Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, for assistance in connection with these paragraphs.

early in December the lowest price of the year 6·30*d.* was touched. There was then a gradual appreciation, the price reaching 6·89*d.* on the 31st December. The rise was fairly well maintained during the rest of the year, the quotation for the 25th February being 7·77*d.* The end of March saw prices at 7·73*d.* per lb. (the 22nd March).

The course of prices in India was affected by the unusual circumstances of the season. The supply of Indian staple cotton was poor until the Broach and other late maturing crops came on the market at the end of the period under review. For Bengals and Oomras, on the other hand, there was a definite export demand, though that demand was below normal and the Bengal crop was a short one. Meantime the prices of Broach futures followed American prices more closely than did the actual prices of short staple cotton, and the margin between Oomras and the Broach contract was unusually narrow. Towards the close of the year Indian prices came more nearly on American parity as American prices rose and the situation became more normal.

The variations in the prices of Broach (M. G. Fully Good) during the year are displayed in price Chart No. 9 prefixed to the Review. On the 1st April the quotation for April-May deliveries stood at R351½ per candy of 784 lbs. but fell to R327 towards the close of the month. Prices, however, firmed up in May, American prices remaining steady. On the 5th June 1926, July-August deliveries were quoted at R349 per candy. After a fall of a few points during the subsequent weeks prices again appreciated to R349½ towards the end of July and then gradually receded to R304¼ towards the end of September. There was a further decline in October, the quotation on the 1st October for April-May deliveries being R296¼ and on the 29th October R248. November saw a slight appreciation, but in December R241 was touched. The close of December, however, recorded an upward movement and the quotation on the 21st January was R263, on the 25th February R295, and on the 4th March R307 per candy. On the 25th March prices fell to R293 per candy.

Exports of raw cotton from India declined from 4,173,000 bales to 3,188,000 bales, the value falling from R94,99 lakhs to R58,60 lakhs. Cotton contributed 19 per cent of the total value of all Indian merchandise exported during the year as compared with 25 per cent in 1925-26, 24 per cent in 1924-25 and 28 per cent in 1923-24. Japan, as usual, received the largest share of the exports but her takings declined from 2,084,000 bales valued at R47½ crores to 1,842,000 bales valued at over R34⅓ crores. The Chinese market absorbed only 391,000 bales in 1926-27 as compared with 538,000 bales exported in the previous year. Continental countries took much less than in the previous year, the total exports amounting to 821,000 bales as compared with 1,235,000 bales in 1925-26 and 1,139,000 bales in 1924-25. Italy took 305,000 bales during the year as compared with 456,000 bales in 1925-26. Germany's requirements fell from 218,000 bales valued at R4,97 lakhs to 145,000 bales valued at R2,38 lakhs, while exports to Belgium declined from 243,000 bales to 159,000 bales. Shipments to France and Spain fell from 193,000 bales and 73,000 bales to 123,000 bales and 54,000 bal s, respectively. The United Kingdom reduced her requirements by 61 per cent, exports to that country falling from 225,000 bales to 87,000 bales. Table No. 32 on page 196 shows the quantities and destinations of the exports. The following statement gives

Exports.

the monthly exports of Indian cotton during the last four years and the pre war average :—

Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.

——	Pre-war average 1909-14	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
April . . .	303,600	423,700	348,900	430,100	385,400
May . . .	248,800	332,800	283,500	405,900	295,200
June . . .	218,900	308,400	253,300	452,400	280,100
July . . .	190,100	283,100	138,000	308,400	237,800
August . .	110,300	98,800	109,300	208,400	208,200
September . .	75,300	83,400	113,800	136,000	104,700
October . .	66,800	135,000	62,300	87,400	39,300
November . .	101,400	184,500	63,800	120,200	62,000
December . .	158,200	270,500	266,700	306,100	153,900
January . .	319,800	586,400	459,500	540,300	446,100
February . .	318,300	540,000	594,100	632,500	398,600
March . . .	295,800	517,200	633,200	545,700	576,700
TOTAL .	2,407,300	3,763,800	3,326,400	4,173,400	3,188,000

Exports from Bombay were 66 per cent of the total quantity of raw cotton exported, those from Karachi 26 per cent, and from Madras 5 per cent as compared with 65, 24 and 8 per cent respectively in 1925-26.

The imports of raw cotton during the year were particularly heavy as a combined result of Indian prices being out of parity with American prices, and an actual shortage, at certain periods, of Indian staple cotton. An important factor was the partial failure of the Punjab-American crop of 1926-27 which was both low in yield and poor in quality ; there was also an appreciable falling off in the quality of Hyderabad Gaorani cotton. The total imports during the year amounted to 45,676 tons, as compared with 17,543 tons in the previous year, while the value of the imports rose from R3,64½ lakhs to R5,03 lakhs. Of the foreign supplies, Bombay received 45,102 tons and Madras 436 tons. The United States of America supplied the major share of the imports, her consignments increasing from 103 tons in 1925-26 to 25,039 tons in 1926-27. Supplies from the Kenya Colony fell from 15,700 tons to 12,700 tons, but shipments from the United Kingdom increased from 206 tons to 5,003 tons. Supplies from Persia were maintained at about the same level as in the previous year and amounted to 1,136 tons. The quantities of African cotton re-exported from Bombay during the last three years are shown in the following statement :—

——	From Bombay		
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Tons	Tons	Tons
To Japan	7,800	6,100	1,100
„ United Kingdom	2,700	1,000	500
„ Other countries	800	900	400
TOTAL .	11,300	8,000	2,000

Cotton.

During the cotton season, 1926-27, 2,938,000 bales were received in Bombay up to the end of June as against 3,162,000 bales in the corresponding period of the previous season. Arrivals during the cotton year 1925-26 were 3,335,000 bales.

Stocks of cotton in Bombay including mill-stocks and cotton sold, but not delivered, were 650,964 bales on the 31st August, 1926, as compared with 574,713 bales on the same date in 1925. Stocks on the 31st March, 1926 and 1927, were 820,250 and 580,755 bales respectively.

According to the Indian Central Cotton Committee's figures, the mill consumption of Indian cotton during the past three fiscal years was as follows :—

Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian mills.

(In bales of 400 lbs.).

——	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Bombay Island	916,238	773,778	879,555
Ahmedabad	261,286	288,878	274,331
Bombay Presidency	1,333,058	1,233,323	1,321,229
Madras	157,075	170,947	182,010
United Provinces	173,761	184,235	200,023
Central Provinces and Berar	104,203	109,290	111,150
Bengal	77,891	77,507	87,117
Punjab and Delhi	26,118	33,038	39,007
Rest of British India	12,525	17,328	14,441
TOTAL BRITISH INDIA	1,884,631	1,825,668	1,954,977
TOTAL INDIAN STATES	165,950(*a*)	181,286(*a*)	209,564(*a*)
TOTAL INDIA	2,050,581	2,006,954	2,164,541

(*a*) Calculated from yarn production.

According to the report of the British Cotton Growing Association, cotton growing within the Empire had a remarkably successful year in 1926, the approximate estimate of cotton grown in new fields within the Empire being 439,300 bales against 366,700 bales in 1925. The quantity of cotton marketed by the Association was 135,522 bales against 84,320 bales in 1925. The drop in values of American cotton must have hit the cotton cultivators in other countries, but Empire cotton has a great opportunity of establishing itself, if any restriction of American supplies takes place as a consequence of low prices. It has been demonstrated that cotton of good quality can be grown within the Empire, and if methods of preparing for the market are improved and cost of transportation reduced, Empire-grown cotton may in time contribute a substantial share to the world's supplies and make for greater stability in cotton prices. In India there has been a great improvement during recent years in the production of medium staple cotton and prospects of further improvement

are bright. The danger is that owing to the low prices secured for medium staple cottons, growers may be tempted to revert to the short staple Indian cotton for which demand is fairly constant, though not capable of any great expansion. It is, therefore, important that Indian staple cottons should not lose their hold on any market where they are known. That certain types of Indian cotton like the best Punjab-American, Madras-Cambodia, and Surat 1,027 A. L. F. can be used in Lancashire was proved by recent tests conducted with the co-operation of the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Federation, the British Cotton Growing Association and the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. Spinners who have been impressed with the results of these tests will, by using these cottons, be encouraging a source of supply which will serve as a safeguard against fluctuations that may take place when a shortage of American cotton occurs.

Cotton manufactures (R10,75 lakhs).—The appointment of a Tariff Board to enquire into the condition of the textile industry to examine the causes of depression and to report on the measures required for alleviation, was mentioned in last year's review. The Board, whose report has recently been published, has found that the depression is to a large extent due to world causes. In India itself the depression has been more acute in Bombay than in other centres, and this is attributed partly to causes for which the mill-owners themselves are responsible, partly to the competition of Japan and partly to the competition of mills in other parts of India, which are favoured by proximity to raw material and consuming markets and cheaper labour supply. Under the first head they lay stress on the undue conservatism of the industry and insufficient diversification of production. The Board also found that the industry in India is placed in an unfair position *vis a vis* Japan, owing to the inferior conditions of labour prevailing at present in that country. The majority of the Board recommended, among other things, a bounty, for a period of four years, of 1 anna per pound or its equivalent on the spinning of higher counts of yarn, based on the output of an average of 15 per cent of the total working spindleage in a mill. They also proposed an additional duty of 4 per cent on all imported cotton piecegoods. The Government of India in their resolution on the report have disagreed with the necessity for a bounty on the spinning of higher counts of yarn, as a long established industry, such as the cotton textile industry in Bombay, should need no stimulus at the cost of the general taxpayer if such a development is in its own interests. They also consider that the advantage which Japan has over India in the manufacture of piecegoods on account of inferior labour conditions is sufficiently covered by the existing revenue duty of 11 per cent on imports. They have, however, agreed to introduce legislation with a view to remove, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Board, the import duty on machinery and certain mill stores for a period of three years, subject to certain conditions, *e.g.* the desirability of encouraging the manufacture in India of such machinery or stores; and legislation in order (1) to modify the import duty on cotton yarn from 5 per cent to 5 per cent or 1½ annas per pound whichever is higher, and (2) to reduce the import duty on artificial silk yarn and thread from 15 per cent to 7½ per cent. The other proposals of the Tariff Board are still under consideration.

Cotton Manufactures.

Cotton yarn (R3,09 lakhs).

The production of yarn in Indian mills in 1926-27 totalled 807 million lbs. as compared with 687 million lbs. in 1925-26 and 719 million lbs. in 1924-25 and 683 million lbs. in 1913-14. In the table below the details of production by counts are given in millions of lbs. :—

Counts.	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Nos. 1—10 . . .	131	99	103	85	93	96	115
„ 11—20 . . .	362	372	376	327	377	349	401
„ 21—30 . . .	167	203	209	182	224	214	248
„ 31—40 . . .	20	17	16	20	19	20	28
Above 40 . . .	3	2	2	3	6	6	11
Wastes	..	..	..	..	..	2	4

The production figures of 1926-27 represent an advance of 17 per cent on the previous year and of 18 per cent on the pre-war year 1913-14. Counts 1—10 increased by 20 per cent and 11—20 by 15 per cent. Counts 21-30 and 31-40 showed increases of 16 and 40 per cent respectively.

Exports of yarn increased from nearly 32 million lbs. to 41½ million lbs. The average exports in the five years ending 1913-14 were 193 million lbs., while the average for the quinquennium 1914-15 to 1918-19 was 130 million lbs. and of the post-war quinquennium 82 million lbs. In value, the exports increased from R2,93 lakhs in the preceding year to R3,08½ lakhs in the year under review. There was a welcome increase in the demand from China which rose from 9⅔ million lbs. valued at R83 lakhs to 16·8 million lbs. valued at R1,03⅔ lakhs. The other countries which helped in the revival of export business were Syria, Persia, Aden and Dependencies and Mesopotamia, whose takings in 1926-27 were 3·6 million lbs., 4·4 million lbs., 3·8 million lbs. and 1 million lbs. respectively as compared with 1·8 million lbs., 3·6 million lbs., 2·6 million lbs. and 800,000 lbs. in the preceding year. The demands from Egypt and Siam remained practically at the previous year's level and amounted to 5 million lbs. and 1·6 million lbs. respectively. The Straits Settlements took 1·2 million lbs. against 1·1 million lbs. in the preceding year. A reference is invited to tables Nos. 33-A and B where further details of the exports of Indian yarn are given.

Piecegoods (R7,33 lakhs).

The total production of piecegoods in Indian mills in 1926-27 showed a noticeable increase of 16 per cent in quantity as compared with the previous year. The proportion of the exports of piecegoods to the total production was, however, very nearly the same as in 1925-26, the percentages being 8·7 in 1926-27 and 8·4 in 1925-26 as compared with 9·2 in 1924-25. Measured in yards the exports of piecegoods showed an increase of 32·6 million yards over that of 1925-26. The following table sets forth the quantities of piecegoods, grey, white and coloured, exported from 1921-22 onwards as well as the average exports during the war period :—

(In thousand yards.)

——	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Cotton piecegoods—							
Grey	74,576	24,230	31,126	33,877	44,108	37,305	19,949
White	1,475	997	1,050	1,484	1,145	893	1,550
Coloured . . .	80,377	135,730	124,775	129,967	136,168	126,546	175,902
TOTAL .	156,428	160,966	156,951	165,328	181,511	164,834	197,401

Exports.

It will be noticed that during the last five years the lowest level was reached in 1922-23 while the highest point was reached in the year under review. In no year except 1922-23 did the volume of exports fall below that of 1921-22. An arresting feature of the table is the decline in the exports of grey piecegoods in 1926-27 by about 17½ million yards, *i.e.*, a fall of 47 per cent on the previous year. White and coloured pircegoods showed encouraging increases in 1926-27, the increases over the previous year being 74 per cent and 39 per cent respectively. Detailed figures of production and exports for the past three years and for 1913-14 are given in the tables below.

Production in the Indian Mills.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings and longcloth . .	292·5	525·5	521·1	580·5
Chadars	69·9	61·6	62·1	65·5
Dhutis	284·8	458·4	516·4	585·7
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings	128·9	77·7	74·1	93·3
Drills and jeans	27·8	77·2	74·1	79·7
Other sorts	68·5	182·0	166·5	172·5
TOTAL .	872·4	1,382·4	1,414·3	1,577·2
Coloured piecegoods . . .	291·9	588·0	540·2	681·5
TOTAL PIECEGOODS .	1,164·3	1,970·4	1,954·5	2,258·7

Exports.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings	2·2	6·4	4·3	·2
Chadars and dhutis . . .	7·6	12·0	9·1	3·7
T. cloth and domestics . . .	21·6	17·7	13·3	2·0
Drills and jeans	·6	3·1	2·9	·6
Other sorts	12·2	6·1	8·7	15·0
TOTAL .	44·2	45·3	38·3	21·5
Coloured piecegoods . . .	45·0	136·2	126·5	175·9
TOTAL PIECEGOODS .	89·2	181·5	164·8	197·4

It will be seen that the total production in 1926-27 increased by 304¼ million yards to which grey and bleached piecegoods contributed 162·9 million yards and coloured piecegoods 141·3 million yards respectively. The output of dhoties improved by 69·3 million yards and of shirtings and longcloth by 59·4 million yards and most of the other descriptions of grey and bleached piecegoods also showed increases. In coloured piecegoods there was an increase of 141 million yards. On the export side, there was a large decrease under grey and bleached piecegoods, together amounting to nearly 17 million yards, of which 11 million yards were under T-cloth and domestics. Coloured goods, on the other hand, made up for the poor record under other heads and showed an increase of 49·4 million yards.

The takings of Indian piecegoods by the principal markets showed increases as compared with the previous year except in the case of the Straits Settlements. The total quantity exported to Mesopotamia was 38·3 million yards as against 33·7 million yards in 1925-26, a rise of 14 per cent over the preceding year, but a fall of 10·6 million yards or 22 per cent as compared with 1924-25. Persia took 37·8 million yards as against nearly 29 million yards in 1925-26 and 33 million yards in 1924-25. Ceylon took 21·7 million yards as against 18·4 million yards in the previous year. The Straits Settlements, however, reduced her demand from 26·2 million yards in 1925-26 to 25·4 million yards in 1926-27 ; but her takings during the year under review were 4 million yards more than that of 1924-25. The consignments to Aden and Dependencies increased from 4½ to over 6½ million yards and to Arabia from nearly 5 million to over 7½ million yards. East African ports took 36 million yards as against 28½ million yards in the previous year. Exports to Mauritius fell slightly from 2,698,000 yards to 2,373,000 yards while those to Bahrein Islands increased by over a million yards. Egypt increased her takings from 2¼ million to 3·4 million yards. Exports to the Union of South Africa, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Siam showed decreases.

A more detailed examination of the trade figures will show the lines in which the export trade has improved or receded in the various markets for Indian piecegoods. Consignments to Mesopotamia of grey (unbleached) piecegoods showed a serious decline of 9·8 million yards in 1926-27. The exports amounted only to 880,000 yards as against 13 million yards in 1924-25 and 10·7 million yards in 1925-26. Her takings of coloured goods, however, showed a rise of 14·5 million yards and amounted to 37·4 million yards as against 22·9 million yards in 1925-26 and 35½ million yards in 1924-25. Exports to Persia also displayed the same feature, a fall of 3·4 million yards in grey piecegoods as compared with the previous year, reducing the exports to only 717,000 yards and a large increase in her takings of coloured piecegoods which rose from 27½ million yards in 1924-25 and 24·8 million yards in 1925-26 to 37 million yards in 1926-27. The East African ports also reduced their demands for grey goods from 14 million yards to 10 million yards, but in coloured goods their takings mounted up from 12 million yards to 23 million yards. The export figures of 1924-25 under grey and coloured piecegoods to East African ports were 18 and 9 million yards respectively. There was an increase, however, in the takings of Aden and Dependencies of grey goods which improved from 1·6 million yards to over 2 million yards. Ceylon increased her takings of

both white and coloured goods; of the latter she took over 21 million yards as against 17½ million yards in the previous year. The Straits Settlements reduced her demand for coloured goods from 25½ million yards to 24·8 million yards. Increased exports of white goods were due principally to larger importations into Egypt, Aden and Dependencies, Ceylon and Syria.

The total value of piecegoods exported in 1926-27 was R7,32½ lakhs as compared with R6,15½ lakhs in 1925-26 and R6,85½ lakhs in 1924-25. Grey goods accounted for R61 lakhs, coloured goods for R6,66 lakhs and white goods for the remainder.

The following table compares the average declared values per yard of the different classes of piecegoods during the past five years with those in 1913-14 :—

Imported.

——	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a p.	R a. p.
Grey . . .	0 2 8	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 5	0 4 11	0 4 2
White . . .	0 2 11	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 5 6	0 4 11
Coloured . . .	0 3 5	0 8 3	0 8 2	0 7 10	0 6 11	0 6 2

Indian piecegoods exported.

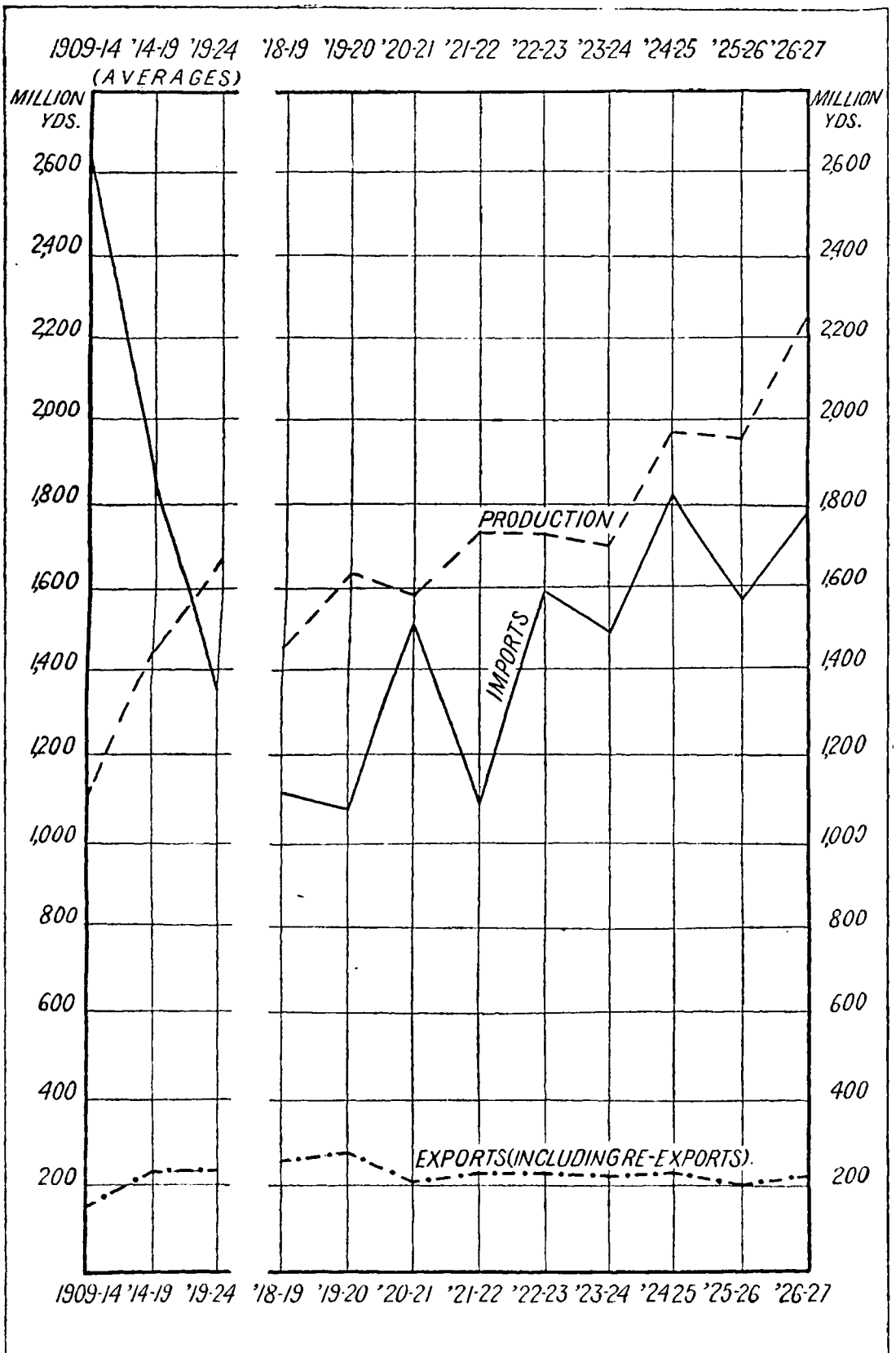
——	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Grey . . .	0 2 7	0 5 11	0 5 3	0 4 10	0 4 5	0 4 10
White . . .	0 6 0	0 7 6	0 6 0	0 6 10	0 5 11	0 5 11
Coloured . . .	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 6 8	0 6 5	0 6 5	0 6 1

The declared value per yard of grey goods exported has risen from 4 *as.* 5*p.* to 4*as.* 10*p.*, while that of white goods has remained stationary. The value per yard of coloured piecegoods exported has shown a fall of 4*p.* A comparison of these figures with the declared values of imported piecegoods shows that prices of exported grey and white piecegoods were higher than those of imported varieties.

In the following table an estimate is made of the quantity of cloth which was available for local consumption during the years 1913-14, 1918-19 and the seven years ending 1926-27. It is impossible in this table to take account of stocks owing to the existence of numerous markets and scattered demands.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Indian mill production	1,164·3	1,450·7	1,589·8	1,731·6	1,725·2	1,701·6	1,970·4	1,954·5	2,258·7
Imported goods .	3,197·1	1,122·0	1,509·7	1,089·8	1,593·3	1,485·8	1,823·2	1,563·7	1,787·9
TOTAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS . .	4,361·4	2,572·7	3,099·5	2,821·4	3,318·5	3,187·4	3,793·6	3,518·2	4,046·6
Exported, Indian .	89·2	149·1	146·4	161·0	157·0	165·3	181·5	164·8	197·4
„ Foreign .	62·1	114·2	61·0	73·6	74·6	61·1	54·3	35·4	29·1
TOTAL EXPORTS .	151·3	263·3	207·4	234·6	231·6	226·4	235·8	200·2	226·5
BALANCE AVAILABLE .	4,210·1	2,309·4	2,883·1	2,586·8	3,086·9	2,961·0	3,557·8	3,318·0	3,820·1

Chart showing the production, imports and exports of cotton piecegoods during the years 1918-19 to 1926-27 as compared with the averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.



Foodgrains.

The table discloses a closer approach to the 1913-14 level in the case of both supply and consumption.

The fluctuations in the production, imports and exports of cotton piecegoods are exhibited in the chart opposite page 72.

Foodgrains and flour (R39,25 lakhs).—Foodgrains, pulse and flour contributed a still smaller share to the export trade of the country during the year under review. Compared with the average annual shipments in the pre-war quinquennium, the exports registered a decline in quantity of 45 per cent, while as compared with 1925-26 the quantity fell by 21 per cent and the value by 18 per cent. The total exports during the year amounted to 2,429,000 tons valued at R39¼ crores, as compared with 3,063,000 tons valued at R48 crores in 1925-26. All the important items showed decreases, rice not in the husk falling by 514,000 tons or 20 per cent, wheat by 36,000 tons or 17 per cent, while exports of barley were only 1,600 tons compared with 42,000 tons in the preceding year. Pulses declined by 21,000 tons to 118,000 tons. The following table shows the detailed exports during the past three years compared with the average figures for the five pre-war years :—

—	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	2,398	2,273	2,549	2,035
„ in the husk	42	28	36	23
Wheat	1,308	1,112	212	176
„ flour	55	78	67	59
Pulse	291	289	139	118
Barley	227	449	42	2
Jowar and bajra	41	5	14	15
Maize	49	25	2	..
Other sorts		1	2	1
TOTAL Tons (000)	4,411	4,260	3,063	2,429
VALUE R (lakhs)	45,81	65,06	48,03	39,25

Rice accounted for 85 per cent (83 per cent) of the total quantity of food grains and flour exported, wheat and wheat flour 10 per cent (9 per cent) and pulse 5 per cent (4 per cent). Previous year's percentages are given in brackets.

Exports.

Exports of rice during any fiscal year are composed partly of the previous year's crop and partly of the crop of the year under review. The statement given below compares the total production of rice in India and Burma during the past five years and the pre-war year with the total exports during the same periods :—

Rice (R33,20 lakhs).

Total outturn of rice in India and Burma and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

	Production	Exports	
	Cleaned rice	Rice	Paddy
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
1913-14	28,819	2,420	30
1922-23	33,703	2,088	37
1923-24	28,198	2,177	30
1924-25	31,072	2,273	28
1925-26	30,637	2,549	36
1926-27	29,479	2,035	23

It will be noticed that the exports during the year touched a very low level. The production of cleaned rice in 1926-27 was 1 million tons less than in 1925-26. Of the rice-growing provinces Burma alone has a large exportable surplus, the other provinces cultivating mostly for their own consumption. Of the total exports the share of Burma was 87 per cent as against 89 per cent in the previous year. Bengal contributed 5 per cent (6 per cent) and Madras 5 per cent (2 per cent). Previous year's percentages are given in brackets. The exports from India including Burma formed 7 per cent of the total estimated production as compared with 8 per cent in the preceding year. Exports abroad from Burma in the year under review amounted to 1,787,000 tons or 35 per cent of her production as compared with 49 per cent in 1925-26.

At the commencement of the year 1926-27 the price of boat paddy in Rangoon per 100 baskets of 46 lbs. each stood at R202 to R204. By the middle of April arrivals in Rangoon began to fall off owing to the price disparity between Rangoon and district markets, prices at Rangoon being influenced by the weaker condition of the rice market. During May and June the above disparity continued, though Rangoon prices advanced. In June there was a good demand from Eastern Bengal and Southern India and prices reached R215 on the 25th June. July saw the rise maintained, R217 to R219 being reached on the 9th of that month, but towards the close of the month, as demand subsided, prices fell to R211 to R213. In August there was another spurt, R222 being reached on the 27th ; but in September and October prices were generally on a much lower level; the quotation towards the close of September was R210 to R212, and towards the end of October R208 to R212. During November and December prices fell further owing to the absence of export demand and the gradual arrival of the new crop. On the 4th November R206 to R208 was quoted, but by the end of December R175 was reached. In February 1927 demands from Japan

forced up the price to R184 to R185 on the 25th of the month. During March supplies were on a fair scale and prices were well maintained, but owing to the falling off in enquiries, the end of the month saw a slight decline.

The table in the margin shows the direction of the export trade. Ceylon was the largest purchaser of rice during the year, the Straits Settlements ranking second. The exports to these countries were 399,000 tons and 204,000 tons as compared with 432,000 tons and 224,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. Germany took 194,000 tons as compared with 379,000 tons in the preceding year and a pre-war average of 345,000 tons. China including Hongkong increased her requirements from 182,000 tons to 188,000 tons and Egypt from 74,000 tons to 182,000 tons, but Japanese demands fell from 285,000 tons to 122,000 tons. Cuba's takings advanced from 87,000 tons to 117,000 tons. The Netherlands took only 74,000 tons against 102,000 tons in 1925-26. There was less demand from the United Kingdom, Belgium, Portugal, Arabia and Bahrein Islands, Persia, the Union of South Africa and East Africa, while shipments to Austria, Fiume and the West Indies increased. Fuller details will be found in table No. 37.

	Pre-war average Tons (1,000)	1924-25 Tons (1,000)	1925-26 Tons (1,000)	1926-27 Tons (1,000)
Germany and the Netherlands	585	508	481	268
United Kingdom	159	102	86	77
Ceylon	325	403	432	399
Rest of Asia	772	762	1,100	810
Other countries	557	498	450	481
TOTAL	2,398	2,273	2,549	2,035

Wheat (R2,71 lakhs).

Exports of Indian wheat depend on two factors, the available supplies in the country and the position in competing exporting countries. The outturn of wheat in 1925-26 was even smaller than that of 1924-25 and was estimated at 8,696,000 tons as compared with 8,866,000 tons in the preceding year. Supplies of wheat in other exporting countries, on the other hand, were generally ample. Exports from India therefore fell during 1926-27 to 176,000 tons, from 212,000 tons in the preceding year and 1,112,000 tons in 1924-25. The total production and exports during the last five years and the pre-war year 1913-14 are given below :—

Total production of wheat and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

—	Production	Exports
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
1913-14	8,367	1,202
1922-23	9,974	220
1923-24	9,660	638
1924-25	8,866	1,112
1925-26	8,696	212
1926-27	8,948	176

At the beginning of April No. 1 Manitoba c.i.f. London and Liverpool stood at 58*s.* 3*d.* per 480 lbs. Stocks in Europe were then low and shipments

from Argentina were expected to fall below anticipation. On the 23rd April 61*s.* 9*d.* was touched, and though this level was not maintained, prices remained firm around 59*s.* during the succeeding months. The situation became easier and prices relaxed when the large crop of American winter wheat came forward to supply importers' demand. At the beginning of August prices stood at 58*s.* 6*d.*, but came down by the 3rd September to 53*s.* 6*d.* The rise in ocean freights consequent on the British coal strike, however, forced up rates, 56*s.* 3*d.* being reached by the beginning of October and 62*s.* by the third week of the month. This was the high watermark, prices receding slowly in subsequent weeks. After mid-November freights declined sharply and an easier position became assured by the large visible supplies in Canada and prospects of good harvests in Australia and Argentina. At the beginning of December 58*s.* was quoted, while on the 7th January prices reached 54*s.* 6*d.* Thereafter there was a gradual appreciation and on the 25th March 57*s.* was quoted. In the following table the prices of No. 1 Manitoba and Karachi Choice White wheat are compared :—

Prices of wheat c.i.f. Liverpool and London.

	No. I Manitoba per 480 lbs.	Karachi Choice White per 480 lbs.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1926—April, 1	58 3	56 6
May, 14	60 6	58 9
July, 23	58 9	56 9
September, 3	53 6	54 0
October, 22	62 0	59 3
November, 26	58 3	57 9
December, 31	55 6	No quotation.
1927—January, 21	55 6	50 6
February, 18	56 9	51 6
March, 25	57 0	52 0

In the Karachi market the quotation for white wheat per candy of 656 lbs. stood at R48-8 at the beginning of April, and advanced by a rupee by the end of the month, but by the second week of May there was a loss of about R2. In June and July and for the greater part of August the fluctuations were within narrow limits, while towards the close of August R43-12 was reached and September saw a further fall to R40-12. There was a rise in October, due to firmer overseas markets and larger export buying, R45-1 being touched towards the end of the month. The advance was temporary for demand fell off owing to high freights. The prices then followed a downward

course. At the close of December they fell as low as R40-12 influenced by the state of the overseas markets. January and February saw a higher range of values, R45-10 per candy being reached in the second week of February, but by the close of March the market weakened, R43-4 being quoted on the 29th of the month.

The total exports of wheat were 176,000 tons valued at R2,71 lakhs against 212,000 tons valued at R3,60 lakhs in the preceding year. The average exports for the five years ending 1913-14 were 1,308,000 tons with an average value of R13,97 lakhs. The United Kingdom and France were the principal countries which drew on Indian supplies to a larger extent than in 1925-26, though in most importing countries crops were poor. Shipments to these countries advanced from 104,000 tons and 5,500 tons to 141,000 tons and 13,400 tons, respectively, in 1926-27. Belgium took 7,400 tons against 9,600 tons in the preceding year and Italy 950 tons against 9,600 tons in 1925-26. Mesopotamia took only 346 tons against 30,600 tons in the preceding year, while Arabia reduced her requirements from 7,000 tons to 1,700 tons. The Union of South Africa, whose takings in 1925-26 were insignificant, took 3,000 tons, while in 1924-25 her takings were 9,700 tons. The trade was mainly shared between Karachi and Bombay, the former accounting for 96 per cent and the latter 3 per cent.

The imports of wheat into India, almost entirely from Australia, increased from 35,420 tons in 1925-26 to 40,476 tons in the year under review. In 1924-25, when supplies in India were ample and exports high, the imports amounted only to 4,198 tons.

The shipments of wheat flour during the year fell to 58,900 tons from 67,200 tons in the preceding year, the value declining from R1,56 lakhs to R1,32 lakhs. Egypt increased her requirements from 14,300 to 15,800 tons, Arabia from 5,600 tons to 8,600 tons and Kenya Colony and Zanzibar from 5,400 tons to 6,400 tons. The shipments to Mesopotamia were 2,200 tons (7,500 tons), Aden and Dependencies 7,100 tons (7,900 tons), Persia 3,700 tons (8,300 tons) and Ceylon 4,000 tons (5,000 tons). The figures shown in brackets are for the previous year.

Wheat flour (R1,32 lakhs).

The quantity of other food grains exported declined from 199,000 tons to 137,000 tons. Exports of barley reached the low figure of 1,600 tons against 42,400 tons exported in 1925-26 and 449,000 tons shipped in 1924-25. Of the exports Arabia took 1,200 tons. Jowar and bajra increased from 13,600 to 15,300 tons, while exports of gram declined from 31,000 tons to 14,000 tons. Egypt took 5,900 tons of gram. The shipments of beans and lentils declined.

Other food grains (R2,02 lakhs).

Tea (R29,04 lakhs).—The season 1926-27 was a fairly satisfactory one for the tea industry though prices fell steadily during the year. The production of tea during the season was a record one as a result of a combination of favourable circumstances, a well distributed rainfall, a more adequate labour supply and absence of any serious blights. During the first half of the year good prices were realised, but the weight of excessive production, month after month, made itself felt from the beginning. Early in June the market was strong, but a steady and continuous decline in values subsequently set in, though at no time was there anything in the nature of a complete

collapse. At the end of August the output of the season stood at the record figure of 200 million lbs., 5 million lbs. already ahead of the corresponding period of 1925. The succeeding months also proved favourable to growth and it became obvious that some drastic action was needed to prevent an entire slump. Production in Java and Ceylon was also ahead of previous records, and the situation was only saved by the action of the Indian Tea Association which decided on cessation of plucking after the 20th November. This decision affected nearly 88 per cent of the total acreage under tea in Northern India. Much has been said of the deterioration of the quality of the season's offerings. The quality of the tea that came on the market has been characterised as, on the whole, only a fair average. The early months of the season saw very good teas offered, especially from the Dooars and Darjeeling. But rains teas were generally of a poor quality and in the succeeding months very little tea of good quality was offered. Towards the end of the year there was a still further deterioration accompanied by very low prices. Cachar and Sylhet maintained a good standard until towards the end of the season, but Assam produced very poor tea. The bulk of the increased production came from the Dooars and Assam. A feature of the season was the steady and keen demand for good teas which always commanded high prices. With world production more than adequate to demand, consumers are likely in future to be critical of quality.

The following estimates prepared by Messrs. J. Thomas and Co. show monthly returns of outturn in millions of lbs. for Northern India for the past five years and monthly percentages of increase or decrease as compared with 1925 :—

—	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent in 1926 over 1925
	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	
April-May . .	37¼	37¼	29	33¼	29	+1
June . . .	48¾	42½	36	35½	34½	+15
July . . .	52½	56¼	50	52¾	44½	—7
August . .	61	58½	59	60¼	53¼	+4
September . .	58	47	56¾	57	45¼	+23
October . . .	52	42½	52	49¼	42½	+22
November . .	26¼	21¼	33	29	23¼	+26
December . .	3	7	12	9¾	8¾	—57
TOTAL .	339¾	312¾	327¾	327	281	+9

There was excessive production every month, except in July, till November, after which the restriction on plucking made itself felt.

The total production of tea in India in 1926 is estimated at 393 million lbs. as compared with 364 million lbs. in 1925 and 375 million lbs. in 1924. Assam, as usual, contributed the largest share, her outturn being 62 per cent of the total production, while Northern India excluding Assam contributed

25 per cent, and Southern India 13 per cent. The total area under tea in 1926 was 740,000 acres against 723,000 acres in 1925. The development of the industry in recent years can be seen from the figures of production given below :—

	1906	1915	1920	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926*
Acreage	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Assam	339,200	382,800	420,200	412,100	411,900	413,300	416,500	420,600
Rest of Northern India	155,400	181,300	193,800	203,200	203,500	204,400	211,200	213,000
Southern India	37,600	68,000	88,400	92,900	95,800	97,000	99,900	106,000
TOTAL	532,200	632,100	702,400	708,200	711,200	714,700	727,600	739,600
Production	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Assam	162,468	245,752	234,314	199,965	237,601	237,153	225,185	241,982
Rest of Northern India	64,328	94,695	75,237	75,126	92,076	91,351	89,017	99,804
Southern India	14,281	31,611	35,655	36,548	45,679	46,752	49,305	51,151
TOTAL	241,077	372,058	345,206	311,639	375,356	375,256	363,507	392,937

* Provisional figures

Exports were as follows :—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

	1905-06	1915-16	1920-21	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong)	199,737	301,403	250,233	253,796	296,778	299,747	280,024	304,957
From Southern India (Madras ports)	12,680	25,840	30,638	30,386	38,560	37,717	43,133	42,935
From Bombay, Sind and Burma	1,807	11,227	4,881	4,114	3,417	2,643	2,576	1,372
TOTAL	214,224	338,470	285,752	288,296	338,755	340,107	325,733	349,264

Exports always claim the bulk of the production and during 1926-27 amounted to 89 per cent of the total production.

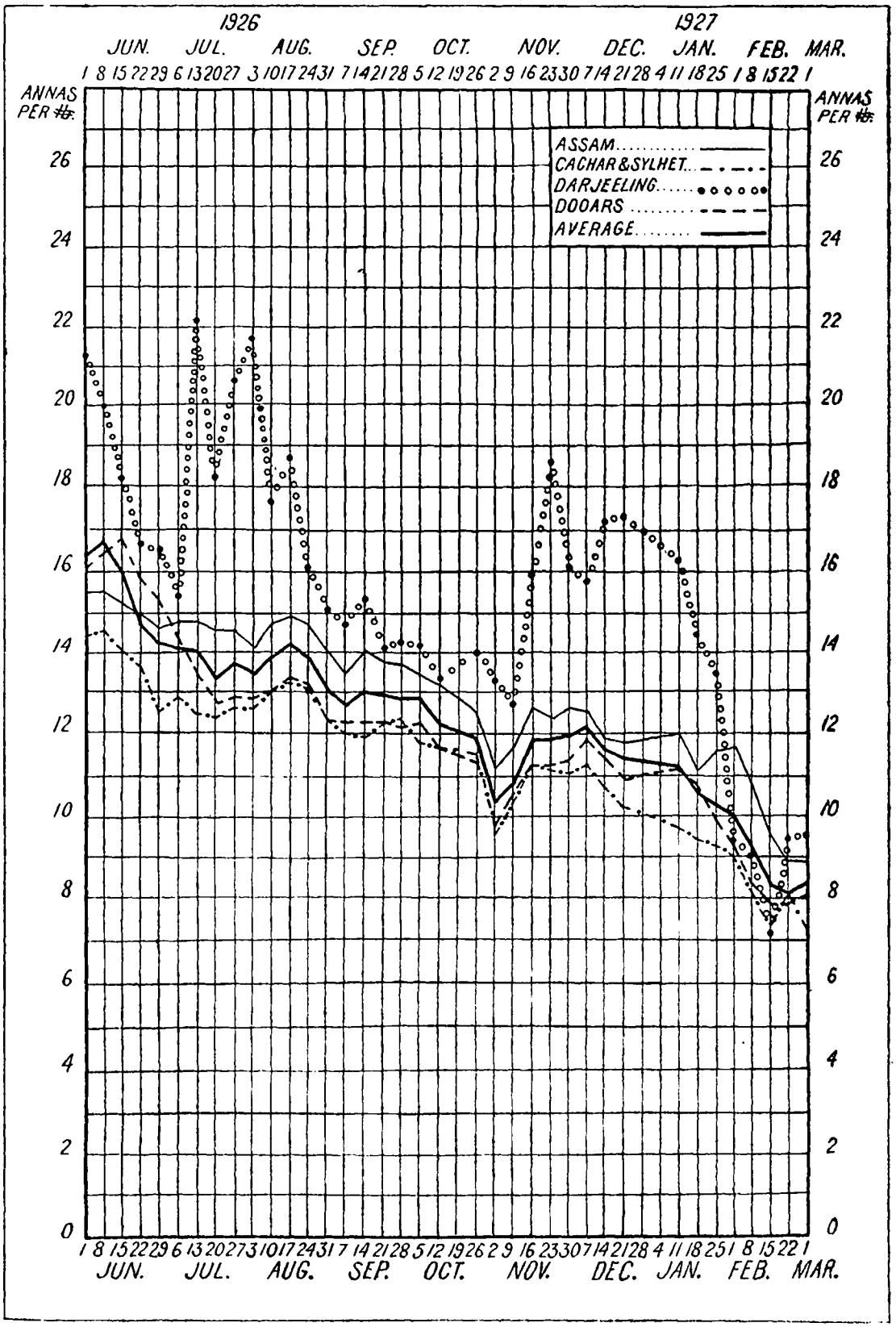
The auction sales opened in Calcutta on the 1st of June and altogether 38 sales were held and 850,506 packages were sold (excluding dust, second-hand and damaged teas) against 722,966 in the previous season. The average price of tea (excluding dust, etc.) per pound for the season was 12*as.* 3*p.* as compared with 13*as.* 5*p.* obtained in the previous season. The demand for dusts in the local market remained strong but there was little outside demand,

the number of packages sold totalling 149,424 as compared with 152,003 in the previous season. The average price of dusts of all kinds was 10*as.* 4*p.* per lb. as against 10*as.* 7*p.* in the previous year. As previously agreed on, no forward sales were made in the year under review. The same policy holds good in the case of the season 1927-28.

The average price per lb. realised at the Calcutta auction sales each week during the season are graphed in Chart No. 9. The market opened strong with the price at R1-0-4 per lb. on the 1st of June and thereafter showed a gradual and steady decline. On the 29th June 14*as.* 3*p.* was realised, on the 27th July the average rate fell to 13*as.* 8*p.* and remained near that level till the end of August. September and October saw further falls and on the 9th November the price realised was only 10*as.* 10*p.* The decision to restrict output improved the tone and 12*as.* 2*p.* was realised on the 7th December but the deterioration in the quality of the teas offered weakened the market and on the 1st March only 8*as.* 4*p.* was secured. Towards the end of the season many teas were selling with only a small margin over cost, while some were even selling at a loss. The district average prices realised each week at auction sales are shown in the chart opposite. Pekoe-Souchong (Fair, Cachar and Sylhet) sold at 13*as.* 9*p.* per lb. in the beginning of June. A steady decline then set in week by week until the end of June saw prices at 12*as.* per lb. while early in July they fell to 11*as.* 3*p.* per lb. The market remained steady at this rate till the end of July and, except for a temporary appreciation in August, continued at about this level till the end of October when the decline became more pronounced. In the beginning of November 9*as.* per lb. was quoted, but there was a subsequent appreciation resulting from the artificial restriction of output. This improvement, however, was not maintained and prices fell still further and reached 8*as.* 6*p.* per lb. before the season closed.

The export figures of the year showed a satisfactory result, the total shipments increasing by 7 per cent both in quantity and in value to 349 million lbs. valued at R29 crores. Of this 348 million lbs. consisted of black tea. The largest part of the shipments went as usual to the United Kingdom which, besides being a large consuming country, is also a distributing centre for teas. Her takings consisted of 290 million lbs. of black tea against 279 millions in the preceding year and 1,220,000 lbs. of green tea as compared with 1,305,000 lbs. taken in 1925-26. She absorbed 84 per cent of India's exports as compared with 86 per cent in the preceding year. Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom in 1926-27, however, decreased to 45 million lbs. from 52 million lbs. in 1925-26, of which Russia took over 4½ million lbs., the Irish Free State 17½ million lbs. and other European countries nearly 11 million lbs. The United States of America took nearly 5 million lbs., and Canada including Newfoundland 4 million lbs. In the previous year the re-exports from the United Kingdom included 19½ million lbs. to the Irish Free State, 7½ million lbs. to the United States, 5 million lbs. to Canada, 5·4 million lbs. to Russia and 10·2 million lbs. to other European countries. The exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom to Russia were made mostly in the first three months of 1927. Direct shipments from India to the United States of America showed an improvement from 5 million lbs. to 7½ million lbs., but against this increase should be set off the fall in the shipments of Indian tea

Chart showing the weekly district average prices of Tea realised at auction sales in Calcutta.



to that country from the United Kingdom. Australia's takings advanced from 6 million lbs. to 8 million lbs. and Canada's from 8 million lbs. to 11½ million lbs. In the latter country there is a large potential market which will repay development. Mesopotamia took 3,764,000 lbs. very much the same as she took in 1925-26, while exports to Persia by sea increased to 6 million lbs. from 3 million lbs. in the preceding year. Ceylon took 4·4 million lbs. a little more than what she had taken in the previous year, but Egyptian demands fell by nearly half a million lbs. to 2,900,000 lbs. China's takings fell from 2 million lbs. to half a million pounds. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan showed a large increase in demand and took 2¾ million lbs. Direct exports to Russia were insignificant, but there are signs of a revival of business with that country.

The share of Calcutta in the export trade was 66 per cent, of Chittagong 22 per cent and of Madras ports 12 per cent. Calcutta's shipments were made up of 154 million lbs. consigned direct from the gardens and 75 million lbs. purchased at auction sales. Shipments from Chittagong amounted to 76 million lbs. against 72 million lbs. in the preceding year. Exports from Madras remained at the previous year's level of 43 million lbs.

The following table shows, in millions of lbs., the exports of tea from the principal producing countries during the past three years :—

(In millions of lbs.)

—	1924	1925	1926
Northern India	307	293	295
Southern India	38	43	44
Ceylon	205	210	216
Java	105	95	119
Sumatra	18	17	17
China	102	111	(*a*)
Japan	24	28	24
Formosa	21	21	(*a*)
TOTAL	820	818	—

(*a*) Not yet available.

The increase in the exports from Java and Ceylon are noticeable.

Table No. 60 shows the imports of tea into the principal foreign countries from India, Ceylon, China, Japan and Java. It will be observed that although Indian tea maintains her dominant position in the United Kingdom and Canada, the share of India in the total imports of tea into these countries showed a decline in 1926. In the United Kingdom India's share was 55 per cent in 1926 as compared with 59·3 per cent in the preceding year and 54·2 per cent in the pre-war period. This decline must be attributed to the deterioration in the quality of the season's tea. In Canada, India's share dropped from 58·3 per cent to 56·8 per cent, although this was well above the pre-war average.

France prefers China tea and Indian tea is making but slow progress in that country. Notwithstanding the efforts made by the Indian Tea Association to increase the consumption of Indian tea in the United States of America the share of India in the total imports into that country declined from 12·6 per cent in 1925 to 11·4 per cent in 1926. Ceylon controls the tea supply in New Zealand while in Australia the bulk of the imports consists of Java and Ceylon tea.

The imports of foreign tea by sea into British India were a little less than those in the preceding year and amounted to 7,634,000 lbs. valued at R66¾ lakhs in 1926-27 as compared with 7,833,000 lbs. valued at R60 lakhs in 1925-26. China supplied 4,520,000 lbs., mostly green tea, valued at R42 lakhs as compared with 5,127,000 lbs. valued at R39 lakhs in the preceding year. Java increased her supplies from 816,000 lbs. to 1,537,000 lbs., while the receipts from Ceylon were almost the same as in the preceding year and amounted to 1,027,000 lbs. valued at R9 lakhs.

The quantity of tea waste exported for the manufacture of caffeine declined from 3 million lbs. to 1·6 million lbs., of which the United States of America took 1,445,000 lbs. and the United Kingdom 100,000 lbs.

Tea waste.

With effect from the 1st March 1927, the Government of India abolished the export duty of R1-8*as.* per 100 lbs. on tea. The industry has, however, been made liable to income-tax so far as the whole of the non-agricultural portion of its income is concerned, the presumption that only 25 per cent of the income is derived from business no longer holding good.

Oilseeds (R19,09 lakhs).—The exports of oilseeds showed a large decrease of 33 per cent in quantity from 1,250,000 tons in 1925-26 to 838,000 tons in 1926-27, while in value there was a drop of 36 per cent from R29,64 lakhs to R19,09 lakhs. Oilseeds receded to the fifth place in order of importance in India's export trade and were far behind tea (R29,04 lakhs) which occupied the fourth place in the year under review, the first three being jute, cotton (raw and manufactured) and foodgrains. The Indian export trade is suffering from the growing competition of other producing countries. In the year under review difficulties were accentuated by the fact that the British oilseed-crushing and vegetable oil industry had a trying year, owing to the general industrial dislocation brought about by the coal strike, and was able to take only a much smaller share of the Indian exports. It has also to be remembered that the Indian home market is absorbing a much larger share of production than before. All the principal varieties of Indian oilseeds recorded decreases. The table in the margin shows the quantities of the principal seeds exported during the past two years and the pre-war quinquennium. Fuller details of exports will be found in tables Nos. 36-A and 36-B, while prices are shown in table No. 50 and in Chart No. 9 prefixed to this review.

	Pre-war average (Thousands	1925-26 of Tons)	1926-27
Linseed	379	308	192
Rape seed	273	112	94
Groundnuts	212	455	368
Castor	114	110	102
Cotton	240	197	51
Sesamum	119	40	2
Copra	31	..	2
Others	85	28	27
TOTAL	1,453	1,250	838

Oilseeds.

A short Indian crop in 1925-26, estimated at 402,000 tons, accompanied by an abundant crop (1,877,000 tons) in the Argentine led to a reduction in the exports of Indian linseed which declined from 308,000 tons in 1925-26 to 192,000 tons in the year under review. There was a fall in exports of 38 per cent as compared with the preceding year and of 54 per cent as compared with the pre-war year. Throughout the year the London prices of Indian linseed remained above the corresponding prices of Plate linseed, and as a result the Indian product, notwithstanding its better quality, lost ground to the Argentine variety. The total exports of linseed from all the producing countries including Russia and the Baltic States rose from 1,473,000 tons in 1925 to 1,936,000 tons in 1926, of which India only supplied 186,000 tons or 10 per cent as compared with 356,000 tons or 24 per cent in the preceding year and 367,000 tons or 20 per cent in the pre-war year. Unless, from world scarcity or other causes, the world prices rise to a higher level it seems likely that India will continue to consume the major part of her production. Table No. 60 shows the relative importance of the sources from which the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia import their linseed.

Linseed (R4,02 lakhs).

Exports of Indian linseed to the United Kingdom were less than half of the corresponding exports during 1925-26 and amounted to 50,000 tons as compared with 111,000 tons in the preceding year. All the Continental countries with the exception of Germany took less and their total purchases aggregated 122,000 tons as against 172,000 tons in 1925-26. Germany alone increased her requirements from 9,600 tons to 12,700 tons. Shipments to Australia fell from 20,300 tons to 15,600 tons. The export trade in linseed is practically confined to Bengal and Bombay, the former being responsible for 59 per cent of the exports in 1926-27 and the latter for 41 per cent, as compared with 50·3 and 49·7 per cent respectively in the preceding year.

The price of linseed at Calcutta remained at or about R7-5 per maund in the beginning of April but showed an easier tendency towards the close of the month and dropped to R6-14 in May. It then rose till R7-14, the highest quotation of the year, was reached by the end of July. Fluctuating within narrow limits prices fell to R6-13 on the 1st October, and to R6-12 on January 7, but revived again and stood at R7-2 by the end of March.

The estimated outturn of groundnuts in 1925-26 was 1,999,000 tons (in shell), being 35 per cent larger than the previous year's crop. The outturn of the Madras crop was estimated at 1,264,000 tons. The crop of 1926-27 is estimated at 1,931,000 tons. The exports decreased in quantity by 19 per cent from 455,000 to 368,000 tons and in value by 20 per cent from R12,02 lakhs to R9,58 lakhs. The decline in exports may be attributed to the difficulties in securing freights to Continental ports at reasonable rates as a result of the British coal strike, the unsettled condition of the franc exchange and speculative holding by exporters in the hope of cheaper freight and higher prices. France, the principal market for groundnuts, proved to be a disappointing customer, her takings falling from 204,000 tons in 1925-26 to 125,000 tons in the year under review. Shipments to Germany also fell from 91,000 tons to 87,000 tons, but those to the Netherlands increased from 75,000 tons to

Groundnuts (R9,58 lakhs).

77,000 tons. Owing to the prohibition of the imports of groundnuts with effect from the 8th June 1926, Spain did not figure as a buyer throughout the year except during the first three months when the exports aggregated 4,000 tons only as against 23,000 tons which amount she took during each of the preceding two years. The United Kingdom increased her reqiurements from 9,700 tons to 17,000 tons, while Belgium took less. Nearly 86 per cent of the total quantity shipped during 1926-27 were from the Madras Presidency and 14 per cent from Bombay.

The price of groundnuts in Madras which was R55 per French candy (529 lbs.) in April advanced to R60 by the middle of June. Towards the end of June, however, prices began to ease and with reduced overseas demand the price declined, with minor fluctuations, to R44 by the end of December. At the lower level of prices there was an increased interest and this, in itself, served to check any further decline and forced up the prices to R55 by the end of March.

The production of rape and mustard seeds in 1925-26 and 1926-27 was estimated at 909,000 tons and 983,000 tons respectively, as compared with 1,219,000 tons in 1924-25. Exports in 1926-27 further decreased to 94,000 tons valued at R2,17 lakhs from 112,000 tons valued at R2,68 lakhs in 1925-26 and 261,000 tons valued at R6,04 lakhs in 1924-25. As in the three preceding years Italy was the largest purchaser and bought 43,000 tons as compared with 49,000 tons in the preceding year. The United Kingdom reduced her demands from 26,000 tons to 9,000 tons. There were, however, increased shipments to Germany and the Netherlands amounting to 10,000 tons and 11,000 tons as compared with 7,700 tons and 6,300 tons respectively in 1925-26. Exports to France slightly improved to 14,000 tons, but those to Belgium decreased from 6,100 tons to 4,600 tons. The chief exporting centres are Karachi and Bombay which between them shared practically the entire export trade of 1926-27 in the proportion of 96 and 4 per cent respectively.

Rapeseed (R2,17 lakhs).

The area under sesamum (til or jinjili) during 1926-27 was estimated at 4,764,000 acres as compared with 5,024,000 acres in 1925-26 or a decrease of 5 per cent, and the outturn was reported to be 407,000 tons which was only 3 per cent less than the yield of 1925-26 crop. There was very little overseas demand for Indian sesamum during the year owing generally to the relative cheapness of competitive commodities. Exports amounted to 1,600 tons only as compared with 39,900 tons in 1925-26. France and Italy took 200 tons and 50 tons respectively as compared with 9,800 tons and 11,700 tons in the preceding year. They, however, supplemented their requirements by obtaining supplies of Chinese sesamum. Ceylon also reduced her purchases from 1,400 tons to 700 tons and there were practically no shipments to Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands during the year.

Sesamum (R5 lakhs).

During the year the price of Bombay cotton seed remained almost permanently above the parity of Egyptian seed and as a result the exports of Indian cotton seed amounted only to 50,500 tons valued at R45 lakhs as against 197,000 tons valued at R2,18 lakhs in the preceding year. During the past few

Cotton seed (R45 lakhs).

seasons the export business in cotton seed has started late in the year as a result of Indian prices being higher than Egyptian prices. Adjustment in prices did not generally take place till late in the season, after the best cotton seed had disappeared into local consumption. Nearly 84 per cent of the total quantity shipped in 1926-27 or 42,600 tons went to the United Kingdom as compared with 192,500 tons in 1925-26.

The exports of castor seed during 1926-27 amounted to 101,500 tons valued at R2,04 lakhs as compared with 110,000 tons valued at R2,68 lakhs in 1925-26.

Castor seed (R2,04 lakhs).

The requirements of the United States of America, the best customer, and of France remained practically the same as in the preceding year and reached 43,700 tons and 18,200 tons respectively. The United Kingdom reduced her takings from 30,000 tons to 23,000 tons. Italy and Belgium also took less than in the preceding year.

Hides and skins (R14,55 lakhs).—The export figures under this head show no striking variations so far as quantities are concerned, as compared with the preceding year. Shipments of raw hides and skins during the year under review amounted to 50,627 tons which was only 200 tons less than the exports of the previous year. Fifty five per cent of the exports under this head consisted of raw hides which amounted to 27,900 tons valued at R2,57 lakhs as compared with 28,400 tons valued at R3,21 lakhs shipped in the preceding year. Shipments of raw skins were maintained at very near the 1925-26 level, the exports amounting to 19,700 tons valued at R4,56 lakhs as compared with 19,800 tons valued at R3,99 lakhs in the preceding year. The exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins totalled 18,400 tons valued at R7,38 lakhs as compared with 18,500 tons valued at R6,98 lakhs in the preceding year. The decline was at the expense of tanned hides which fell from 12,100 tons valued at R3,04 lakhs to 11,300 tons valued at R2,78 lakhs, while shipments of tanned skins reached 7,000 tons as compared with 6,300 tons in 1925-26. The following table compares the exports of hides and skins during 1926-27 with the average exports during the pre-war quinquennium. The figures are in thousands of tons.

	Raw		Tanned or dressed	
	Pre-war average*	1926-27	Pre-war average*	1926-27
Buffalo hides	17	5	1	1
Cow hides	39	22	9	10
Calf skins	1	..	..	1
Goat skins	24	19	3	4
Sheep skins	2	..	3	3

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

The comparative figures of the value of the exports are given in detail in table No. 42 to which attention is invited. It will be seen that, as compared with the preceding year, the exports of raw hides showed a decline in value of

20 per cent, whereas the decline in quantity was only 2 per cent. Raw skins, in spite of a small decrease in quantity, improved by 14 per cent in value. The value of dressed or tanned hides showed a decline of 9 per cent as compared with 1925-26, but that of dressed or tanned skins increased by 17 per cent. Compared with the pre-war averages, raw hides dropped in value by 61 per cent, whereas raw skins improved by 22 per cent in spite of small decline in quantity. The value of dressed or tanned hides was 76 per cent over the pre-war average though below the values realised in 1925-26 and that of dressed or tanned skins 70 per cent higher. An exmination of the prices fetched for raw hides and skins in 1913-14 and 1926-27 (given in table No. 51) will show the extent to which the value of raw hides has fallen and the appreciation in the value of raw skins. The exports of raw hides consisted of 22,200 tons of cow hides, 5,200 tons of buffalo hides and 480 tons of calf skins, which are also specified under raw hides. Of the total shipments Germany took 11,300 tons valued at R1,11 lakhs, and Italy 5,600 tons valued at R52 lakhs as compared with 9,500 tons and 6,300 tons required by these countries in 1925-26.

Exports of raw cow hides fell by 4 per cent in quantity and 22 per cent in value and amounted to 22,200 tons valued at R2,17 lakhs as compared with 23,300 tons valued at R2,77 lakhs shipped in the preceding year. Germany absorbed an increased quantity, her takings during the year amounting to 9,600 tons valued at ₹ 97 lakhs as compared with 8,900 tons valued at R1,18½ lakhs in 1925-26. Italian requirements remained a little below the previous year's level and amounted to 5,000 tons, the value of the consignments to that country falling from R61 to R47 lakhs. The market for Indian hides in the United Kingdom showed a still further diminution, exports falling from 2,150 to 1,050 tons. This sharp falling off is in a large measure, due to the dislocation of business brought about by the coal strike. Spain maintained her interest in this line and took 2,570 tons against 2,140 tons in the preceding year. The United States of America, however, showed no interest in Indian cow hides and European countries other than those mentioned above with the exception of the Netherlands also reduced their requirements. Exports to the Netherlands are however small. Finland took 532 tons (1,001 tons), Sweden 641 tons (800 tons) and Turkey, European 439 tons (675 tons). Previous year's figures are given in brackets. Exports of cow hides were largely from Bengal which accounted for 81 per cent of the total shipments, while Burma's share was 7 per cent, as compared with 81 per cent and 11 per cent respectively in the preceding year. Karachi had 10 per cent of the trade, and Bombay 2 per cent.

The export trade in buffalo hides showed some improvement, mostly due to larger takings by Germany which imported 1,500 tons against nearly 600 tons in the preceding year. The United Kingdom's requirements fell by half to 300 tons, while Italy took 460 tons against 620 tons in the preceding year, and the United States of America 550 tons as compared with nearly 600 tons which she took in 1925-26.

Of the total shipments of raw skins, goat skins accounted for 19,260 tons valued at R4,23 lakhs. In 1925-26 the quantity of goat skins shipped was 19,250 tons valued at R3,87 lakhs. The United States of America, as usual, was the largest market for Indian goat skins, and 15,580 tons valued at R3,26

lakhs were consigned to that country during the year. Her takings represented 81 per cent of the total quantity shipped. France took 1,500 tons, a few tons more than in the preceding year, while the United Kingdom increased her requirements to 1,000 tons from 800 tons taken in 1925-26. Germany took 193 tons (154 tons), Netherlands 562 tons (606 tons) and Australia 309 tons (226 tons) during the year. Previous year's figures are given in brackets. The average declared value of raw goat skins increased from 14*as.* 4*p.* per lb. to 15*as.* 8*p.* per lb. Exports of sheep skins amounted only to 158 tons, a decline of 67 per cent on the previous year and were valued at R2½ lakhs against R6 lakhs in the previous year. Of this the United Kingdom took 66 tons. The different maritime provinces shared the shipments of all kinds of raw skins as follows : Bengal 44 per cent (44 per cent), Bombay 23 per cent (20 per cent), Sind 26 per cent (27 per cent) and Madras 7 per cent (9 per cent). Previous year's percentages are given in brackets.

A detailed statement of the exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins for 1913-14 and the three years ending 1926-27 is given below :—

—	Quantity				Value			
	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Tanned cow-hides . . .	7,900	11,200	10,700	9,900	1,47	2,83	2,62	2,34
„ buffalo-hides . .	800	1,000	500	500	11	19	10	10
„ other hides . . .	..	900	1,000	1,000	..	33	33	34
„ oat skins . . .	3,700	3,200	2,900	3,700	1,61	2,04	1,92	2,45
„ sheep skins . . .	2,500	3,100	3,400	3,300	96	1,78	2,00	2,10
„ other skins. . . .	300	...	..	..	7	1	1	5
Total Hides and Skins tanned	15,200	19,400	18,500	18,400	4,22	7,18	6,98	7,38

The decline in the quantity of tanned hides exported was due to the falling off in the exports of tanned cow hides which dropped by 7 per cent in quantity from 10,700 tons to 9,900 tons and 11 per cent in value from Rs. 2,62 lakhs to R2,34 lakhs. Ninety-three per cent of the total quantity of tanned hides exported went to the United Kingdom which took 10,548 tons valued at R2,61 lakhs as compared with 11,367 tons valued at R2,89 lakhs in 1925-26. The shipments to that country consisted of 381 tons of buffalo hides, 9,264 tons of cow hides and 903 tons of calf-skins.

Of the total shipments of 7,000 tons of tanned skins, goat skins covered 3,686 tons and sheep skins 3,336 tons. Exports of tanned goat skins increased from 2,943 tons valued at R1,92 lakhs to 3,686 tons valued at R2,45 lakhs. There was a very good demand for Madras goat skins and good values were realised, the United Kingdom taking 3,366 tons valued at R2,25 lakhs and the United States of America 259 tons valued at R15 lakhs as compared with 2,733 tons valued at R1,82 lakhs and 132 tons valued at R7 lakhs respectively in the preceding year. Shipments of sheep skins fell from 3,396 tons to 3,336 tons, but the United Kingdom's demands advanced from 2,074 tons to 2,320 tons. The value of the shipments was R2,10 lakhs against R1,99½ lakhs

realised in the preceding year. Of the total quantity of tanned skins exported, the United Kingdom took 81 per cent and the United States of America 7 per cent as compared with 76 per cent and 8 per cent respectively in the preceding year.

The Finance Bill of 1927 placed before the Legislative Assembly proposed the abolition of the export duty on raw hides. The Assembly, however, did not accept the proposal, to the great disappointment of exporters, as it was of opinion that the interests of the tanning industry would be adversely affected by such a course.

Lac (R5,47 lakhs).—As compared with the preceding year the total quantity of lac exported during 1926-27 increased by 10 per cent in quantity from 540,000 cwts to 592,000 cwts but the value of the exports showed a decrease of 21 per cent from R6,90 lakhs to R5,47 lakhs. Of the total quantity shipped in 1926-27, over 75 per cent represented unmanufactured lac (*i.e.* shellac 71 per cent, and button lac 4 per cent), while the remaining 25 per cent consisted of the raw material (*i.e.* seed lac, sticklac and other sorts).

Shellac.

Shipments of shellac rose in quantity from 417,000 cwts to 425,000 cwts, but decreased in value from R5,76 lakhs to R4,32 lakhs. The use of synthetic lacquers though growing in importance has not yet appreciably affected the trade in Indian shellac. The enormous increase in the demand for automobiles and for nitro-cellulose lacquers (which use a small amount of natural shellac) has helped to maintain the demand for shellac. As shellac has advantages over synthetic lacquers, the best way to meet the competition appears to be to increase production and lower the prices. The United States of America is always the largest purchaser of shellac and her takings during the year amounted to 239,500 cwts as compared with 226,800 cwts in the preceding year. The demand in the United Kingdom also increased and the shipments to that country amounted to 86,900 cwts as against 82,700 cwts in 1925-26. Germany and Belgium further increased their requirements from 32,800 cwts and 3,200 cwts to 35,200 cwts and 3,900 cwts respectively, but Japan, France and Italy reduced their purchases. It may be mentioned that the improvements in sales effected during the year were made at great sacrifice in value. The lac trade is a highly speculative one and price fluctuations in Calcutta are due to the interaction of demand and supply in foreign markets which are of necessity handicapped by uncertain information as to the volume of forthcoming supplies. The year opened with prices of T. N. shellac in Calcutta at R60 per maund and with very little demand the rate soon depreciated to R44 in May. The price then rose gradually till R105 was reached in November, but declined thereafter with the closing quotation of the year at R75. These prices are shown graphically in Chart No. 9.

Button lac.

Exports of button lac fell from R33 lakhs to R22 lakhs, but the decrease in quantity was small, the shipments falling from 21,700 cwts to 20,600 cwts. The United Kingdom took over 56 per cent of the total quantity, exports to that country amounting to 11,600 cwts valued at R12 lakhs as compared with 11,000 cwts valued at R17 lakhs. Shipments to the United States and France were reduced, while Germany increased her requirements.

Lac, Raw wool.

There was a considerable decrease in the exports of stick lac which receded from 22,800 cwts to 7,200 cwts, owing to the reduced demands from the United States of America; but this decline was compensated for by increased shipments of seed lac which advanced from 37,400 cwts to 89,400 cwts. The United States took 83,900 cwts of seed lac against 32,800 cwts in 1925-26. Other kinds of lac also showed an increase in quantity advancing from 41,400 cwts to 49,800 cwts, but the value realised fell from R17 lakhs to R16 lakhs. Both Germany and the United States of America increased their takings from 27,700 cwts and 800 cwts to 28,000 cwts and 8,000 cwts respectively, while shipments to the Netherlands dropped from 12,800 cwts to 8,800 cwts. The following statement shows the exports of seed and stick lac from India during the past five years :—

Stick and seed lac.

—	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Seed lac	4,734	19,100	35,129	37,424	89,389
Stick lac	2,897	1,800	6,494	22,783	7,220

Exports of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore which had shown a considerable advance in recent years recorded a heavy decrease in 1926 owing to a falling off in the demand from the United States and consequent low prices. The figures are stated below :—

Exports in cwts of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore.

—	1923	1924	1925	1926
To United States of America	3,440	15,620	39,808	15,625
„ Germany	2,460	9,540	3,099	7,679
„ United Kingdom	3,760	5,300	1,668	420
„ India	23,920	10,020	1,403	8,863
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	34,740	42,760	62,554	35,379

Raw wool (R3,93 lakhs).—Exports of raw wool increased from 43½ million lbs. in 1925-26 to nearly 45 million lbs. in 1926-27, while in value there was an advance from R3,80 lakhs to R3,93 lakhs. The United Kingdom as usual took the bulk of India's exports and shipments to that country rose from nearly 38 million lbs. to 40½ million lbs. This was due more to the steadiness in Continental demands than to any improvement in the domestic requirements of the United Kingdom. The United States of America on the other hand reduced her purchases from 5 million lbs. to 3½ million lbs. A considerable quantity of raw wool is imported into India across the land frontier, chiefly from Afghanistan and Tibet, for re-export and also for consumption

in Indian mills. The following table shows the comparative figures for exports and re-exports by sea and imports by land :—

	Imports by land	Re-exports by sea	Exports by sea (Indian Merchandise)
	(In thousand cwts)	(In thousand cwts)	(In thousand cwts)
1912-13	193	125	477
1913-14	221	91	437
1919-20	203	143	324
1920-21	190	80	206
1921-22	135	133	288
1922-23	165	122	472
1923-24	179	98	327
1924-25	181	121	471
1925-26	181(*a*)	103	387
1926-27	214(*a*)	113	400

(*a*) Railborne trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes.

Re-exports of wool increased from 11½ million lbs. valued at R90 lakhs in 1925-26 to over 12½ million lbs. valued at R94 lakhs in the year under review. Of the total quantity of raw wool re-exported in 1926-27 the United Kingdom took 9⅓ million lbs. or 74 per cent and the United States 3¼ million lbs. or 26 per cent, as compared with 83 per cent and 17 per cent respectively in the preceding year. About 59 per cent of the exports of Indian raw wool passed through Karachi and 38 per cent through Bombay, the re-export trade being divided almost entirely between Karachi and Bengal in the proportion of 71 and 29 per cent respectively. The following table shows the quantities of wool which the United Kingdom imported from India and other sources :—

Imports of sheep's and lamb's wool into the United Kingdom (excluding goat hair).

(In million pounds)

	1912	1913	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Australia	285	265	311	458	276	229	225	305
New Zealand	184	181	148	305	181	179	172	184
South Africa	121	133	162	147	112	127	140	148
Argentina	56	55	49	64	49	54	39	54
India	55	55	35	55	50	56	59	42
TOTAL INCLUDING OTHER COUNTRIES.	807	801	761	1,106	739	760	727	816
PERCENTAGE OF INDIA'S SHARE	7	7	5	5	7	7	8	5

Carpets and rugs.

Exports of carpets and rugs showed a small decrease in quantity from 3,876,000 lbs. to 3,846,000 lbs. and from R78 lakhs to R71½ lakhs in value. Notwithstanding a slight increase in quantity from 2,113,000 lbs. to 2,134,000 lbs., the exports to the United

Kingdom fell in value from R44 lakhs to R37 lakhs. Shipments to the United States of America and Ceylon decreased to 870,000 lbs. valued at R26 lakhs and 468,000 lbs. valued at R3 lakhs respectively while those to Australia showed an improvement.

Oils (R96 lakhs).—The total value of the exports of oils of all sorts showed a decrease of 1 83 lakhs or 46 per cent as compared with 1925-26 and amounted only to R96 lakhs in 1926-27. Petroleum dangerous flashing below 76°F. (including petrol, benzine and benzol) showed a decrease of R68 lakhs, the total shipments, entirely from Burma, amounting to 2,219,000 gallons valued at R24 lakhs against 8,140,000 gallons valued at R92 lakhs in 1925-26 and 22,059,000 gallons valued at R2,48 lakhs in 1924-25. Almost the entire quantity exported in 1926-27 went to the United Kingdom. It is interesting to note that while the exports of petrol have tended to decline, there has been a steady increase in the internal consumption owing to the development of motor transport in India. Total sales in India including Burma advanced from 20 million gallons in 1924 to 26 million gallons in 1925 and to 33 million gallons in 1926.

Petroleum.

Exports of vegetable oils fell from 1,623,000 gallons valued at R45 lakhs to 1,307,000 gallons valued at R31 lakhs. Castor oil declined from 700,000 gallons valued at R19 lakhs to 647,000 gallons valued at R14 lakhs, notwithstanding increased demands from the United Kingdom which took 467,000 gallons as compared with 321,000 gallons in 1925-26 and 219,000 gallons in 1924-25. Exports to the Union of South Africa, Germany and Australia decreased. Exports of coconut oil rose from 126,000 gallons valued at R3 lakhs to 194,000 gallons valued at R5 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom and the Netherlands took 82,000 and 56,000 gallons as compared with 62,000 and 40,000 gallons respectively in the preceding year. There was a substantial drop in the exports of mustard or rape-seed oil which receded from 441,000 gallons valued at R12 lakhs to 286,000 gallons valued at R8 lakhs, Mauritius reducing her purchases from 227,000 gallons to 135,000 gallons. Shipments of groundnut oil also recorded a large decrease and fell from 175,000 gallons valued at R5 lakhs to 41,000 gallons valued at a little over a lakh of rupees. Exports of linseed oil declined from 75,000 gallons to 41,000 gallons, and in value there was a drop from over R2 lakhs to R1 lakh.

Vegetable oils.

Coconut oil.

Mustard oil.

Groundnut oil.

Linseed oil.

Of essential oils, sandalwood oil improved from 122,000 lbs. to 144,000 lbs. in quantity and from R19 lakhs to R23 lakhs in value. Both the United Kingdom and Japan increased their takings from 29,000 and 32,000 lbs. to 73,000 and 38,000 lbs. respectively, but France reduced her purchases from 47,000 lbs. to 21,000 lbs.

Sandalwood oil.

There was a further fall in the exports of animal oils, of which the most important is fish oil from the Madras Presidency, the total shipments declining from 96,000 gallons to 11,000 gallons consequent on smaller catches of fish on the West Coast. The available supplies went principally to Maldives (7,000 gallons) and Arabia (2,000 gallons).

Fish oil.

Other Articles.—The following is the summary of the more important of the remaining articles of export :—

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Metals and ores—						
Pig iron . .	42	91	1,28	2,17	1,75	1,40
Pig lead . .	9	1,39	1,80	2,30	2,07	1,94
Manganese ore .	1,21	1,73	1,78	1,62	1,54	1,49
Others . . .	47	81	92	1,10	1,93	2,38
Rubber . . .	79	73	1,15	1,43	2,94	2,61
Oilcakes . . .	1,38	1,72	1,94	2,20	2,11	2,53
Opium . . .	3,42	2,45	2,66	1,47	1,93	2,12
Paraffin wax . .	67	1,23	1,14	1,37	1,59	1,84
Spices . . .	91	1,10	1,11	1,07	1,76	1,56
Teakwood . .	79	80	1,07	1,16	1,70	1,40
Coffee . . .	1,54	1,24	1,57	2,09	1,85	1,33
Manures . . .	94	1,24	1,59	1,27	1,17	1,25
Dyestuffs . . .	1,04	1,20	1,32	1,36	1,33	1,18
Mica . . .	45	61	86	1,03	1,04	1,08
Fodder, bran and pollards . .	77	1,26	1,28	1,59	1,29	1,06
Tobacco . . .	48	83	1,03	1,25	1,11	1,04
Coir manufactures .	89	1,09	1,02	1,22	1,07	99
Hemp, raw . .	1,02	61	76	1,73	1,59	83
Coal and coke . .	69	15	22	37	35	81
Provisions . .	54	61	60	59	64	60
Saltpetre . . .	31	36	27	27	20	12

Metals and ores (R7,21 lakhs).—The total exports of ores amounted to nearly 584,000 tons in 1926-27 or 45,000 tons less than in the preceding year.

Manganese ore (R1,49 lakhs).

Manganese ore which represented about 92 per cent of the total quantity of ores exported decreased from 564,000 tons to 536,000 tons in quantity and from R1,54 lakhs to R1,49 lakhs in value. Belgium maintained the lead with 186,000 tons and was followed by France with 168,000 tons, their purchases during the preceding year being 169,000 tons and 138,000 tons respectively. The steel industry of the United Kingdom passed through a period of exceptional depression and its requirements of manganese ore were necessarily curtailed. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted only to 58,000 tons as compared with 155,000 tons in the preceding year. The United States of America, notwithstanding the interests which her steel manufacturers have acquired in supplies from other sources, increased her demands from 57,000 tons to 71,000 tons. Germany and Italy reduced their indents from 30,000 and 12,000 tons to 6,000 and 7,000 tons respectively, while the exports to the Netherlands increased from 3,000 tons to 13,000 tons. Japan which dispensed with Indian supplies in 1925-26, reappeared in the market, taking 20,500 tons in the year under review. Of the total shipments in 1926-27 Bengal accounted for 56 per cent or 301,000 tons, Bombay 42 per cent or 227,000 tons and Madras ports 2 per cent or 8,000 tons compared with 48, 49 and 3 per cent respectively in the preceding year. Exports of ferruginous manganese ore (ores containing less than 40 per cent of manganese), entirely from Madras, amounted to 8,600 tons as compared with 13,850 tons in 1925-26.

Metals and ores.

Very little ferro-manganese is being exported from India, as the attempt to manufacture ferro-manganese of the richness and purity ordinarily required by European and American steel works has so far met with only limited success. The exports in 1926-27, however, showed a considerable advance and amounted to 6,700 tons as compared with 1,600 tons in each of the preceding two years.

Ferro-manganese (R5 lakhs).

The quantity of wolfram ore, shipped entirely from Burma, fell from 2,930 tons to 1,574 tons but higher prices accounted for an increase in value from R20 lakhs to R24 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Germany, the two principal purchasers, took 1,337 tons and 184 tons as against 890 tons and 1,230 tons respectively in the preceding year.

Wolfram ore (R24 lakhs).

Exports of chromite or chrome iron ore dropped to 21,000 tons valued at R7 lakhs from 36,000 tons valued at R12 lakhs in 1925-26. All the principal customers except France took less than in the preceding year. The United States of America and the United Kingdom reduced their purchases from 10,000 and 5,000 tons to 5,000 and 3,000 tons respectively in 1926-27. Italy and the Netherlands which took 4,000 and 3,000 tons respectively in 1925-26 required only 2,000 and 100 tons in the year under review. Shipments to Belgium and Sweden also declined to 3,800 and 3,600 tons respectively, while those to France increased from 3,600 to 4,200 tons.

Chromite (R7 lakhs).

The production of pig iron in India increased from 875,000 tons in 1925-26 to 957,000 tons in 1926-27, but the exports, mostly from Bengal, fell from 382,000 tons valued at R1,75 lakhs to 309,000 tons valued at R1,40 lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to a reduction in the exports to the United States of America which were seriously affected by the fears of the imposition of a countervailing duty by the Government of the United States on the imports of pig iron of the Tata Iron and Steel Company which enjoyed a bounty prior to April 1927. The American Government subsequently decided to increase the duty on all imports of pig iron into the United States by 50 per cent from 75 cents to $1·12½ per ton with effect from the 23rd March 1927. Shipments to the United States dropped by 74 per cent in quantity from 156,000 tons to 41,000 tons and by 75 per cent in value from R72 lakhs to R18 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Germany also reduced their demands from 20,000 and 11,000 tons to 16,000 and 3,000 tons respectively. It is, however, satisfactory to note that Japan, the best customer of Indian pig iron, increased her takings from 168,000 tons to 234,000 tons.

Pig iron (R1,40 lakhs).

The following figures show the production of pig iron and steel in India during the past three years. The figures are in thousands of tons.

——	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Production of pig iron	884	875	957
„ „ steel	370	471	530
„ „ finished steel . . .	243	320	374

Exports.

Exports of pig lead declined from 43,000 tons valued at R2,07 lakhs to 42,000 tons valued at R1,94 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Japan reduced their purchases to 17,000 tons and 6,000 tons from 24,000 and 11,000 tons respectively in 1925-26. On the other hand, Germany's requirements were much above those in preceding years and totalled 10,000 tons as against 1,000 tons in 1925-26 and 450 tons in 1924-25. Belgium took nothing in 1925-26, but indented for 3,500 tons in 1926-27, while exports to Ceylon and China decreased to 4,400 tons and 1,000 tons respectively.

Pig lead (R1,94 lakhs).

The exports of rubber (raw) increased from 22½ million lbs. to 23 million lbs., but in value the export trade fell from R2,94 lakhs to R2,60 lakhs. The rubber boom of 1925-26 petered out and was succeeded by a period of comparatively low and steady prices. The average declared value of exports of rubber per lb. fell from R1-5-0 in 1925-26 to R1-2-0 in the year under review. Shipments to the United Kingdom increased from nearly 9½ million lbs. to over 10 million lbs. and to the Straits Settlements from 4⅓ million lbs. to over 5 million lbs., the shares of the two countries in the total trade being 45 per cent and 23 per cent as compared with 42 and 19 per cent in the preceding year. Exports to Ceylon fell from 5 million lbs. to 4¾ million lbs. and to the United States of America from 3 million lbs. to 2⅓ million lbs. The share of Burma in the trade increased from 46 per cent to 51 per cent, while that of Madras fell from 54 per cent to 49 per cent.

Rubber (R2,60 lakhs).

Exports of oilcakes increased from 191,000 tons valued at R2,11 lakhs to 236,000 tons valued at R2,53 lakhs. Groundnut cake increased in quantity from 83,000 tons to 127,000 tons and in value from R86 lakhs to R1,22 lakhs, the principal customers being the United Kingdom, Ceylon and Germany all of which raised their requirements to 58,000 tons, 32,000 tons and 24,000 tons respectively. The quantity of linseed cake exported in 1926-27 was more than double that in the preceding year and amounted to 41,000 tons, of which the United Kingdom took 27,000 tons and the Netherlands 10,000 tons as compared with 14,000 tons and 4,000 tons respectively in 1925-26. Shipments of rape and sesamum cake fell from 66,000 tons to 54,000 tons, owing to reduced demands from Japan, which took 35,500 tons as against 46,400 tons in 1925-26.

Oilcakes (R2,53 lakhs).

The exports of opium on private account amounted to 5,300 chests or 7,800 cwts valued at R2,12 lakhs as against 4,600 chests or 6,700 cwts valued at R1,93 lakhs in 1925-26. Indo-China took 2,400 chests (1,500 chests), Java 1,500 chests (1,400 chests), Siam 1,400 chests (1,500 chests) and British Borneo 36 chests (38 chests), the previous year's figures being shown in brackets. There were no shipments to Japan. The increase in the case of Indo-China was due to the fact that her requirements in the preceding year were partly met from previous stocks and partly from exports from India, while in 1926-27 the local stocks having been well-nigh exhausted the requirements were almost wholly met from the consignments sent from India. Besides these exports through private agencies, Government shipped 2,370 chests to the Straits Settlements, 483 chests (medicinal opium) to the United Kingdom, 180 chests to Hongkong, 136

Opium (R2,12 lakhs).

to British Borneo and 30 chests to Ceylon direct to the respective Governments.

With the discontinuance of public sales of opium from April 1926, the exports abroad from British India are permissible only on production of an import certificate from the Government of the importing countries which ratified the International Opium Convention of 1912. These exports will, however, tend to decrease in future, as it is the intention of the Government of India to progressively reduce the exports every year so as to extinguish them altogether within a definite period except as regards opium for medicinal purposes.

Despite the falling-off in the Chinese and Japanese demands and a substantial reduction in the purchases by the United Kingdom, the shipments of paraffin wax increased in quantity from 34,900 tons valued at R1,59½ lakhs in 1925-26 to 38,500 tons valued at R1,84½ lakhs in 1926-27, owing mainly to the greater interest taken by Continental countries and the United States of America. The quantity of paraffin wax exported to the United Kingdom fell from 15,000 tons to 13,000 tons but the value improved slightly from R66½ lakhs to over R67 lakhs. Belgium, Germany and the United States of America increased their purchases to 6,200 tons, 1,300 tons and 1,400 tons, respectively, from 2,600 tons, 600 tons, and 800 tons in 1925-26. The Union of South Africa required more, but Portuguese East Africa took a little less than in the preceding year; both countries absorbed 3,000 tons each in 1926-27. China and Hongkong together took 2,700 tons against 3,300 tons in 1925-26, while the exports to Japan fell away from 3,600 tons in 1924-25 to 215 tons in 1925-26 and to nothing in 1926-27.

Paraffin wax (R1,84 lakhs).

Exports of spices declined in quantity from 343,000 cwts to 321,000 cwts and in value from R1,76 lakhs to R1,56 lakhs. Chillies dropped from 172,000 cwts to 159,000 cwts in quantity with a slight increase in value from R45 lakhs to R46 lakhs. Owing to higher prices, Ceylon reduced her orders from 128,000 cwts to 123,000 cwts and the Straits Settlements from 37,000 cwts to 28,000 cwts. Prices offered for pepper were low and were not sufficiently attractive to the exporter. Consequently the total shipments fell from 129,000 cwts valued at R93 lakhs to 104,000 cwts valued at R64 lakhs in the year under review. As in the preceding year, the United States of America required over 38,000 cwts, while the United Kingdom and Italy reduced their purchases to 16,000 cwts and 12,000 cwts from 28,000 cwts and 19,000 cwts respectively in 1925-26. Exports of cardamoms, however, rose from 5,000 cwts to 8,000 cwts in quantity and from R17½ lakhs to R25½ lakhs in value.

Spices (R1,56 lakhs).

Exports of teakwood showed a decrease in the year under review from 64,000 cubic tons valued at R1,70 lakhs to 54,000 cubic tons valued at R1,40 lakhs. Owing to the restricted activity of the shipbuilding yards and railway coach construction works in the United Kingdom, exports to that country fell from 34,000 cubic tons to 29,000 cubic tons. The Union of South Africa and the United States reduced their purchases from 8,000 and 1,000 cubic tons to 4,000 and 700 cubic tons respectively. There were also smaller ship-

Teakwood (R1,40 lakhs).

ments to Ceylon and Portuguese East Africa while those to Germany and Mesopotamia increased.

The Indian coffee crop of 1925-26 was a short one, production being estimated at 22 million lbs. on an area of 148,000 acres as compared with 30 million lbs. produced in the previous year. The exports of coffee declined by 27 per cent in quantity and 28 per cent in value from 205,000 cwts valued at R1,85 lakhs to 150,000 cwts valued at R1,33 lakhs. The average declared value per cwt declined from R90 to R89. Demand in the principal consuming countries was not very active and prices except for temporary spurts showed a gradual decline.

Coffee (R1,33 lakhs).

The two principal consumers of Indian coffee are the United Kingdom and France. Shipments to the United Kingdom declined from 73,500 cwts to 49,400 cwts and those to France from 44,800 cwts to 22,000 cwts. Germany and Italy increased their takings from 14,200 cwts and nearly 3,000 cwts to 16,000 cwts and 4,000 cwts respectively, while the Netherlands took 13,200 cwts as against 12,900 cwts in 1925-26. Shipments to Bahrein Islands and Mesopotamia fell from 13,000 cwts and 12,200 cwts to 11,700 cwts and nearly 10,000 cwts respectively. Belgium took 5,300 cwts (7,800 cwts), Norway 8,000 cwts (9,400 cwts), Arabia 2,000 cwts (3,600 cwts), Australia and New Zealand 4,800 cwts (9,300 cwts). Previous year's figures are shown in brackets.

The value of the exports of manures including bones, fish manures and guano, hornmeal and sulphate of ammonia increased from R1,17 lakhs to R1,25 lakhs. The increase was chiefly in the exports of bones and bone meal which were valued at R98 lakhs. Crushed bones advanced from 44,600 tons to 53,800 tons in quantity and from R50 lakhs to R55½ lakhs in value. There is a strong demand for crushed bones in Belgium and France for the manufacture of bone black, buttons, etc., and both countries increased their requirements from 31,100 and 6,900 tons to 40,000 and 9,700 tons respectively. Exports of bone meal also increased from 39,000 tons valued at R38½ lakhs to 46,000 tons valued at R41½ lakhs, Ceylon and Japan taking 13,900 tons and 13,100 tons as compared with 13,500 tons and 11,900 tons respectively in 1925-26. Fish manures and guano fell from R10½ lakhs to R9¼ lakhs, of which Ceylon took R6¼ lakhs' worth and the Straits Settlements to the value of R2½ lakhs. As in the preceding year, Japan absorbed the bulk of hornmeal exported (1,342 tons valued at R2 lakhs), while Ceylon took practically the entire supplies of sulphate of ammonia, the exports of which advanced slightly from 4,279 tons to 4,304 tons, though the value declined from R7¾ lakhs to R7 lakhs.

Manures (R1,25 lakhs).

Shipments of saltpetre declined from 134,000 cwts valued at R20¼ lakhs to 98,000 cwts valued at R12 lakhs in the year under review. Ceylon, the principal customer, took 68,000 cwts, chiefly for use as manure, as compared with 81,000 cwts in the preceding year. The United Kingdom required 15,000 cwts, the same quantity as in 1925-26, while exports to Hongkong fell from 26,000 cwts to 3,000 cwts only. The Straits Settlements took nearly 600 cwts more but Mauritius reduced her requirements.

Saltpetre (R12 lakhs).

Dyestuffs.

Dyeing and tanning substances (R1,18 lakhs).

The exports of dyeing and tanning substances showed an increase in quantity from 63,700 tons in 1925-26 to 77,900 tons in the year under review, but their value declined from R1,33 lakhs to R1,18 lakhs.

Myrobalans (R82 lakhs).

Myrobalans formed 88 per cent of the total quantity of all dyeing and tanning substances exported in 1926-27 as compared with 82 per cent in the preceding year. Shipments of myrobalans which include both crushed fruits and whole nuts, the former being in better demand, increased, under the stimulus of cheaper prices, to 68,900 tons valued at R82 lakhs from 52,100 tons valued at R74 lakhs in 1925-26. This represented a rise of 32 per cent in quantity and 11 per cent in value. Of the total shipments, 33,700 tons went to the United Kingdom and 14,300 tons to the United States of America as compared with 23,900 tons and 14,100 tons respectively in the preceding year. There were also increased supplies to the continent of Europe ; Germany took 6,500 tons (4,100 tons), the Netherlands 2,800 tons (1,100 tons), Belgium 3,300 tons (2,200 tons) and France 4,600 tons (3,400 tons). The previous year's figures are given in brackets. Australia and Japan, on the other hand, slightly curtailed their requirements from 1,400 and 1,200 tons to 1,200 and 1,000 tons respectively.

Cutch and gambier (R9 lakhs).

Exports of cutch and gambier fell from 3,000 tons valued at R16 lakhs to 2,000 tons valued at R9 lakhs in the year under review. The decrease was mainly in the exports to the United Kingdom, France and the United States of America, their respective takings being 1,200 tons, 200 tons and 100 tons as against 1,900 tons, 300 tons and 200 tons in the preceding year.

Turmeric (R13 lakhs).

There was a considerable reduction in the exports of turmeric, the total transactions falling from 5,400 tons valued at R27 lakhs to 3,500 tons valued at R13 lakhs. All the principal importers, the Straits Settlements, the United Kingdom and France reduced their demands. There were also smaller shipments to Mesopotamia and Persia.

Indigo (R4 lakhs).

Owing to the keen competition of cheap synthetic dyes, mostly of German origin, natural indigo could not hold its own, and both production and exports declined. The total yield of indigo in 1926-27 was estimated at 20,100 cwts, on an area of 100,400 acres, as compared with 28,200 cwts, on an area of 135,300 acres in the previous season. Exports fell by 21 per cent in quantity from 2,000 cwts to 1,600 cwts and by 24 per cent in value from R5½ lakhs to 4¼ lakhs. Japanese interest in the natural dye is no longer in evidence and the purchases by Persia and Egypt are also on the decline. Exports to Japan amounted only to 30 cwts as compared with 33 cwts in 1925-26 and 647 cwts in 1924-25. Egypt steadily reduced her purchases from 685 cwts in 1924-25 to 538 cwts in 1925-26 and to 225 cwts in 1926-27, and Persia required only 92 cwts as against 312 cwts in the preceding year. There was, however, slight improvement in the demands from the United Kingdom and Mesopotamia, shipments to these countries amounting to 367 and 411 cwts as compared with 342 and 372 cwts respectively, in 1925-26.

Exports.

Shipments of mica dropped by 14 per cent in quantity from 96,000 cwts to 83,000 cwts, but higher prices, partly due to the better quality of the materials offered, accounted for an increase of 4 per cent in value from R1,04 lakhs to R1,08 lakhs. Block mica fell from 17,000 cwts to 15,000 cwts while splittings receded from 79,000 cwts to 68,000 cwts; but both showed an increase in value from R31⅓ and R73 lakhs to R34½ and R74 lakhs respectively in 1926-27. The chief customers of Indian mica are the United States of America and the United Kingdom. The former reduced her purchases from 43,200 cwts to 37,300 cwts, but the latter increased her requirements from 31,600 cwts to 35,500 cwts. Exports to Germany, which consisted largely of splittings, fell from 13,400 cwts to 4,200 cwts, while those to France slightly increased.

Mica (R1,08 lakhs).

The exports of fodder, bran and pollards fell from 240,000 tons valued at R1,28½ lakhs to over 237,000 tons valued at R1,06¼ lakhs. About 95 per cent of the total quantity consisted of rice bran, the exports of which amounted to 224,000 tons as compared with 229,000 tons in the preceding year. The United Kingdom took 160,000 tons, or 71 per cent, as compared with 177,000 tons, or 77 per cent in 1925-26. Germany also reduced her purchases from 19,000 tons to 9,000 tons, while the supplies to the Straits Settlements rose from 26,000 tons to 38,000 tons.

Fodder, bran and pollards (R1,06 lakhs).

There was a further decrease in the exports of unmanufactured tobacco which receded by 22 per cent in quantity and 8 per cent in value from 37 million lbs. valued at R1,05 lakhs in 1925-26 to 29 million lbs. valued at R97 lakhs in 1926-27. The exports in 1923-24 and 1924-25 were 33 million lbs. and 43 million lbs. respectively. In view of the preference enjoyed by Empire-grown tobacco in the United Kingdom, it is interesting to note that shipments to that country rose from 7·8 million lbs. to 10·3 million lbs. A proposal to establish a Tobacco Bureau at Pusa, which will initiate improvements in curing and introduce new strains of tobacco, was put forward by the Board of Agriculture in 1925, and is engaging attention at present. The type of tobacco for which there is a keen demand abroad is that required for the manufacture of cigarettes, that is, a tobacco of the colour, flavour and texture of Virginia. Improvement in the quality of the Indian leaf will enable the local cigarette manufacturing industry to eventually dispense with supplies of American leaf and will also result in an increase in export business. Owing to the inferior quality of her leaf India is not able to take full advantage at present of the preference conceded to Empire-grown tobacco in the United Kingdom.

Unmanufactured tobacco (R97 lakhs).

The interest taken by countries other than the United Kingdom in Indian tobacco seems to have flagged. The Netherlands steadily reduced her purchases from 12·2 million lbs. in 1924-25 to 4·5 million lbs. in 1925-26 and 1·8 million lbs. in 1926-27. Hongkong and Germany took 2·6 million lbs. and 1·4 million lbs. as compared with 6 million lbs. and 4·4 million lbs. respectively in 1925-26. Aden and the Federated Malay States proved exceptions and slightly increased their takings to 4·9 million lbs. and 1·4 million lbs. respectively, but exports to the Straits Settlements decreased from 4·9 million lbs. to 4·1 million lbs.

Coir, Coal.

Exports of coir manufactures further declined from 29,800 tons valued at R1,07 lakhs to 27,900 tons valued at R99 lakhs. The largest demand was from Germany, which took 6,500 tons as compared with 5,900 tons in 1925-26. The United Kingdom reduced her demands from 7,300 tons to 5,100 tons. Belgium, France and the United States took less than in the preceding year, while there were small increases in the shipments to the Netherlands and Italy.

Coir manufactures (R99 lakhs).

The export trade in raw hemp proved a disappointing one in spite of offers at lower prices, the total quantity shipped declining from 624,000 cwts valued at R1,59 lakhs to 440,000 cwts valued at R83 lakhs. Supplies of Russian hemp which competes with the Indian product were plentiful during the year and were offered at cheap rates. Belgium, as usual, the chief customer, took 266,000 cwts against 302,000 cwts in the preceding year. The United Kingdom's requirements showed a serious reduction and fell from 104,000 cwts to 70,000 cwts. Other Continental countries also took less, Germany reducing her requiremints from 75,000 cwts to 34,000 cwts and France from 42,000 cwts to 18,000 cwts. The United States of America took only 17,000 cwts as compared with the 55,000 cwts which she took in the preceding year. Prices of Indian hemp in the London market were low throughout the year. When the year opened Benares No. 2 was quoted at £23 per ton and Jubbulpore fine at £28; by December the prices of the former fell to £20 per ton, while fine Jubbulpore was quoted at £22. In March prices stood at £19 for Benares No. 2 and £24 for Jubbulpore fine. Indian hemp is exported largely in the undressed condition as there are few facilities for dressing hemp in upcountry centres, such dressing as takes place being done by shippers at the ports. The necessity for better methods of preparing for the market should be realised by both producers and middlemen if the trade is to be developed. At present Indian hemp is not clean enough for the requirements of consuming markets, as the retting is often done in muddy water. The packing is often unreliable, the grades shipped not always representing what is sold, various districts being mixed in the same bale. Indian hemp also suffers from the fact that it is baled too tightly to effect saving in freight charges, to the detriment of quality.

Hemp, raw (R83 lakhs).

The arrangement made for the grading of coal and the grant of certificates for coal intended for export referred to in the previous year's review helped the Indian coal trade to recover slowly from the effects of competition and to strengthen its position in adjacent markets. It also received an unexpected, though temporary, stimulus during the year from the shortage caused by the prolonged coal strike in the United Kingdom. The prices realised were not very attractive but they helped to clear the accumulated stocks. Exports of coal rose by 168 per cent in quantity from 240,000 tons in 1925-26 to 643,000 tons in 1926-27 and by 134 per cent in value from R34½ lakhs to R81 lakhs. As usual, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements proved to be the best markets, both of which increased their takings from 203,000 and 29,500 tons to 242,000 and 129,600 tons respectively. A remarkable feature was that no less than 51,400 tons of Indian coal were shipped to the United Kingdom during the three months October

Coal (R81 lakhs).

to December 1926. These shipments, however, ceased as soon as the coal strike was over. Egypt and Aden which took nothing in the preceding year required 106,000 tons and 59,300 tons respectively in the year under review. There were also increased shipments to such far-eastern countries as the Philippine Islands, Indo-China, Sumatra, Java, etc. These figures of exports do not include bunker coal, the exports of which amounted to 1,440,000 tons in 1926-27 and were distributed as follows :—944,000 tons from Calcutta, 155,000 tons from Bombay, 157,000 tons from Karachi, 32,000 tons from Madras, and 152,000 tons from Rangoon.

Bunker coal.

The production of coal in India during 1926 was 20,999,000 tons as compared with 20,904,000 tons in 1925 and 21,174,000 tons in 1924. The price of coal, Deshargar, was R6-8 per ton into wagon in the beginning of the year but a slow downward movement was recorded from August and in March, 1927, the price stood between R5-8 to R6 per ton.

Postal articles.

The value of the imports of "Postal articles not specified" was R3,72 lakhs in 1926-27 as compared with R3,49 lakhs in 1925-26. The figures exclude the following classes of imports by post (including letter packets by registered and ordinary post) referred to Collectors of Customs for assessment *viz.*, (*a*) jewellery, (*b*) precious stones, (*c*) gold and silver thread, (*d*) cigarettes, and (*e*) cinematograph films. The share of the United Kingdom was 67 per cent as against 78 per cent in the preceding year, while Italy's share advanced from 5 per cent to 11 per cent. Ceylon, Germany and Hongkong had 3 per cent each.

The value of all articles exported by post fell from R2,71 lakhs in 1925-26 to R2,50 lakhs in 1926-27. The United Kingdom took 24 per cent of the exports, Ceylon 16 per cent, the Straits Settlements 15 per cent, France and Hongkong 10 per cent each.

Re-exports.

The total value of foreign merchandise re-exported showed a further decline to R8 crores from R10½ crores in 1925-26 and R13½ crores in 1924-25. Of the important articles which showed decreases, the fall in the re-exports of sugar from 16,400 tons, valued at R50 lakhs, to 12,000 tons valued at R34 lakhs, has already been referred to in Chapter II. The re-exports of raw cotton receded from 8,000 tons to 2,000 tons in quantity and from R1,62 lakhs to R36 lakhs in value, owing to a falling off in the Japanese purchases of Uganda cotton. Cotton twist and yarn re-exported fell from 1,002,000 lbs. valued at R14 lakhs to 911,000 lbs. valued at R11½ lakhs. Persia reduced her requirements from 631,000 lbs. to 570,000 lbs, the value of the shipments falling from R8 lakhs to R6⅔ lakhs. In cotton piecegoods there was a decrease of 18 per cent in quantity and 25 per cent in value, the shipments amounting to 29 million yards valued at R1,07 lakhs as compared

with 35 million yards valued at R1,42 lakhs in 1925-26. Persia and Arabia each took 5·8 million yards as compared with 7 and 6 million yards respectively in the preceding year. Both Mesopotamia and Aden reduced their takings to 3 and 2 million yards from nearly 5¾ million and 3 million yards respectively in 1925-26. There were also smaller exports to Ceylon and British East Africa, while shipments to Bahrein Islands and Portuguese East Africa increased. Other important decreases were in woollen manufactures (—R27 lakhs), spices (—R15 lakhs) and leather (—R10 lakhs). Raw wool re-exported showed a small improvement from 11½ million lbs. valued at R90⅓ lakhs to 12⅔ million lbs. valued at R93⅔ lakhs. The United Kingdom took 9·3 million lbs. as compared with 9·5 million lbs. in the preceding year, while the United States increased her requirement from nearly 2 million lbs. to over 3 million lbs. Re-exports of raw skins increased by R7½ lakhs to R1,18½ lakhs owing to larger shipments of Persian fur-bearing skins from Bombay to the United Kingdom. As usual Bombay had the bulk of the re-export trade and accounted for 67 per cent of the total as compared with 72 per cent in the preceding year. Karachi came next with 21 per cent as compared with 18 per cent in 1925-26. Bengal had 7 per cent as against 6 per cent in 1925-26. The percentage shares of the principal countries in the re-exports from India were the United Kingdom 36 per cent, the United States of America 9 per cent, Persia 8 per cent, Ceylon and Mesopotamia 5 per cent each. Japan 3 per cent and the Straits Settlements 2 per cent.

Government Stores.

Imports of Government stores were valued at R9,60 lakhs in the year under review as compared with R9,82 lakhs in 1925-26. Railway plant and rolling-stock decreased from R3,15 lakhs to R2,83 lakhs, iron and steel from R1,02 lakhs to R65 lakhs and arms, ammunition and military stores from R29 lakhs to R24 lakhs. Other important decreases were in woollen piece-goods and paper and pasteboard. On the other hand, vehicles (excluding locomotives, etc., for railways) advanced from R76 lakhs to R88 lakhs, machinery and millwork from R1,11 lakhs to R1,20 lakhs, instruments and apparatus from R44 lakhs to R46 lakhs, apparel from R20 lakhs to R24 lakhs and copper from R12 lakhs to R22 lakhs.

The value of the exports of Indian produce on Government account increased from R1,21 lakhs to R1,31⅓ lakhs, owing to larger exports of opium which were valued at R1,19½ lakhs as compared with R1,03 lakhs in 1925-26. Grain, pulse and flour exported on Government account further decreased from R5¼ lakhs to R4½ lakhs. The value of the re-exports on Government account was R29 lakhs as compared with R28 lakhs in 1925-26 and R53 lakhs in 1924-25.

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Overseas Trade.

The following tables indicate the direction of India's trade in two different aspects. Tables A, B and C show the shares of the various foreign countries in India's total trade and Tables D and E analyse the trade in selected commodities or groups of commodities so as to indicate the shares of the chief countries interested in each. The main features are also graphically illustrated in Chart No. 8 prefixed to the Review which covers a longer period in order to bring out more fully the developments and changes which have been taking place.

TABLE A.

—	1913-14			1924-25		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)
United Kingdom . .	58	117	—59	102	133	—31
Other British Possessions	36	11	+25	52	21	+31
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE .	94	128	—34	154	154	—
Europe . . .	85	30	+55	106	39	+67
United States of America	22	5	+17	35	14	+21
Japan	23	5	+18	57	17	+40
Other Foreign Countries .	25	15	+10	46	23	+23
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES .	155	55	+100	244	93	+151
GRAND TOTAL .	249	183	+66	398	247	+151

—	1925-26			1926-27		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R(Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)
United Kingdom . .	81	115	—34	67	111	—44
Other British Possessions	54	19	+35	52	16	+36
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE .	135	134	+ 1	119	127	— 8
Europe . .	97	38	+59	66	47	+19
United States of America	40	15	+25	34	18	+16
Japan	58	18	+40	41	16	+25
Other Foreign Countries	55	21	+34	49	23	+26
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES .	250	92	+158	190	104	+86
GRAND TOTAL .	385	226	+159	309	231	+78

The Direction of Trade.

TABLE B.

Imports

——	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64·1	54·1	51·4	47·8
Germany	6·9	6·3	5·9	7·3
Java	5·8	6·3	6·2	6·2
Japan	2·6	6·9	8·0	7·1
United States of America	2·6	5·7	6·7	7·9
Belgium	2·3	2·7	2·7	2·9
Austria and Hungary	2·3	·4	·5	·7
Straits Settlements	1·8	2·0	2·5	2·5
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	1·5	1·1	1·3	1·8
France	1·5	1·0	1·4	1·5
Mauritius	1·3	1·5	·2	..
Italy	1·2	1·6	1·9	2·7
China	·9	1·1	1·2	1·4
Netherlands	·8	1·2	1·6	2·0
Australia	·5	·3	·6	·7
Hongkong	·5	·5	·4	·4
Dutch Borneo	·4	·3	·3	·4
Ceylon	·4	·6	·7	·6
Switzerland	·3	·7	·7	·9
East Africa and Zanzibar	·3	2·0	1·8	1·0

TABLE C.

Exports.

——	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	23·4	25·5	21·0	21·5
Germany	10·6	7·1	7·0	6·6
Japan	9·1	14·3	15·0	13·3
United States of America	8·7	8·8	10·4	11·1
France	7·1	5·3	5·5	4·5
Belgium	4·8	3·9	3·2	2·9
Austria and Hungary	4·0	·2	..	·1
Ceylon	3·6	3·7	3·9	4·8
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	3·2	1·5	2·4	2·6
Italy	3·1	5·9	5·0	3·7
Hongkong	3·1	·9	·8	1·0
Straits Settlements	2·7	2·1	2·6	3·1
China	2·3	2·4	4·0	3·7
Central and South America	2·2	2·1	2·6	3·1
Netherlands	1·7	2·0	2·0	2·0
Australia	1·6	1·8	2·0	2·5
East Africa and Zanzibar	1·0	1·2	·5	·6
Russia	·9	..	·05	·03
Spain	·8	1·5	1·3	·9
Java	·8	·7	1·2	1·0

The Direction of Trade.

TABLE D.

Imports.

	IRON AND STEEL			MACHINERY			HARDWARE		
	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	69·9	67·7	62·0	89·8	79·7	78·2	57·2	38·1	36·4
United States of America	2·6	4·5	5·7	3·3	9·5	10·2	9·7	15·6	14·0
Germany	14·5	6·4	7·4	5·6	5·8	6·9	18·2	27·5	31·2
Belgium	11·5	15·6	18·7	..	2·0	1·8	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·5	7·1	5·7
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	98·5	94·2	93·8	98·7	97·0	97·1	80·6	88·3	87·3
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	16,01	18,07	16,75	7,76	14,89	13,63	3,95	5,20	5,07

	MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, ETC.			RAILWAY PLANT			INSTRUMENTS		
	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	71·3	27·6	26·7	93·0	85·0	61·6	75·3	62·8	62·5
United States of America	15·1	36·6	35·3	..	2·9	6·4	8·0	12·7	14·8
Germany	..	..	..	3·0	3·6	8·5	8·2	13·3	13·1
Belgium	4·5	·3	·4	·7	5·5	11·8	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	·6	1·5	1·0
France	4·5	2·6	3·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	6·7	7·9	..	..	..	2·2	2·4	2·0
Canada	..	24·8	25·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	..	..	..	2·9	1·6	7·3	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95·4	98·6	98·9	99·6	98·6	95·6	94·3	92·7	93·4
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	1,53	4,49	5,09	10,03	5,00	3,26	1,82	3,54	4,01

TABLE D—*contd.*

Imports—contd.

	COTTON MANUFACTURES			SILK MANUFACTURES			SUGAR		
	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	90·1	74·6	75·3	9·0	3·6	2·5	1·8	2·2	2·2
United States of America	·4	·7	·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	2·1	·5	·7	..	..	..	·1	·3	5·8
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	1·6
Japan	1·8	19·0	17·2	46·8	46·1	39·9	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	7·8	2·9	3·6	..	..	..
Italy	1·5	1·1	1·3	6·1	4·2	7·2	..	..	..
Netherlands	1·6	1·8	2·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
China*	..	..	..	20·6	36·9	39·8	..	..	..
Java†	..	..	..	..	..	..	71·8	87·5	73·7
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·9	3·1	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97·5	97·7	97·3	90·3	93·7	93·0	90·6	94·1	83·3
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	66,30	65,07	65,05	3,10	2,80	3,45	14,96	15,83	19,16

	LIQUORS			MINERAL OILS			PAPER		
	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	62·0	59·3	57·4	5·7	2·1	2·2	56·0	41·6	35·5
United States of America	..	..	..	56·1	55·4	60·8	..	..	..
Germany	10·7	10·5	11·1	..	..	..	17·0	12·1	16·1
France	18·8	18·4	18·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	8·9	7·8
Persia	..	..	..	3·7	14·5	14·8	..	..	..
Borneo	..	..	..	21·8	14·6	14·3	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	8·9	10·1
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·1	7·1	7·1
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	92·4	88·2	87·2	87·3	86·6	92·1	83·6	78·6	76·6
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	2,24	3,34	3,53	4,12	10,05	8,89	1,59	2,81	3,08

* Includes Hongkong and Macão.
† Includes the Straits Settlements.

The Direction of Trade.

TABLE E.

Exports.

	TEA			JUTE (RAW)			JUTE MANUFACTURES		
	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	72·4	87·6	85·0	38·0	27·9	22·9	6·3	6·5	5·4
Canada	4·3	2·1	2·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	3·1	1·5	1·9	..	..	..	10·6	9·7	11·7
Russia	11·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia, Arabia, Turkey Asiatic and Mesopotamia	1·2	1·9	2·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America	·7	1·4	2·1	11·9	10·2	12·0	41·5	37·5	35·0
Ceylon	1·6	1·1	1·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	21·8	21·5	27·6	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	9·9	14·0	13·0	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	5·5	7·7	6·4	..	..	..
Argentine	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·4	9·0	12·1
Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	4·0	3·3
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	·5	1·8	2·5
Belgium	..	..	..	·5	4·9	6·3	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94·4	95·6	95·7	87·6	86·2	88·2	71·8	68·5	70·0
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	14,98	27,12	29,04	30,83	37,95	26,78	28,27	58,84	53,18

	COTTON (RAW)			OIL SEEDS			FOOD GRAINS			HIDES AND SKINS (RAW AND TANNED)		
	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1913-14	1925-26	1926 27
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	3·5	5·7	2·6	22·2	22·5	13·5	26·7	7·4	9·4	25·9	45·3	46·6
United States of America.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24·3	2 4·3	25·3
Ceylon	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·5	16·5	10·4	..	..	..
Germany	14·6	5·2	4·1	16·0	9·2	15·3	7·8	12·4	7·6	20·3	9·2	8·7
France	..	..	..	31·4	27·5	26·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	7·7	10·8	8·8	5·0	12·6	16·1	..	..	..	5·3	5·1	3·8
Japan	47·2	50·0	58·7	..	..	..	3·8	6·3	5·0	..	..	..
Belgium	10·3	5·9	4·8	10·0	5·0	4·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
China*	1·7	13·0	13·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	1·0	7·3	13·0	..	..	..	3·3	1·7	1·9
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·7	7·3	8·7	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·8	1·8	2·0
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	85·0	90·6	92·1	91·6	84·1	88·8	56·5	52·9	50·1	81·9	87·4	88·3
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	41,04	94,99	58,60	25,65	29,64	19,09	45,14	48,03	39,25	15,95	14,17	14,51

* Includes Hongkong and Macão.

The Direction of Trade.

Table A shows the total overseas trade of India in private merchandise with details of her trade balances with the United Kingdom, other British Possessions, European countries, the United States of America, Japan and other foreign countries. In the year under review, owing to the much wider gap between the price levels of raw materials which form the bulk of India's exports and of manufactured goods, which comprise the larger portion of her imports, the surplus of exports over imports which is a normal feature of India's trade with all the principal countries except the United Kingdom, was much reduced. In the case of the United Kingdom to which India figures as a debtor country, the excess of imports was greater than in the three preceding years and amounted to R44 crores in 1926-27 as compared with R34 crores in 1925-26 and R31 crores in 1924-25, and R41 crores in 1923-24.

Tables B and C show the fluctuations in the percentage shares of the first twenty countries arranged in the order of their importance in 1913-14. The progressive decrease in the share of the United Kingdom in the import trade was accentuated in the year under review by the prolonged coal strike which seriously affected her industries. Her share in imports dropped from 51·4 per cent in 1925-26 to 47·8 per cent in 1926-27, while her share in the export trade showed a slight increase from 21 to 21·5 per cent. The share of His Majesty's Dominions and British Possessions in imports declined from 7·7 to 7·1 per cent, while in exports their share rose from 14·2 per cent to 17 per cent. The whole British Empire had 45·5 per cent of the total trade (54.9 per cent in imports and 38·5 per cent in exports) as compared with 44 per cent (imports 59·1 per cent and exports 35·2 per cent) in the preceding year. The share of the United States of America in imports showed a further increase from 6·7 to 7·9 per cent, chiefly as a result of unprecedentedly large imports of American cotton into India. In exports also, her share rose from 10·4 per cent to 11·1 per cent. The improvement in Japan's participation in India's trade noticed in the preceding year was not maintained and her share dropped from 8 to 7·1 per cent in imports and from 15 to 13·3 per cent in exports. Germany seems to have gained by the industrial troubles in Great Britain, for she accounted for 7·3 per cent of the total import trade as against 5·9 per cent in the preceding year and 6·9 per cent in the pre-war year. In exports her share, however, showed a slight decrease from 7 to 6·6 per cent. Belgium had 2·9 per cent both in the import and export trade as compared with 2·7 per cent and 3·2 per cent respectively in the preceding year. The percentage share of Java in imports was 6·2 as in the preceding year, while the participation of Mauritius in the import trade fell to practically nothing as her supplies of sugar in the year under review were negligible. Smaller imports of raw cotton from Kenya and of coal from Portuguese East Africa led to a reduction in the share of East Africa in the import trade.

Tables D and E show the direction of trade in a few of the more important commodities on both the import and export sides. The effects of the coal strike in the United Kingdom are again traceable in the imports from that country, particularly in the case of iron and steel, and railway plant and rolling stock, in which her share dropped from 67·7 and 85 per cent to 62 and 61·6 per cent respectively. Her competitors, namely, Belgium, Germany and the United States of America, on the other hand, gained considerable ground.

In machinery also the United States of America and Germany improved their position at the cost of the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom lost ground in hardware by 1·7 per cent reducing her share to 36·4 per cent, while the share of Germany increased from 27·5 to 31·2 per cent. The shares of the United States of America and Japan in the imports of hardware showed decreases. In motor vehicles there were small decreases in the shares of the United Kingdom and the United States of America, while those of Canada, Italy and France increased. Under the head " Instruments " the participation of the United Kingdom and Germany practically remained unchanged at 62·5 and 13·1 per cent respectively, while the United States of America increased her share from 12·7 to 14·8 per cent. In cotton manufactures the United Kingdom slightly improved to 75·3 per cent, while Japan receded from 19 to 17·2 per cent. Notwithstanding political disturbances China continued to improve her position in silk manufactures at the expense of Japan. Owing to the competition of beet-producing countries Java's sugar trade with India fell from 87·5 to 73·7 per cent. In liquors the share of the United Kingdom decreased, while Germany and, to a less extent, France advanced their interests. The United States of America increased her share in mineral oils from 55·4 to 60·8 per cent, the shares of the other principal sources of supply, namely, Persia and Borneo, remaining practically stationary. Germany and Norway considerably improved their position in the paper trade, chiefly at the expense of the United Kingdom.

On the export side (Table E) the United Kingdom's share in the total exports of tea fell from 87·6 to 85 per cent, while the United States of America showed an increased preference for Indian tea, her share advancing from 1·4 per cent to 2·1 per cent. The shares of Canada and Australia also showed increases. Direct trade with Russia was insignificant, though in the pre-war year she absorbed about 11 per cent of the total exports of tea. The share of the Persian Gulf ports increased from 1·9 per cent to 2·7 per cent. In raw jute Germany came first with 27·6 per cent as compared with 21·5 per cent in the preceding year, while the share of the United Kingdom fell from 27·9 to 22·9 per cent. The United States and Belgium increased their participation to 12 and 6·3 per cent respectively, while the interest shown by France and Italy decreased. In jute manufactures there was a decrease in the share of the United States which dropped from 37·5 to 35 per cent, while Australia and the Argentine showed marked increases. The shares of the United Kingdom and Java decreased, and that of Japan increased slightly. Japan absorbed 58·7 per cent of the total exports of raw cotton or 8·7 per cent more than in the preceding year, and the exports to China remained at 13 per cent as in the preceding year. All the European countries including the United Kingdom reduced their shares. In oilseeds the noticeable feature was the fall in the demand from the United Kingdom from 22·5 per cent in 1925-26 to 13·5 per cent in 1926-27. Germany, the Netherlands and Italy showed important increases, while France and Belgium slightly reduced their shares. Under food-grains Ceylon was the best customer and increased her share to 19·4 per cent as compared with 16·5 per cent in 1925-26 and 11·5 per cent in 1913-14. The percentage participation of other principal importing countries—the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements also advanced, while that of

Germany and Japan decreased. In hides and skins the shares of both the United Kingdom and the United States of America rose from 45·3 and 24·3 per cent to 46·6 and 25·3 per cent respectively. Germany and Italy reduced their shares while the shares of the Netherlands and Spain showed a small advance.

The British Empire.

The imports from and exports to the United Kingdom and other British Possessions are shown in the following table :—

Imports.

Countries	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	1,17,58	1,33,45	1,15,32	1,10,54
Ceylon	81	1,36	1,69	1,37
Straits Settlements	3,42	4,86	5,66	5,82
Hongkong	98	1,13	84	90
South Africa	23	59	42	32
Mauritius	2,53	3,67	51	..
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	39	4,32	4,07	2,55
Canada	1	99	1,30	1,69
Australia	92	76	1,44	1,70
New Zealand	..	14	1	1
Other countries	1,20	2,22	2,46	2,12
Total British Empire	1,28,07	1,53,49	1,33,72	1,27,02

Exports.

Countries	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	58,35	1,01,70	80,97	66,52
Ceylon	9,04	14,17	15,22	14,86
Straits Settlements	6,79	8,32	10,18	9,50
Hongkong	7,82	3,48	2,96	3,03
South Africa	1,20	2,66	2,85	2,40
Mauritius	1,26	1,89	1,85	1,65
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	1,02	2,31	2,09	2,00
Canada	1,43	2,28	2,13	2,05
Australia	4,10	7,14	7,56	7,80
New Zealand	56	76	1,05	98
Other countries	2,82	9,30	8,72	8,42
Total British Empire	94,39	1,54,01	1,35,58	1,19,21

United Kingdom (Imports R110,54 lakhs, Exports R66,52 lakhs).—The value of the imports from the United Kingdom showed a further decrease of R4¾ crores in the year under review and amounted to R1,10½ crores as compared with R1,15⅓ crores in the preceding year, R1,33½ crores in 1924-25, and R1,17½ crores in the pre-war year. The value of the exports thereto also fell by R14½ crores from R81 crores to R66½ crores. In the pre-war year exports were valued at R58 crores. Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn accounted for 44 per cent of the total value of the imports from the United Kingdom as against 42 per cent in the preceding year and stood at R49 crores as in 1925-26. Imports of cotton piecegoods from the United Kingdom increased in quantity by 14 per cent from 1,287 million yards to 1,467 million yards, and were valued at R44¾ crores, or R25 lakhs more than in the preceding year. All the principal varieties of piecegoods recorded increases in quantity, the most noticeable increase being in the case of coloured goods which rose by 51 million yards from 267 to 318 million yards. The corresponding increase in value was only R67 lakhs, which was, however, offset by a decrease of R1,84 lakhs under grey goods. White goods showed an increase of 104 million yards in quantity and of R1½ crores in value. Cotton twist and yarn registered an advance of 4 million lbs. in quantity with a decrease of R5¾ lakhs in value. Imports of iron and steel declined from 489,000 tons valued at R12¼ crores to 406,000 tons valued at R10⅓ crores. The value of railway plant and rolling-stock, imported both on private and Government account, fell from R6½ crores to R3¾ crores. Machinery and millwork was down by R1¼ crores to R10⅝ crores. There was an increase in the value of instruments and apparatus from R2,22 lakhs to R2,50 lakhs. Hardware declined from R1,98 lakhs to R1,84 lakhs. Imports of paper and pasteboard rose in quantity from 34,000 tons to 35,000 tons but the value fell from R1,17 lakhs to R1,09 lakhs. Increases were noticeable in the imports of provisions and liquors, the former rising by R31 lakhs in value from R1,72 lakhs to R2,03 lakhs and the latter from 2,975,000 gallons valued at R1,98 lakhs to 3,222,000 gallons valued at R2,03 lakhs. Imports of tobacco, chiefly cigarettes, increased in quantity from 3¾ million lbs. to 4⅝ million lbs. and from R1,76 lakhs to R2,12 lakhs in value. Other noticeable increases were in piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk (+R59 lakhs), raw cotton, mostly of American origin (+R42 lakhs) and Chemicals (+R18 lakhs), while mixed or yellow metal for sheathing declined by R43 lakhs, coal by R23 lakhs and cement by R13 lakhs. Woollen piecegoods imported from the United Kingdom recorded an increase in quantity with a decrease in value and amounted to 6 million yards valued at R1,42½ lakhs.

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were in order of importance: tea (R24⅔ crores), raw and manufactured jute (R9 crores), raw and tanned hides and skins (R6¾ crores), foodgrains (R3⅔ crores), raw wool—Indian (R3½ crores), oilseeds (R2½ crores), raw cotton (R1½ crores) and lac (R1 crore). These articles combined represented about 83 per cent of the total value of the exports to the United Kingdom as compared with 81 per cent in the preceding year. Tea increased by 4 per cent both in quantity and in value from 280 million lbs. valued at R23¾ crores to 292 million lbs. valued

at R24⅔ crores. The total value of raw and manufactured jute exported fell from R14,41 lakhs to R9,00 lakhs, owing chiefly to lower prices of the raw material. Shipments of raw jute amounted to 172,889 tons valued at R6,14 lakhs as compared with 174,404 tons valued at R10,57 lakhs in 1925-26—a decrease of only 1 per cent in quantity but of 42 per cent in value. Jute bags fell from 43½ millions to 38¾ millions in number and from R2,42 lakhs to R1,84 lakhs in value and gunny cloth from 60 million yards valued at R1,41 lakhs to 50 million yards valued at R1,02 lakhs. Raw hides decreased from 2,800 tons to 1,400 tons, while raw skins slightly improved to 1,111 tons. Similarly tanned hides fell by 800 tons to 10,500 tons, while tanned skins advanced from 4,800 tons to 5,700 tons. Exports of foodgrains increased in value by R15 lakhs to R3⅔ crores. Wheat rose from 104,000 tons valued at R1,72 lakhs to 141,000 tons valued at R2,14 lakhs, while rice not in the husk fell from 86,000 tons to 77,000 tons and barley from 19,900 tons to only 64 tons. Exports of raw wool improved from 37¾ million lbs. to 40½ million lbs. in quantity and from R3,36½ lakhs to R3,59⅔ lakhs in value. As already noted in Chapter III the exports of oilseeds to the United Kingdom showed a very large decrease —the total quantity falling from 373,000 tons to 145,000 tons, and the value by R4 crores to R2½ crores.. Linseed declined from 111,000 tons to 50,000 tons and cotton seed from 193,000 tons to 43,000 tons, while groundnuts increased from 9,700 tons valued at R25 lakhs to 17,000 tons valued at R44 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton amounted to only 86,600 bales valued at R1½ crores as compared with 225,000 bales valued at R5½ crores. In lac there was an increase in quantity from 99,100 to 103,100 cwts, but the value fell by R29 lakhs to R1,09 lakhs owing to lower prices. Shipments of coffee, coir manufactures, rice bran, pig lead, manganese ore, petroleum (including petrol, benzine and benzol), raw hemp and teak wood decreased, while those of unmanufactured tobacco, wolfram ore, sandalwood oil, and groundnut cake showed increases. The exports of rubber increased in quantity but declined in value.

Other Parts of the British Empire and Mandated Territories.

The total value of the imports from other British Possessions decreased from R19 crores to R16½ crores and of the exports thereto from R54 crores to R52⅔ crores.

Ceylon (Imports R1,37 lakhs, Exports R14,86 lakhs).—The value of the total trade with Ceylon declined from R17 crores to R16 crores, of which exports accounted for nearly R15 crores. Arrivals from Ceylon included 133,600 cwts of betelnuts valued at R34½ lakhs and 1,028,000 lbs. of tea valued at R9 lakhs. Imports of copra were much reduced and amounted only to 32 tons as against 2,100 tons in 1925-26. There was also a heavy drop in the imports of coconut oil from 1,142,000 gallons valued at R29 lakhs to 47,000 gallons valued at R1 lakh. Lead sheets for tea-chests imported from Ceylon decreased, while the imports of coffee, sugar and precious stones showed increases. Ceylon is India's best customer for rice and coal. Exports of coal rose from 203,000 tons to 242,000 tons in quantity and from R28⅔ lakhs to R33 lakhs in value, while those of rice fell to 399,000 tons valued at R6,97 lakhs from 432,000 tons valued at R7,06 lakhs. Exports of oilcakes were almost

on the level of the preceding year and amounted to 52,000 tons valued at R69 lakhs. Ceylon purchased more of cotton piecegoods and tea, but less of raw cotton, rubber, pig lead, wheat flour and gram. Exports of chillies showed a decrease in quantity with a small increase in value.

Straits Settlements (Imports R5,82 lakhs, Exports R9,50 lakhs).—The value of the imports from the Straits Settlements increased slightly from R5,66 lakhs to R5,82 lakhs, while that of exports fell from R10,18 lakhs to R9,50 lakhs. Betelnuts, of which a large quantity is imported from the Straits Settlements, showed an increase of R4 lakhs in value from R2,10 lakhs to R2,14 lakhs, notwithstanding a decrease in quantity. Imports of unwrought tin declined in quantity from 52,900 cwts to 49,500 cwts but increased in value by R1 lakh to over R93 lakhs. Among other imports, sugar 16 D. S. and above, and kerosene oil showed decreases, while fuel oil and provisions, chiefly sago and sago flour, increased. Exports of rice to the Straits Settlements amounted to 204,000 tons valued at R3,12 lakhs as compared with 224,000 tons valued at R3,26 lakhs in the preceding year. Cotton piecegoods, mostly coloured, were exported to the extent of 25½ million yards with a total value of over R1½ crores, almost the same value being realised in the preceding year. Her purchases of Indian coal considerably increased during the year and totalled 130,000 tons valued at R16 lakhs against 30,000 tons valued at R5 lakhs in 1925-26. Shipments of rice bran, wheat flour, cotton twist and yarn increased, while those of tobacco leaf and spices showed a decline. Exports of rubber and gunny bags advanced in quantity but fell in value.

Hongkong (Imports R90 lakhs, Exports R3,03 lakhs).—The value of the total trade increased to R3,93 lakhs from R3,80 lakhs in 1925-26. Imports of raw silk fell from 84,000 lbs. to 74,000 lbs., while those of silk piecegoods rose from 600,000 yards to 628,000 yards, values remaining practically stationary at R5 lakhs and R8 lakhs respectively. There were larger imports of provisions and of sugar, while cotton socks and stockings decreased. Nearly 7,000 tons of rice valued at R9 lakhs were exported to Hongkong as compared with 32,000 tons valued at R43 lakhs in 1925-26. Shipments of gunny bags increased in number from 5½ millions to 16 millions and in value from R37 lakhs to R86 lakhs. Cotton twist and yarn showed an increase of 7 million lbs. in quantity and R20 lakhs in value.

Mesopotamia (Imports R70 lakhs, Exports R2,51 lakhs).—The total value of India's trade with Mesopotamia declined from R4,08 lakhs to R3,21 lakhs, imports falling from R77 to R70 lakhs and exports from R3,31 to R2,51 lakhs. Imports of dates further decreased in the year under review and amounted to 25,000 cwts valued at R42 lakhs against 44,000 cwts valued at R65½ lakhs in 1925-26. As in the preceding year there were practically no imports of wheat from Mesopotamia but she sent R5 lakhs' worth of barley during the year under review, although very little barley is normally imported from that country. Over 38 million yards of cotton piecegoods, mostly coloured, valued at R1,07 lakhs were exported to Mesopotamia as compared with nearly 34 million yards valued at R77 lakhs in 1925-26. She took more tea, cotton twist and yarn and gunny bags but less coffee, rice, wheat and wheat flour.

Union of South Africa (Imports R32 lakhs, Exports R2,40 lakhs).—Imports from the Union of South Africa further decreased to R32 lakhs from R42 lakhs in the previous year, while exports fell from R2,85 lakhs to R2,40 lakhs. Imports of coal which accounted for nearly 60 per cent of the total value of the import trade fell from 115,000 tons to 86,000 tons in quantity and from R26 lakhs to R18¾ lakhs in value. Barks for tanning—the only other item of importance in imports, were valued at R8 lakhs as against R7 lakhs in 1925-26. Exports of gunny bags declined in number from 18 millions to 16 millions and from R1,37 lakhs to R1,04 lakhs in value. Shipments of rice also fell from 26,700 tons valued at R50 lakhs to 22,800 tons valued at R44 lakhs. Among other exports apparel, wheat and paraffin wax increased, while mustard oil, tea and teak wood showed decreases.

Mauritius (Imports R45,000, Exports R1,65 lakhs).—The import trade of India with Mauritius is mostly confined to sugar, supplies of which were reduced to only 83 tons valued at R21,000 as compared with 19,100 tons valued at R49 lakhs in 1925-26. The value of the exports to Mauritius dropped from R1,85 lakhs to R1,65 lakhs. She took less rice, but her demand for gunny bags increased. Exports of coloured piecegoods decreased in quantity while the value increased.

East Africa (Imports R2,70 lakhs, Exports R2,44 lakhs).—Smaller imports of raw cotton from East Africa led to a reduction in the value of the total imports which dropped from R4,14 lakhs in 1925-26 to R2,70 lakhs in 1926-27. Only 13,500 tons of raw cotton were imported in the year under review against 15,900 tons in the preceding year, while in value there was a decline from R3,42 lakhs to R2,25 lakhs. Cloves imported from Kenya Colony and Zanzibar also fell from 91,400 cwts to 53,800 cwts in quantity and from R58 lakhs to R32 lakhs in value. Exports of cotton piecegoods, gunny bags and wheat flour to East Africa showed increases, while those of rice decreased slightly.

Canada (Imports R1,69 lakhs, Exports R2,05 lakhs).—The total value of the trade of India with Canada increased from R3,43 lakhs to R3,74 lakhs. Imports rose from R1,30 lakhs to R1,69 lakhs, while exports fell from R2,13 lakhs to R2,05 lakhs. Import of Canadian motor cars decreased from 4,775 to 4,476 in number and from R72½ lakhs to R70 lakhs in value, while those of motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries showed a further considerable increase from 2,378 valued at R30 lakhs to 3,529 valued at R48 lakhs. A new feature was the imports of 5,400 tons of sugar valued at R13 lakhs against *nil* in the preceding year. There was a steady increase in the imports of pneumatic motor covers which rose from 13,000 in 1924-25 to 24,500 in 1925-26 and 42,700 in 1926-27. The direct exports of tea to Canada showed a considerable increase and amounted to 11½ million lbs. valued at R83 lakhs as compared with 8 million lbs. valued at R56 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of gunny cloth fell from 62 million yards to nearly 60 million yards in quantity and from R1,39 lakhs to R1,10⅔ lakhs in value, but exports of jute bags recorded an increase.

Australia (Imports R1,70 lakhs, Exports R7,80 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with Australia increased from R9,00 lakhs to R9,50 lakhs. Imports advanced from R1,44 lakhs to R1,70 lakhs and exports from R7,56

lakhs to R7,80 lakhs. For two years in succession the Indian wheat crop was small, with the result that imports of wheat from Australia increased. Over 40,400 tons of wheat valued at R67 lakhs were imported during 1926-27 as compared with 35,400 tons valued at R61 lakhs in 1925-26. Imports of horses, and wooden railway sleepers also increased, while those of raw wool further decreased from 632,000 lbs. to 365,000 lbs. Coal imports showed a small increase in quantity with a decrease in value. Gunny bags were more in demand and the exports numbered 86 millions, valued at R5.43 lakhs, as compared with 70 millions valued at R4,76 lakhs in 1925-26. Shipments of gunny cloth, on the other hand, showed a decrease and amounted to 26½ million yards valued at R78 lakhs as against 34 million yards valued at R1,02 lakhs in 1925-26. Australia increased her purchases of Indian tea from 6 million lbs. valued at R41 lakhs to 8 million lbs. valued at R56 lakhs. Her takings of goat skins and carpets and rugs increased but rice, linseed, paraffin wax and shellac were in less demand.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following table shows the imports from and exports to European and other foreign countries :—

Imports,

Countries	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
European Countries—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Russia	6	1	6	52
Sweden	52	1,20	1,43	1,36
Norway	23	65	59	70
Germany	12,67	15,47	13,31	16,91
Netherlands	1,55	2,98	3,69	4,66
Belgium	4,26	6,76	6,13	6,80
France	2,69	2,58	3,24	3,56
Spain	19	15	17	21
Switzerland	69	1,81	1,57	2,20
Italy	2,20	3,84	4,26	6,16
Austria	4,29	73	81	1,11
Hungary		31	43	61
Turkey, European	1	..	..	..
Other countries	15	2,09	2,15	2,68
Total European Countries	29,51	38,58	37,84	47,48
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	30	64	41	42
Turkey, Asiatic	57	..	..	..
Persia	71	2,23	2,15	1,98
Java	10,75	15,46	14,04	14,42
China	1,71	2,77	2,61	3,31
Japan	4,78	17,12	18,19	16,47
United States of America	4,79	14,07	15,07	18,24
Cuba	..	..	..	..
Argentine	..	..	..	..
Chile	..	..	..	2
Other countries	2,06	2,27	2,15	1,96
Total other foreign countries	25,67	54,56	54,62	56,82

Foreign Countries.

Exports.

Countries	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
European Countries—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Russia	2,47	12	19	8
Sweden	42	36	35	26
Norway	5	59	43	32
Germany	26,42	28,09	26,88	20,43
Netherlands	4,42	8,06	7,66	6,03
Belgium	12,10	15,39	12,41	8,83
France	17,72	20,91	21,24	13,97
Spain	2,23	5,94	4,85	2,75
Switzerland	..	1	10	·1
Italy	7,89	23,35	19,17	11,54
Austria	10,01	86	28	26
Hungary		..	..	..
Turkey, European	11	49	54	31
Other Countries	73	1,59	2,31	1,61
Total European Countries	84,57	1,05,76	96,41	66,40
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	2,27	6,32	4,84	4,80
Turkey, Asiatic	2,94	15	15	22
Persia	1,41	3,63	3,24	3,14
Java	1,95	2,70	4,81	2,99
China	5,71	9,60	15,48	11,31
Japan	22,69	56,80	57,95	41,27
United States of America	21,85	35,00	40,22	34,41
Cuba	56	4,62	4,76	3,89
Argentine	3,14	5,03	5,62	6,78
Chile	1,06	1,86	2,27	1,43
Other countries	6,34	12,69	14,00	13,59
Total other foreign countries	69,92	1,38,40	1,53,34	1,23,83

The most striking feature of this table is the remarkable change in the relative magnitude of the exports and imports between India and Europe. In 1913-14 India imported from Europe to the value of R29,51 lakhs and in 1926-27 to the value of R47,48 lakhs, an increase in value of 61 per cent. In 1913-14 India's exports to Europe were valued at R84,57 lakhs while in 1926-27 the value was R66,40 lakhs, a decrease of 21·5 per cent. Even allowing for the greater increase in the price index number of imports into India as compared with that of exports from India the diminished purchasing power of European countries remains clearly indicated by these statistics.

Japan—(Imports R16,47 lakhs, Exports R41,27 lakhs).—The total value of India's trade with Japan in the year under review registered a decline of R19 crores as compared with the preceding year. Imports declined from R18 crores to R16 crores, while exports dropped from R58 crores to R41 crores. Japan ranked second in order of importance in India's foreign trade in 1926-27 as in the five preceding years. Imports of cotton manufactures including twist and yarn declined from R12½ crores or nearly 69 per cent of the total imports from Japan in 1925-26 to R11 crores, which represented 68 per cent of the imports in 1926-27. The table in the margin

IN THOUSANDS OF YARDS

	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Grey	7,108	109,830	142,609	154,865
White	58	4,484	4,678	2,882
Coloured, etc.	1,735	40,979	69,542	85,822

shows in thousands of yards the imports of the three principal descriptions of cotton piecegoods from Japan. It will be observed that while in both grey and coloured goods there were important advances on the previous year in respect of the quantities imported there was a notable decline in the imports of white goods in which line the United Kingdom retains a strong hold. The total value of Japanese piecegoods imported was R6,57½ lakhs as compared with R6,88 lakhs in 1925-26. Cotton hosiery increased in value from R1,11⅓ lakhs to R1,17⅔ lakhs. Cotton twist and yarn, however, fell from 33½ million lbs. valued at R4,25 lakhs to 26⅔ million lbs. valued at R3,20 lakhs. The demand for Japanese matches fell still further and amounted only to 951,700 gross with a total value of R10½ lakhs as compared with 2¼ million gross valued at R24⅔ lakhs imported in 1925-26 and 3½ million gross valued at R40¾ lakhs imported in 1924-25. Haberdashery and millinery declined from R23⅔ lakhs to R14¾ lakhs, woollen manufactures from R20½ to R11 lakhs and hardware from R37 to R29 lakhs. Glass and glassware declined from R67½ lakhs to R66½ lakhs. Silk manufactures improved by R8 lakhs to R1,38 lakhs of which silk piecegoods accounted for R1,18 lakhs. Imports of wood and timber were valued at R23 lakhs as compared with R16¼ lakhs in the preceding year. There were small increases under apparel, buttons, drugs and medicines, vehicles, umbrellas, etc., but the imports of metals, earthenware and porcelain, toys and stationery showed decreases.

On the export side the important decrease was under raw cotton, the takings by Japan declining by 11·6 per cent from 2,084,000 bales to 1,842,000 bales. Exports of raw cotton were valued at R34⅓ crores or 83 per cent of the total value of the exports to Japan in 1926-27 as compared with R47½ crores or 82 per cent in the preceding year. Japan's takings of rice not in the husk also fell considerably, and amounted only to 121,000 tons valued at R1,79¾ lakhs as compared with 285,000 tons valued at R4,17⅔ lakhs in the preceding year. There was a larger demand for Indian pig-iron in Japan in the year under review, the shipments amounting to 234,500 tons valued at R1,05¾ lakhs against 168,200 tons valued at R76½ lakhs taken in the preceding year. Pig lead, however, fell from nearly R53 lakhs to R26⅓ lakhs. Shipments of raw jute declined in quantity by 19 per cent from 11,400 tons to 9,200 tons, while in value there was a drop from R61 lakhs to R31 lakhs. The number of gunny bags exported to Japan increased from 16¾ millions to nearly 25 millions, while the value of these shipments increased from R1,05⅔ lakhs to R1,29¾ lakhs. Tanned or dressed sheep skins exported amounted to 582 tons as compared with 656 tons in the preceding year, while the value declined from R39½ to R36½ lakhs. There were no exports of paraffin wax to Japan during the year under review, although she required 215 tons in 1925-26 and 3,600 tons in 1924-25. There were decreases in the exports of rape and sesamum cake and shellac, while, on the other hand, shipments of sandalwood oil and bones increased.

United States of America (Imports R18,24 lakhs, Exports R34,41 lakhs).—The United States ranked third in order of importance in India's foreign trade

as in the five preceding years. The total value of the trade with the United States fell in the year under review to R53 crores from R55 crores in 1925-26. Imports increased from R15 crores to R18¼ crores, but exports declined from R40 crores to R34½ crores. The principal articles interchanged between India and the United States during the year were mineral oils, raw cotton, iron and steel, hardware, machinery, and motor vehicles on the import side, and raw and manufactured jute, shellac, raw hides and skins, castor seed, tea and mica on the export side. Imports of mineral oils fell by 1 million gallons to 71 million gallons while in value there was a decline from R5,57 lakhs to R5,40 lakhs. Imports of raw cotton from the United States were on an unprecedented scale and amounted to 25,000 tons valued at R2,11 lakhs as compared with 100 tons valued at R1½ lakhs in the preceding year. Iron and steel increased in quantity by 25 per cent from 22,900 tons to 28,600 tons and in value by 18 per cent from R81 lakhs to R96½ lakhs. Hardware declined from R81 lakhs to R71 lakhs. The value of machinery and millwork imported declined from R1,41 lakhs to R1,39 lakhs, of which electrical machinery accounted for R22⅔ lakhs and mining machinery R30⅓ lakhs. The number of typewriters imported increased from 9,990 to 12,365 valued at R20 lakhs. There was a small decrease in the number of motor cars imported from the United States of America in the year under review, the total being 4,030 against 4,143 in the preceding year. The value declined from R90½ lakhs to R89 lakhs. The number of motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries imported rose from 2,014 to 2,322 and the value from R41 lakhs to R49⅓ lakhs, but the imports of motor cycles fell away still further and numbered only 75 valued at nearly half a lakh of rupees, against 113 valued at R79,000 in the preceding year. Pneumatic motor covers decreased from R23¼ lakhs to R22¾ lakhs. Imports of instruments and apparatus totalled R59¼ lakhs of which more than half were accounted for by electrical instruments. Cotton manufactures increased from R48⅓ lakhs to R51½ lakhs of which fents accounted for nearly R29 lakhs. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco increased both in quantity and value from 4¾ millions lbs. valued at R32 lakhs to 5½ million lbs. valued at R38⅔ lakhs. Imports of aniline dyes, provisions, sugar and railway plant and rolling-stock also increased.

On the export side shipments of raw jute increased from 69,200 tons to 87,300 tons, but owing to lower prices the value realised fell from R3,87 lakhs to R3,21 lakhs. Exports of jute gunny cloth declined from 1,018 million yards to 975 million yards in quantity and from R21⅓ crores to R17¾ crores in value. Jute gunny bags increased from 26½ millions valued at R75¼ lakhs to 28½ millions valued at R90 lakhs. The total value of raw and manufactured jute exported declined from R26 crores to R22 crores. Raw hides and skins including cuttings advanced from 17,300 tons to 17,700 tons in quantity and in value from R3,13⅓ lakhs to R3,35½ lakhs. Raw goat skins accounted for R3,26 lakhs. The quantity of shellac exported increased by 6 per cent from 227,000 cwts. to 239,000 cwts., while there was a decline in value by 24 per cent to R2,32 lakhs. Exports of castor seed declined slightly in quantity to 43,700 tons, but the value declined by 16 per cent from R1,09 lakhs to R91 lakhs. Direct exports of tea to the United States increased from 4·9 million lbs. to 7·6 million lbs. Shipments of raw cotton fell from 5,500 tons

to 3,700 tons. Exports of pig iron came up only to a quarter of the takings in the preceding year and amounted to 41,000 tons. There was an increase in both the quantity and value of manganese ore exported, but exports of mica while decreasing in quantity realised a higher value. Exports of raw wool fell both in quantity and value.

Germany. (Imports R16,91 lakhs, Exports R20,43 lakhs).—Germany stood fourth in order of importance in India's foreign trade as in the four preceding years. The total value of Indo-German trade in the year under review amounted to R37⅓ crores and fell short of the previous year's figure by R3 crores. Imports generally advanced, the total increase amounting to R3⅔ crores, but exports receded by nearly R6½ crores. As compared with the pre-war average values imports showed an increase of R7½ crores or 81 per cent, while exports declined by nearly R2 crores or 9 per cent. The total values of imports and exports during the past three years as compared with the pre-war average are exhibited in the following table :—

——	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports.	9,35	15,47	13,31	16,91
Exports, including re-exports . .	22,36	28,09	26,88	20,43

It will be observed that India's exports to Germany have uniformly exceeded the imports from that country, though in the year under review the margin has lessened. The surplus of exports over imports in the year under review was only R3½ crores as compared with R13½ crores in 1925-26 and R13 crores before the war. The principal articles imported from Germany are noted below with the quantities and values for the past three years as compared with the pre-war averages :—

——	Units	Pre-war average (1909-10—1913-14)	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Alizarine and aniline dyes . .	lbs. (000)	11,671	13,583	5,512	8,993
	R (000)	77,20	1,91,13	81,84	1,03,37
Iron and steel	Tons	136,000	87,000	69,100	79,000
	R (000)	1,55,02	1,64,76	1,16,62	1,24,54
Brass and copper	Cwts.	188,000	401,000	332,000	449,000
	R (000)	94,97	2,24,50	1,75,92	2,13,88
Hardware	R (000)	57,24	1,33,64	1,42,68	1,58,32
Machinery and millwork . . .	R (000)	30,27	50,93	85,99	94,59
Glass and glassware	R (000)	23,69	38,96	39,89	51,81

Foreign Countries.

—	Units	Pre-war average (1909-10—1913-14)	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gallons (000)	521	1,123	1,062	1,091
	R (000)	13,14	27,72	27,40	30,24
Spirit	Gallons (000)	148	94	81	91
	R (000)	5,43	7,48	6,90	7,87
TOTAL LIQUORS	Gallons (000)	687	1,223	1,149	1,191
	R (000)	19,41	36,03	35,02	39,10
Paper and pasteboard—					
Printing paper	Cwts	66,700	200,800	73,200	133,500
	R (000)	7,15	34,87	12,58	21,19
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTEBOARD	R (000)	21,82	64,25	34,16	49,77
Woollen manufactures	R (000)	90,62	55,61	62,87	67,34
Salt	Tons	57,800	34,300	40,100	57,900
	R (000)	9,46	9,33	9,07	15,13
Sugar 16 D.S. and above (including beet)	Tons	1,700	21,700	1,500	49,200
	R (000)	3,42	61,15	3,59	1,10,71
Haberdashery and millinery	R (000)	22,10	32,66	21,48	36,21
Cotton manufactures—					
Hosiery	R (000)	15,96	6,41	7,34	9,88
Coloured piecegoods	Yds. 000)	4,016	1,515	1,758	3,023
	R (000)	22,30	16,09	13,90	19,92
Blankets (two years' average only)	lbs. (000)	9,843	2,129	666	1,822
	R (000)	53,28	17,47	5,26	11,33
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES including twist and yarn.	R (000)	83,71	42,30	30,93	47,29
Goods of silk mixed with other materials	Yds. (000)	1,514	440	250	402
	R (000)	15,89	8,67	4,68	7,55

It will be observed that there is no single item in the above table under which an increase has not been recorded. Compared with the year 1925-26 the imports of alizarine and aniline dyes advanced by 63 per cent in quantity from 5½ million lbs. to nearly 9 million lbs. and in value by 26 per cent from R82 lakhs to R1,03 lakhs. The imports of German dyes are once again approaching their normal level after the sharp decline in 1925-26. Iron and steel increased by 14 per cent in quantity and 7 per cent in value from 69,000 tons valued at R1,17 lakhs to 79,000 tons valued at R1,24½ lakhs. Imports of brass and copper advanced from 332,000 cwts valued at R1,76 lakhs to 449,000 cwts valued at R2,14 lakhs. Hardware improved by R15 lakhs to R1,58 lakhs, machinery and millwork by R8½ lakhs to R94½ lakhs, glass and glassware by R12 lakhs to R52 lakhs and liquors by R4 lakhs to R39 lakhs. Under paper and pasteboard, printing paper increased from 73,200 cwts to

133,500 cwts. while in value there was an advance by R8½ lakhs to R21 lakhs. The total imports of paper and pasteboard registered an increase of R15½ lakhs. The total imports of cotton manufactures including twist and yarn from Germany increased by R16¼ lakhs to R47¼ lakhs. Hosiery improved by R2½ lakhs and coloured piecegoods and blankets by R6 lakhs each. There was a large increase in the imports of German beet sugar which advanced from 1,400 tons valued at R3 lakhs to 47,900 tons valued at R1,07 lakhs. There were also increases under haberdashery and millinery, woollen manufactures, goods of silk mixed with other materials and salt.

The principal articles exported to Germany are given below :—

—	Units	Pre-war average (1909-10—1913-14)	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Jute, raw	Tons	164,400	189,300	144,600	183,100
	R (000)	4,90,40	7,97,83	8,16,03	7,39,75
Grain, pulse and flour—					
Rice	Tons	344,600	409,500	378,800	193,500
	R (000)	3,41,37	6,37,27	5,75,96	2,95,05
Wheat	Tons	16,300	14,200	1,200	900
	R (000)	17,37	23,51	2,19	1.26
TOTAL (including other sorts)	Tons	463,800	579,900	395,500	197,800
	R (000)	4,43,30	8,41,89	5,98,42	3,00,15
Cotton, raw	Tons	62,600	31,100	38,900	25,800
	R (000)	4,45,06	1,48,63	4,97,23	2,37,68
Seeds	Tons	177,500	91,300	115,200	113,800
	R (000)	3,45,50	2,45,79	3,01,33	2,92,32
Hides and skins, raw	Tons	18,600	13,900	9,800	11,600
	R (000)	2,53,97	1,74,80	1,30,67	1,22,95
Lac	Cwts	83,200	47,600	62,700	67,700
	R (000)	37,67	67,24	62,99	52,01
Coir manufactures	Tons	10,500	10,300	5,900	6,600
	R (000)	22,55	31,02	20,20	21,88
Manures—Bones	Tons	10,400	3,000	3,100	1,900
	R (000)	7,59	3,91	4,12	1,94
Hemp, raw	Cwts	56,900	85,300	75,000	33,800
	R (000)	8,48	22,51	20,98	6,08

The quantity of raw jute exported to Germany increased by 27 per cent to 183,100 tons, but the value of the shipments declined from R8,16 lakhs to R7,39¾ lakhs. The quantity taken was 11 per cent higher than the pre-war average. There was a large decline in the shipments of rice and wheat which fell in quantity by 49 per cent and 25 per cent respectively. The value of rice taken by Germany during the year was only R2,95 lakhs as compared with R5,76 lakhs' worth purchased in the preceding year. Exports of raw

cotton fell from 38,900 tons valued at R4,97 lakhs to 25,800 tons valued at R2,38 lakhs. The exports of oilseeds also declined, while those of raw hides and skins showed an increase in quantity with a decrease in value. The value realised from lac also decreased notwithstanding an increase in the quantity shipped. There was an increase under coir manufactures, but exports of manures (bones) and hemp declined.

France (Imports R3,56 lakhs, Exports R13,97 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with France which increased from R23½ crores in 1924-25 to R24½ crores in 1925-26 receded to R17½ crores in the year under review. Imports increased from R3¼ crores to over R3½ crores, while exports declined from R21¼ crores to nearly R14 crores. The value of liquors imported from France increased from R61 lakhs to R66 lakhs, while iron and steel declined from R48 to R33 lakhs. Woollen manufactures increased from R37⅔ lakhs to R41 lakhs, of which the larger portion, as usual, consisted of piece-goods. There were substantial increases under apparel, silk manufactures, pneumatic motor covers and vehicles. Imports of dyes also increased, while those of wrought copper declined.

Under exports shipments of seeds fell from 313,600 tons valued at R8,25 lakhs to 212,800 tons valued at R5,14 lakhs. Groundnuts fell in quantity from 204,000 to 125,000 tons and in value from R5,37 lakhs to R3,26 lakhs. Linseed declined from 62,000 tons to 51,200 tons, but rapeseed increased from 13,000 tons to 14,300 tons. Raw cotton fell from 34,400 tons valued at R4,25 lakhs to 22,000 tons valued at R2,25 lakhs. Raw jute declined from R5,30 lakhs to R3,48 lakhs while gunny bags and cloth rose from R4¾ lakhs to R6⅔ lakhs. Shipments of lac declined both in quantity and value. There were decreases under coffee, tea, coir manufactures and cow hides, while exports of manganese ore, myrobalans and crushed bones increased. Exports of raw silk while declining slightly in quantity registered a higher value. France's takings of Indian wheat during the year amounted to 13,400 tons against 5,500 tons in the preceding year.

Belgium (Imports R6,80 lakhs, Exports R8,83 lakhs).—The value of India's trade with Belgium decreased in the year under review to R15½ crores from R22 crores in 1924-25 and R18½ crores in 1925-26. As compared with the preceding year imports increased from R6 crores to nearly R7 crores, but exports dropped from R12½ crores to nearly R9 crores. Imports of iron and steel increased from 229,000 tons valued at R2,82 lakhs to 257,000 tons valued at R3,12½ lakhs. Under railway plant and rolling-stock imports, chiefly consisting of sleepers, increased from R27½ lakhs to R38½ lakhs. Under precious stones imports of diamonds were valued at nearly R29 lakhs as compared with R43⅓ lakhs in the preceding year. Belgian supplies of sugar were valued at nearly R31 lakhs as compared with nearly R16 lakhs' worth imported in 1925-26. Imports of coloured, printed or dyed goods increased from 950,000 yards valued at R10½ lakhs to over 2 million yards valued at R19¼ lakhs. The total of cotton manufactures imported increased from R17 lakhs to R30 lakhs. Provisions fell sharply from R27 lakhs to R10½ lakhs. Imports of woollen manufactures and machinery and millwork declined, but there was an improvement in the imports of alizarine and aniline dyes.

Raw cotton exported to Belgium declined from 43,400 tons valued at R5,62 lakhs to 28,300 tons valued at R2,83 lakhs, whilst shipments of raw jute increased from 33,000 tons valued at R1,86 lakhs to 44,400 tons valued at R1,70 lakhs. Exports of seeds declined from R1,50 lakhs to R76 lakhs, the decrease being chiefly in linseed, groundnuts and rapeseed. There were no exports of barley, while consignments of wheat amounted to 7,400 tons.

Italy (Imports R6,16 lakhs, Exports R11,54 lakhs).—Owing to the fall in the export trade the total value of India's trade with Italy further declined and amounted to R17⅔ crores only as compared with R27 crores in 1924-25, and R23 crores in 1925-26. There was a considerable increase in the value of imports which advanced from R4¼ crores to more than R6 crores, but exports were down by nearly R8 crores and amounted only to R11½ crores. The value of cotton manufactures imported from Italy during the year under review amounted to R86 lakhs against R73¾ lakhs in the preceding year. White goods increased by R2 lakhs to R8 lakhs and coloured goods by R12 lakhs to R70 lakhs. The yardage of coloured piecegoods imported was 15½ millions. Imports of artificial silk yarn still further increased and amounted in the year under review to 3,843,000 lbs. valued at R64 lakhs against 1,309,000 lbs. valued at R33¾ lakhs in the preceding year. Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk rose from 5 million yards to nearly 14 million yards, the value increasing from R37 lakhs to nearly R81 lakhs. Imports of Italian motor cars rose from 860 to 1,416 in number and from R27½ lakhs to R37 lakhs in value. Imports of pneumatic motor covers from Italy which attained the record figure of 42,355 in 1925-26 dropped to 15,727 in the year under review, chiefly owing to the fact that " beaded edge and straight side " covers of Italian origin suffered in competition with French manufactures. There were notable increases under fruits and vegetables, both fresh and dried, sugar (mostly beet sugar), silk yarn, carpets, aluminium, and sulphur.

Under exports, raw cotton showed a large decrease and fell from 81,400 tons valued at R10¼ crores to 54,400 tons valued at R5⅕ crores. Shipments of seeds were also reduced from 145,800 tons valued at R3¾ crores to 130,100 tons valued at R3 crores. There were decreases under castor seed, linseed and rapeseed, but exports of groundnuts increased. The quantity of raw jute shipped fell from 49,000 to 45,000 tons with a decline in value from R2,93 lakhs to R1,71 lakhs. Italy took only a small quantity of Indian wheat, 950 tons, in the year under review while her takings of rice were very nearly the same as in the preceding year. Her purchases of raw cow hides declined slightly and her demand for shellac fell from 8,200 cwts. to 5,100 cwts.

Netherlands (Imports R4,66 lakhs, Exports R6,03 lakhs).—The value of the total trade of India with the Netherlands declined from R11⅓ crores to R10¾ crores. Exports fell from R7⅔ crores to R6 crores while imports rose from R3⅔ crores to R4⅔ crores. The value of the imports of provisions, mostly vegetable product, rose from R1,07 lakhs to R1,65 lakhs and of cotton manufactures, chiefly coloured piecegoods, increased from R1,20 lakhs to R1,28 lakhs. Imports of synthetic dyes, asphalt, electrical instruments, sugar, precious stones and artificial silk yarn also increased, while those of metals and manufactures showed decreases. Exports of rice, not

in the husk, to the Netherlands fell from 102,000 tons to 74,000 tons in quantity and from R1,49 lakhs to R1,13 lakhs in value. There were also reduced shipments of raw cotton amounting to 5,300 tons valued at R50 lakhs in 1926-27 as compared with 8,500 tons valued at R1,09 lakhs in 1925-26. She however, took more rapeseed, myrobalans, coir manufactures, raw hides and skins and manganese ore but there was less demand for linseed, shellac, raw jute, gunny bags and tobacco leaf. There were, however, no exports of wheat, barley and gram during the year.

Java (Imports R14,42 lakhs, Exports R2,99 lakhs).—The value of the total trade with Java fell from R19 crores to nearly R17½ crores. Imports increased by half a crore to R14½ crores, while exports dropped to R3 crores from nearly R5 crores in 1925-26. Sugar represented about 98 per cent of the import trade as in the preceding year. Imports of sugar 16 D.S. and above decreased in quantity from 656,000 tons to 611,000 tons but increased in value from R13,40 lakhs to R13,55 lakhs. Java sent more molasses than in the previous year but her supplies of sugar 15 D.S. and below were less. On the export side, shipments of rice, not in the husk, fell from 113,600 tons to 21,900 tons in quantity and from R1,61½ lakhs to R35 lakhs in value. The number of gunny bags exported also decreased from 32 millions to 27 millions, the value showing a reduction by R60 lakhs to R1,71½ lakhs.

China—(Imports R3,31 lakhs, Exports R11,31 lakhs).—There was a decrease of R3½ crores in the value of the total trade with China which from R18 crores receded to R14½ crores, due entirely to the fall in the export trade. Imports rose from R2,61 lakhs to R3,31 lakhs while exports declined from R15½ crores to R11½ crores. Both raw and manufactured silk imported from China showed advances, the former rising in value from R86 lakhs to R1,05 lakhs and the latter from R95 lakhs to R1,24 lakhs. Imports of green tea from China decreased in quantity but increased in value. Next to Japan, China is the best customer for Indian cotton. Shipments of raw cotton dropped from 96,000 tons valued at R12 crores to 70,000 tons valued at R7⅔ crores. Her purchases of gunny bags and gunny cloth showed no marked change and were valued at R16 lakhs and R20 lakhs, respectively.

South America—(Imports R2 lakhs, Exports R9,48 lakhs).—In consequence of lower prices the Argentine considerably increased her purchases of gunny cloth from 220 million yards valued at R4,92 lakhs to 318 million yards valued at R6,22 lakhs. She also took more raw jute, but reduced her purchases of gunny bags from 3·8 millions to 2·7 millions. Exports of gunny cloth to Uruguay rose from 12 million yards valued at R28 lakhs to 15½ million yards valued at R32 lakhs. Chile experienced a bad trading year and exports of gunny bags to that country fell from 43 millions to 28 millions, while Peru slightly increased her takings from 4·7 millions to 5·5 millions. Shipments of raw jute to Brazil fell from 15,200 tons to 11,300 tons in quantity and from R95 lakhs to R50¾ lakhs in value.

CHAPTER V.

Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade.

I.—Frontier Trade.

India proper.—As was noted in the previous year's review, the feature of the new system of registration of the land frontier trade of India (excluding Burma) which came into force from April, 1925, is that only the traffic in selected articles at certain railway stations adjacent to the more important trade routes across the frontier is registered. It is estimated that the bulk of the inward traffic at the stations is intended to be transported beyond the frontier and the bulk of the outward traffic consists of goods which have come from beyond the frontier, but ordinarily it is impracticable to specify the exact proportion of the frontier trade to the total trade registered at these stations. A reference is invited to table No. 57 for the details of the statistics of trade as recorded during the year under review. The following table shows the imports and exports of certain principal commodities recorded under the new system during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Imports.

Articles	Quantity	
	1925-26 (Maunds)	1926-27 (Maunds)
Wheat	378,354	346,291
Gram and pulse	368,619	476,132
Rice—		
Husked	714,208	1,338,026
Unhusked	1,726,156	698,415
Other grain, pulse and flour	799,934	704,229
Wool, raw	246,813	291,628
Jute, raw (from Nepal)	229,955	222,186
Linseed (from Nepal)	376,414	580,448
Mustard and rape (from Nepal)	321,048	390,210
Treasure	*Ounces*	*Ounces*
Gold	290	..
Silver	898,936	2,828,603

Exports.

Articles	Quantity	
	1925-26 (Maunds)	1926-27 (Maunds)
Cotton piecegoods (foreign and Indian)	521,665	615,440
Wheat	998,386	1,195,690
Rice, husked	628,396	510,952
Other grain, pulse and flour	1,301,887	1,293,046
Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and cutlery	406,199	536,075
Petroleum	190,819	278,043
Salt	1,366,533	1,640,360
Sugar, refined and unrefined	888,804	1,003,751
Tea	130,880	145,840
Treasure	*Ounces*	*Ounces*
Gold	512	3,121
Silver	1,422,184	6,163,278

Frontier Trade.

Burma.—As in the case of India, the registration of the land frontier trade of Burma was done in the past through the agency of clerks posted on important roads across the frontier. The system was found to be unsatisfactory and the returns received far from accurate, mainly due to the fact that it was difficult to supervise the work of the registration clerks stationed at isolated outposts. The principle followed in the registration of the land frontier trade of India, namely, that of registering only the traffic in selected commodities at the chief centres through which the bulk of the frontier trade passes was therefore extended to Burma with effect from 1st April, 1926. The stations selected are (i) Bhamo in the north which catches the trade entirely river-borne as well as the trade despatched from or to the rail-head Katha; (ii) the rail-heads Lashio and Heho in the Shan States; and (iii) Thingannyinaung in the south through which the bulk of the trade with Siam passes. As the commodities selected for Burma differ materially from those recorded in the case of India proper, the figures of imports and exports of the selected articles as recorded under the new system during 1926-27 are shown separately in table No. 57-A.

The following table shows the imports and exports of certain principal articles into and from Burma during 1926-27.

Imports.

Articles	Quantity (Maunds)
Gram and pulse	32,336
Rice, husked	94,644
Rice, unhusked (paddy)	50,420
Hides of cattle	10,183
Lac	94,933
Tea	8,965
Tobacco	5,324
Orpiment	9,040
Silk—raw	4,888
Treasure	
Silver (in ounces)	465,585

Exports.

Articles	Quantity (Maunds)
Cotton, raw	13,600
Cotton twist and yarn	58,560
Cotton piecegoods	51,465
Rice, husked	16,806
Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and cutlery	31,292
Kerosene Oil	67,646
Petrol	14,450
Provisions and oilman's stores—	
Condensed milk	5,967
Fish dry and fish wet	23,067
Other sorts	20,158
Salt	222,557
Sugar, refined and unrefined	31,452
Tea, dry	4,600
Tobacco	5,102
Candles	6,572
Matches	5,306
Treasure	
Silver (in ounces)	8,712

Indo-Burma Trade.

II.—Coasting trade between Burma and other Provinces.

The trade in private merchandise between Burma and India proper for the past three years as compared with pre-war figures is shown in the statement below :—

Provinces	Imports into Burma				Exports from Burma			
	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Bengal . .	6,02	10,09	10,77	9,52	5,09	7,40	10,10	9,49
Bombay .	82	2,54	2,54	2,09	3,04	6,95	8,52	7,85
Sind . .	4	12	14	14	24	65	1,02	1,01
Madras . .	1,48	2,55	2,69	2,93	3,40	7,20	8,71	7,24
Total .	8,36	15,30	16,14	15,08	11,77	22,20	28,35	25,59

Detailed statistics will be found in tables Nos. 58 and 59.

Imports into Burma.—The coastwise imports of coal increased slightly in 1926-27 from 433,000 tons to 434,000 tons while the pre-war average was 413,000 tons. The imports of Indian cotton piecegoods declined further in the year under review from 26 million yards valued at R1,08 lakhs to 24 million yards valued at R87 lakhs. The smaller imports of cotton goods from Bombay were offset by increased purchases from Japan. The imports of cotton twist and yarn from India proper also fell from 17 million lbs. in 1925-26 to 16 million lbs. in 1926-27. Jute gunny bags mainly from Calcutta declined from 54 millions valued at R3,39 lakhs to 46 millions valued at R2,62 lakhs.

Exports from Burma.—Exports of rice not in the husk to India declined from 852,000 tons in 1925-26 to 587,000 tons in 1926-27. Exports of kerosene oil to Indian ports amounted to 138 million gallons in 1926-27 as compared with 127 million gallons in 1925-26. Shipments of dangerous petroleum including petrol, benzine and benzol further increased in the year under review to 29 million gallons from 25 million gallons in 1925-26. The value of lac exported to India, consisting chiefly of stick lac shipped to Calcutta, rose from R19 lakhs to R45 lakhs. Shipments of teakwood dropped from 189,000 cubic tons to 182,000 cubic tons, while other kinds of timber rose from 27,000 to 40,000 cubic tons. The decrease in the shipments of teakwood was due to reduced demands from the Indian Railways for use in the construction of carriages and wagons.

CHAPTER VI.

Balance of Trade and Movements of Treasure.

I.—Balance of Trade.

The surplus of India's exports over imports of private merchandise in 1926-27 amounted to R79 crores which was less than half of the record figure of the preceding year, when the credit balance stood at R161 crores, having progressively risen from R155 crores in 1924-25, R145 crores in 1923-24 and R90 crores in 1922-23. During the five pre-war years the credit balance of merchandise averaged R78 crores, in the five war years R76 crores and in the five post-war years R53 crores. The following table shows the imports and exports of private merchandise and the balance of trade in merchandise during each month of the year 1926-27 :—

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

	Private merchandise		Excess Net imports— Net exports+	Excess in the corresponding month of 1925-26
	Imports	Exports		
1926—				
April	19,89	27,57	+7,68	+14,64
May	19,74	25,01	+5,27	+14,73
June	16,29	24,85	+8,56	+17,98
July	20,58	23,15	+2,57	+10,57
August	19,70	26,13	+6,43	+10,52
September	18,90	23,45	+4,55	+9,54
October	19,96	23,90	+3,94	+9,61
November	18,34	21,77	+3,43	+11,87
December	16,45	24,99	+8,54	+15,64
1927—				
January	20,82	27,99	+7,17	+12,99
February	17,31	26,01	+8,70	+17,33
March	22,09	34,62	+12,53	+15,71
Total	230,07	309,44	+79,37	+161,13

N.B.—Railway stores imported by State Railways are not paid for in the ordinary way and do not affect the monthly balance of trade figures. The cost of these stores has therefore been excluded from the import side.

Throughout the year under review, as also in the three preceding years, exports of private merchandise during each month exceeded the imports. In April 1926, the credit balance was nearly R8 crores ; it fell, as usual, in the monsoon period and touched the lowest point of the year (R2½ crores) in July. In August it was again up to R6½ crores, but in the succeeding three months there was a steady diminution of the credit balance which fell to R3½ crores in November. Thereafter, as the exports went on concentrating into the closing months of the year owing to lateness of the monsoon, the gap between the exports and the imports widened, and the largest surplus in any individual month, R12½ crores, was recorded in March 1927. As a result, the credit balance was larger in the last quarter of the year than in the first quarter and aggregated R28½ crores as against R21½ crores in the first quarter.

Balance of Trade.

The net imports of treasure on private account further decreased to R39 crores in the year under review from R52 crores in the preceding year and R94 crores in 1924-25. As is usual, the imports of treasure exceeded the exports in each month, the largest excess, namely R5 crores, being registered in May, 1926. In the first quarter of the year the net imports amounted to R12 crores, but fell to R6½ crores in the second quarter, and thereafter rose to R9½ crores in the third and to R11 crores in the fourth quarter. Chart No. 5 shows the net imports of treasure and also of gold and silver separately on private account during the last two years.

The visible balance of trade, as measured by the statistics of private merchandise and treasure, was in favour of India to the extent of R40 crores in 1926-27 as compared with R109 crores in 1925-26 and R61 crores in 1924-25. In the pre-war and war periods the favourable balance amounted to R42 crores and R65½ crores respectively. The balance of remittances of funds in the year under review was *minus* R1 crore only as against an adverse balance of R63 and R57 crores in 1925-26 and 1924-25 respectively. As in the three preceding years, these figures include the more important Government remittances and do not take into account (*a*) net payment in India of money and postal orders and (*b*) telegraphic transfers on India from Iraq which together amounted to R4,59 lakhs in 1926-27 as against R4,86 lakhs in 1925-26. The appended table shows the details :—

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

—	Pre-war average	War average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Exports of Indian merchandise (private).	+219,50	+215,07	+348,84	+384,66	+374,84	+301,43
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private).	+4,62	+8,14	+13,07	+13,51	+10,49	+8,01
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private).	—145,85	—147,80	—217, 03(*b*)	—243,16(*b*)	—224,20(*b*)	—230,07(*b*)
Balance of trade in merchandise.	+78,27	+76,31	+144,88	+155,01	+161,13	+79,37
Gold (private)* . . .	—28,87	—7,81	—29,19	—73,03	—34,85	—19,40
Silver (private)* . . .	—7,21	—2,99	—18,38	—20,06	—17,15	—19,79
Currency notes (private) .	—	—	—1,08	—28	+12	—14
Balance of transactions in treasure (private).	—36,08	—10,80	—48,65	—94,27	—51,88	—39,33
Total visible balance of trade	+42,19	+65,51	+96,23	+60,74	+109,25	+40,01
Council Bills, purchase of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (*c*).	—41,35	—34,96(*a*)	—33,39	—56,35	—61,24	—2,82
Sterling Transfers on London sold in India.	+5	+5,50	..	..	..	+1,93
Transfers of Government securities.	—87	—38	—35	—38	—1,27	+3
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities.	—44	—30	—44	—41	—36	—34
Balance of remittances of funds.	—42,61	—30,14	—34,18	—57,14	—62,87	—1,20

* Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.

(*a*) Includes R85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(*b*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade.

(*c*) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and T. T. paid in India.

NOTE.—The sign + means net export and — net import.

Movements of Treasure.

It is not possible to estimate, with any degree of accuracy, the value of the various invisible items that enter into India's balance of accounts such as shipping services, remittances for foreign investment, insurance, commercial services, home remittances, etc., on one side of the account, and remittances for investment in India, tourists' expenditure, etc., on the other. These have, therefore, all been left out for purposes of the above table.

II.—Movements of Treasure.

The following table shows the imports of coin and bullion on private account during the last three years as compared with the averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods :—

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

	Gold		Silver		Net imports— Net exports + Gold and silver
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
Average of pre-war period	32,79	3,92	10,88	3,67	—36,08
Average of war period	10,60	2,99	4,56	1,77	—10,40
Average of post-war period	21,57	9,03	14,18	2,66	—24,06
1924-25	74,29	36	24,26	4,20	—93,99
1925-26	35,23	38	19,85	2,70	—52,00
1926-27	19,50	10	21,66	1,89	—39,17

Gold.

The imports of gold on private account showed a further decline, being valued at R19½ crores in 1926-27 as compared with R35 crores in 1925-26 and R74 crores in 1924-25. Gold bullion decreased from R25¼ crores to nearly R14 crores and sovereigns and other British gold coins from R10 crores to R5½ crores. Of the total value of gold imported during 1926-27, Natal contributed R11¾ crores and the United Kingdom R2¾ crores as against R19½ crores and R10½ crores respectively in the preceding year. Australia increased her shipments from less than a crore of rupees to R2⅓ crores and Egypt from R13½ lakhs to R1,07 lakhs. American supplies fell off considerably and were valued at R8⅔ lakhs only as compared with R2,32¼ lakhs in 1925-26. Exports of gold decreased from R37½ lakhs to R10 lakhs, of which R5½ lakhs went to the Straits Settlements and R4 lakhs to Java. As in the three preceding years there were no exports or imports of gold on Government account.

The price of gold in London fluctuated within narrow limits during 1926-27, the prevailing rate being 84*s.* 11½*d.* per fine ounce. The lowest quotation 84*s.* 9¾*d.* was touched in the months of May, July, August, October and November, while the highest level, 84*s.* 11½*d.*, was in evidence in all the months of the

year. In Bombay there was considerable speculation activity at the beginning of the year in anticipation of the Currency Commission recommending a lower rate of exchange and the price of gold rose to R21-11-6 per tola ready. The effect of the announcement by the Government of India on the 8th April, 1926, that they were prepared to sell sterling in support of exchange, was immediate, and the prices declined to a more reasonable parity with exchange. The general strike in England in May led again to an appreciation and prices rose to R21-10-9 in the belief that shipments might be delayed, but the rise was temporary, and the subsequent course of prices was not characterised by marked fluctuations, variations being within a few annas. On the 25th March the quotation stood at R21-6-0 per tola.

Silver.

Imports of silver on private account exceeded those of the preceding year and amounted to R22 crores as compared with R20 crores in 1925-26 and R24 crores in 1924-25. Of the total imports the United Kingdom accounted for R12 crores or 55 per cent as against R6⅓ crores or 32 per cent in the preceding year. Among other sources the United States supplied R5 crores, Australia and New Zealand R1½ crores and China R1 crore, as compared with R9½ crores, R2 crores and only R21 lakhs respectively in 1925-26. Silver worth R71 lakhs came from Mauritius and Dependencies and R33 lakhs from France, though both contributed nothing in the preceding year. Exports of silver declined from R2,70 lakhs to R1,89 lakhs, China taking R63 lakhs, the Bahrein Islands R56 lakhs, Ceylon R34 lakhs and Arabia R25 lakhs. Importations of silver on Government account advanced from R4⅓ lakhs to R10⅓ lakhs, while the exports were considerably reduced, being valued at R23,000 only as compared with R7 lakhs in 1925-26.

The publication of the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, the sale in London of silver by the Bank of France and the disturbances in China were the three main factors that influenced the silver market. Throughout the year the prices were on a lower level than in the preceding year. In the London silver market the highest point, *viz.*, 30⅝*d.* per standard ounce, was reached on the 5th May, and the lowest point, *viz.*, 24⅛*d.*, on the 20th October, 1926, the fall being accentuated by the sales of silver in London effected by the French Government. The difference between the highest and the lowest prices of the year was 6½*d.* as compared with a margin of $3\frac{5}{16}d.$ in the preceding year, when the highest price $33\frac{7}{16}d.$ was reached on the 5th September, 1925, and the lowest point 30⅛*d.* on the 19th March, 1926. In the Bombay market there was considerable speculative activity in the early months of the year owing to the unhealthy conditions in China, and the attempts at cornering supplies in anticipation of difficulties of shipment due to the strike in Great Britain. But a downward movement came into evidence as the publication of the Currency Commission's report drew near, and when its recommendations became known there was a rapid decline in prices. The lowest point was reached in October when R54-8 per 100 tolas was registered, but seasonal demands asserted themselves, and the fall was arrested. Later, it was announced that the Government of India were unlikely to sell silver in the near future and this was an additional steadying influence. There were, however, violent fluctuations even after this, mainly caused by specula-

tive silver operations in the Far East. Chart No. 6 shows the course of silver prices in London, the telegraphic transfer rates of exchange in Calcutta and the price of bar gold in Bombay.

Currency notes.

Imports of currency notes on private account receded from R32 lakhs to R15⅓ lakhs and the exports from R44 lakhs to just below a lakh of rupees. Importations on Government account rose from R4 lakhs to R11⅓ lakhs but the exports fell from R25 lakhs to R20½ lakhs.

D. B. MEEK,

Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

CALCUTTA,
July 28, 1927.

PART II—TABLES.

NOTE—(1) The figures given in these tables are subject to revision as subsequent corrections are likely to be received from Custom Houses. The final figures will appear in the Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India which will issue towards the close of the year.

„ (2) Throughout these tables "pre-war average" means the average of the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14, "war average" the average of the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19, and "post-war average" the average of the five years 1919-20 to 1923-24.

No. 1.—Value of total Foreign Sea-borne Trade.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
IMPORTS.					
Private merchandise	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	2,26,18	2,31,31
Government Stores	5,82	11,45	13,00	9,82	9,60
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	1,51,67	1,59,25	2,67,05	2,36,00	2,40,91
Treasure—					
Private—Gold	32,79	10,60	21,57	35,23	19,50
Private—Silver	10,88	4,56	14,18	19,85	21,66
Private—Currency notes	—	—	1,09*	32	15
Government—Gold	..	1,54	0,67	..	..
Government—Silver	3,53	22,37	6,16	5	10
Government—Currency notes	—	—	49*	4	12
TOTAL TREASURE—Gold	32,79	12,14	31,24	35,23	19,50
TOTAL TREASURE—Silver	14,41	26,93	20,34	19,90	21,76
TOTAL TREASURE—Currency notes	—	—	1,58*	36	27
TOTAL TREASURE—Total	47,20	39,07	53,16	55,49	41,53
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,98,87	1,98,32	3,20,21	2,91,49	2,82,44
EXPORTS.					
Private merchandise—Indian produce	2,19,60	2,15,07	2,86,33	3,74,84	3,01,43
Private merchandise—Foreign goods (re-exports)	4,62	8,14	15,65	10,49	8,01
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,01,98	3,85,33	3,09,44
Government Stores	11	1,72	4,40	1,49	1,60
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	2,24,23	2,25,83	3,06,38	3,86,82	3,11,04
Treasure—					
Private—Gold	3,92	2,99	9,03	38	10
Private—Silver	3,67	1,77	2,66	2,70	1,89
Private—Currency notes	—	—	10*	44	1
Government—Gold	72	1,27	1,23	..	..
Government—Silver	1	1,27	10	7	..
Government—Currency notes	—	—	15*	25	21
TOTAL TREASURE—Gold	4,64	4,26	10,26	38	10
TOTAL TREASURE—Silver	3,68	3,04	2,76	2,77	1,89
TOTAL TREASURE—Currency notes	—	—	25*	69	22
TOTAL TREASURE—Total	8,32	7,30	13,27	3,84	2,21
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,32,55	2,33,13	3,19,65	3,90,66	3,13,25
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE	4,31,42	4,31,45	6,39,86	6,82,15	5,95,69

*Average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 2—Value of Merchandise and Treasure, and Gold separately, during the last five years with quinquennial averages for the past sixty years

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Merchandise			Treasure			Total of Merchandise and Treasure	Gold		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports		Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—										
1864-65 to 1868-69 . .	31,70	55,86	87,56	17,62	1,80	15,82	1,06,98	6,15	32	5,83
1869-70 to 1873-74 . .	33,04	56,25	89,29	8,26	1,59	6,67	99,14	3,26	19	3,07
1874-75 to 1878-79 . .	38,86	60,32	98,68	9,86	2,81	7,05	1,11,35	1,68	1,04	64
1879-80 to 1883-84 . .	50,16	70,08	1,20,24	11,66	1,33	10,33	1,42,23	4,23	10	4,13
1884-85 to 1888-89 . .	61,51	88,64	1,50,15	13,62	1,64	11,98	1,65,41	3,41	33	3,08
1889-90 to 1893-94 . .	70,78	1,04,99	1,75,77	17,92	3,68	14,24	1,97,37	4,12	2,02	2,10
1894-95 to 1898-99 . .	73,67	1,07,53	1,81,20	14,89	6,40	8,49	2,02,49	5,48	3,23	2,25
1899-1900 to 1903-04 . .	84,68	1,24,92	2,09,60	26,01	11,65	14,36	2,47,26	13,00	6,82	6,18
1904-05 to 1908-09 . .	1,19,85	1,65,44	2,85,29	36,15	9,90	26,25	3,31,34	16,85	7,50	9,35
1909-10 to 1913-14 .	1,51,67	2,24,23	3,75,90	47,20	8,32	38,88	4,31,42	32,79	4,64	28,15
1914-15 to 1918-19 . .	1,59,25	2,25,83	3,85,08	39,07	7,30	31,77	4,31,45	12,14	4,26	7,88
1919-20 to 1923-24 . .	2,67,05	3,06,38	5,73,43	52,22	13,12	39,10	6,38,77	31,24	10,25	20,99
In the year 1922-23 . .	2,46,19	3,16,07	5,62,26	63,58	3,02	60,56	6,28,86	41,32	13	41,19
„ 1923-24 . .	2,37,18	3,63,38	6,00,56	53,50	3,67	49,53	6,57,43	29,25	6	29,19
„ 1924-25 . .	2,53,37	4,00,24	6,53,61	99,20	5,17	94,03	7,57,98	74,29	36	73,93
„ 1925-26 . .	2,36,00	3,86,82	6,22,82	55,49	3,84	51,65	6,32,15	35,23	38	34,85
„ 1926-27 . .	2,40,91	3,11,04	5,51,95	41,53	2,21	39,32	5,95,69	19,50	10	19,40

Note.—Government transactions are included in Table No. 2.

No. 3.—MONTHLY SEA-BORNE TRADE (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1926-27, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR 1925-26, AND THE PRE-WAR, WAR AND POST-WAR AVERAGES, AND EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS DURING THE SAME PERIOD

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	Imports					Exports (including re-exports)					Excess of Exports over Imports				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
April . .	11,77	11,77	20,16	18,48	20,06	19,84	17,22	24,70	33,01	27,57	8,07	5,45	4,54	14,53	7,51
May . .	10,95	11,23	19,29	18,93	19,92	18,70	20,01	25,25	33,44	25,01	7,75	8,68	5,96	14,51	5,09
June . .	9,76	11,81	18,30	16,33	16,33	17,51	19,13	21,89	34,14	24,86	7,75	7,32	3,59	17,81	8,53
July . .	10,88	13,45	19,09	17,73	20,64	17,77	17,88	23,26	28,21	23,15	6,89	4,43	4,17	10,48	2,51
August .	12,05	13,03	21,21	18,80	19,81	15,90	17,56	23,16	29,25	26,13	3,85	4,53	1,95	10,45	6,32
September .	12,92	12,11	20,49	18,54	19,05	16,27	17,02	23,62	27,89	23,45	3,35	4,91	3,13	9,35	4,40
October .	13,79	13,20	23,04	19,56	19,99	18,00	18,92	23,12	29,05	23,90	4,21	5,72	8	9,49	3,91
November .	13,74	13,33	23,48	18,73	18,40	17,71	18,21	25,21	30,51	21,76	3,97	4,88	1,73	11,78	3,36
December .	11,60	10,71	21,38	16,15	16,58	16,67	17,09	25,55	31,51	24,99	5,07	6,38	4,17	15,36	8,41
January . .	14,47	13,87	25,59	22,50	20,90	21,04	19,16	27,86	35,28	27,99	6,57	5,29	2,27	12,78	7,09
February .	11,39	11,36	20,52	18,03	17,40	22,06	19,96	26,95	35,14	26,01	10,67	8,60	6,43	17,11	8,61
March . .	12,53	11,83	21,50	22,40	22,23	22,65	21,95	30,39	37,90	34,62	10,12	10,12	8,89	15,50	12,39
TOTAL	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	2,26,18	2,31,31	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,00,96	3,85,33	3,09,44	78,27	76,31	46,91	1,59,15	78,13

No. 4—Value of Imports, Private Merchandise, according to five main classes and sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	30,93	20,14	22,47	37,72	38,66
B. Fruits and Vegetables	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,96	1,57,01	1,61,76
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	19,68	53,29	2,69,56	65,77	91,69
D. Liquors	1,72,04	2,04,04	3,24,45	2,79,70	2,93,00
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	2,05,10	2,14,82	2,95,95	4,64,74	5,50,49
F. Spices	1,54,72	1,96,94	2,22,86	3,28,01	3,12,28
G. Sugar	13,17,58	14,70,48	19,98,76	15,83,36	19,16,51
H. Tea	22,29	47,39	55,43	60,30	66,72
I. Other Food and Drink	83,52	1,89,12	1,93,87	1,18,58	1,49,18
J. Tobacco	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	2,13,36	2,56,11
TOTAL, CLASS I	21,84,65	26,38,94	37,82,35	33,08,55	38,36,40
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	76,08	27,08	2,18,79	88,17	81,39
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	99,54	81,91	1,57,72	1,71,98	1,63,91
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	2,27	3,41	1,01	1,25	1,57
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	25,52	22,90	53,35	26,74	38,70
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	13,86	15,67	13,10	17,33	21,96
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	3,51	3,46	8,61	3,01	5,83
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	3,94,88	4,23,95	8,28,33	10,60,10	9,18,79
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	5	32	47	7	7
I. Paper making materials	11,31	18,13	30,83	25,85	34,99
J. Rubber, raw or crude	1	11	10	1,22	42
K. Seeds, *including* nuts for oils	7,72	58,19	40,88	16,68	9,52
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	16,79	17,71	29,64	30,69	33,53
M. Cotton, raw and waste	1,02,83	44,90	2,01,19	3,64,53	5,03,39
N. Jute, raw	11	66	26	96	6
O. Silk, raw and waste	1,18,49	1,11,12	1,52,48	94,40	1,14,61
P. Wool, raw	16,21	18,28	25,24	43,36	31,98
Q. Other textile materials	5,26	14,32	6,88	15,07	9,48
R. Wood and Timber	71,10	85,31	81,42	51,04	58,91
S. Miscellaneous	42,48	39,67	60,27	72,79	71,53
TOTAL, CLASS II	10,08,02	9,87,70	19,90,67	20,86,20	20,50,64

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	2,03,40	1,84,77	2,10,12	2,06,01	2,35,00
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	33,78	32,85	59,73	89,70	68,88
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,12,73	3,42,57	4,13,85	4,19,46	4,87,68
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (*excluding* Electrical instruments and apparatus)	4,36,09	3,77,57	7,61,76	7,15,61	7,33,70
E. Dyes and Colours	2,06,53	2,09,01	4,39,54	3,19,01	3,67,13
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	70,26	1,09,31	2,84,29	2,25,10	2,51,98
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	29,82	31,73	53,41	35,71	44,77
H. Glassware and Earthenware	2,15,69	1,75,90	3,31,51	3,36,54	3,36,20
I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	45,40	36,13	70,70	53,69	59,73
J. Machinery of all kinds including belting for Machinery	5,80,04	5,76,52	22,75,97	15,86,73	14,59,58
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	11,15,63	9,59,32	20,96,82	18,06,05	16,72,89
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	4,58,90	2,77,80	6,82,26	7,28,39	7,06,35
M Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	1,84,88	2,66,64	4,56,25	3,69,96	3,90,16
N. Railway plant and rolling stock	6,11,21	1,41,84	12,08,22	4,99,54	3,20,25
O. Rubber manufactures	23,15	97,14	1,84,23	2,16,50	2,10,54
P. Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	1,74,92	1,02,13	6,26,33	5,74,89	6,39,93
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	52,18,03	52,38,10	71,15,04	65,66,73	65,04,74
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	19,37	35,08	23,14	50,08	40,31
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	2,76,79	2,82,03	4,21,44	2,80,36	3,45,10
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	3,08,38	1,81,70	2,46,28	4,23,61	4,14,38
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,67,21	1,72,14	2,45,51	3,64,39	5,71,06
V. Miscellaneous	5,86,58	9,33,48	10,50,07	9,71,04	9,64,29
TOTAL, CLASS III	1,11,78,79	1,08,23,85	1,02,55,46	1,08,39,67	1,08,30,04
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	39,73	50,43	23,14	31,68	39,06
B. Other living animals	3,94	1,45	1,36	2,89	2,79
TOTAL, CLASS IV	43,67	51,88	24,50	34,57	41,85
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED	1,69,59	2,77,82	4,41,85	3,48,79	3,72,05
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,54,04,78	2,26,17,78	2,31,31,58

No. 5.—Value of Exports, Private Merchandise, according to five main classes and sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	38,62	42,66	56,80	76,44	76,38
B. Fruits and Vegetables	46,63	57,20	64,24	83,46	89,88
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	48,03,39	39,24,90
D. Liquors	61	13	25	79	4
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	45,63	60,27	65,57	63,79	59,82
F. Spices	85,88	1,03,35	1,12,30	1,76,28	1,55,97
G. Sugar	16,01	21,91	56,35	8,20	6,92
H. Tea	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	27,12,17	29,03,78
I. Other Food and Drink	1,38,35	1,18,83	1,47,51	1,87,31	1,35,63
J. Tobacco	36,91	56,23	84,90	1,11,40	1,04,15
TOTAL, CLASS I	62,96,53	59,56,95	59,62,99	82,23,23	74,56,47
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	75,53	48,24	56,80	34,59	80,92
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	37,07	58,98	86,36	1,06,49	1,11,00
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	1,28,57	1,06,25
D. Gums, Resins, and Lac	2,28,85	2,65,53	8,52,05	7,04,13	5,61,51
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	10,31,60	9,88,21	9,45,49	7,23,38	7,17,55
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	1,14,82	1,90,83	2,05,43	2,43,98	2,46,70
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,30	1,79,27	95,71
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	1,06,37	94,96	1,60,61	2,10,62	2,52,76
I. Paper making materials	8	5	6	2,15	1,18
J. Rubber raw or crude	38,69	1,58,13	1,17,61	2,94,10	2,60,14
K. Seeds, *including* nuts for oils	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,63	29,63,68	19,08,77
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	9,48	7,93	12,06	10,69	14,00
M. Cotton, raw and waste	33,27,83	33,68,07	65,62,31	95,65,20	59,14,19
N. Jute, raw	22,20,24	12,80,24	19,52,77	37,94,57	26,78,04
O. Silk, raw and waste	42,73	39,68	37,88	35,75	32,39
P. Wool, raw	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,28,07	3,79,88	3,93,14
Q. Other textile materials	78,36	1,17,87	90,68	1,59,18	82,77
R. Wood and Timber	98,14	69,42	1,08,61	1,93,62	1,60,18
S. Miscellaneous	1,69,60	1,16,78	2,21,77	2,68,37	2,50,63
TOTAL, CLASS II	1,04,66,38	86,41,03	1,45,50,86	1,99,98,22	1,38,67,73

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	17,70	12,30	31,31	27,52	25,59
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	..	1	3	..	1
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	10,52,59	8,37,50	8,20,14	2,56,06	2.65,82
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (*excluding* Electrical instruments and apparatus)	5,86	3,78	10,20	20,86	22,71
E. Dyes and Colours	1,17,55	2,42,13	1,58.27	1,37,99	1,24,15
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	..	..	..	..	..
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	6,59	4,32	9,97	6,12	6,38
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,80	1,21	2,80	2,72	2,49
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,25	7,10,21	7,50,02
J. Machinery of all kinds *including* belting for Machinery	24	55	85	74	95
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	22,41	34,96	77,50	1,77,49	1,41,28
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	31,80	47,42	1,36,60	3,07,37	3,32,88
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	64	2,43	2,04	1,12	1,26
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1,02	1,73	5,16	2,78	1,46
O. Rubber manufactures	68	22	25	20	1,04
P. Vehicles (*excluding* Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	39	37	59	43	28
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	11,40,54	11,72,71	17,07,05	9,04,85	10,74,86
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	20,24,87	40,19,32	43,15,65	58,83,98	53,18,09
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	7,09	5,87	4,09	3,01	2,68
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	25,99	21,20	80,83	79,59	75,14
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,11	1,90	4,75	8,34	9,86
V. Miscellaneous	1,72,56	2,15,22	3,09,15	3,65,59	3 74,00
TOTAL, CLASS III	50,61,01	68,44,39	77,96,48	89,56,96	85,30,95
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	57	40	1,19	52	36
B. Cattle	17,15	8,20	14,69	9,17	12,34
C. Sheep and Goats	15,15	12,56	12,16	22,13	22,26
D. Other living animals	2,18	1,02	2,38	2,80	3,36
TOTAL; CLASS IV	35,05	22,18	30,42	34,62	38,32
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES—	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	2,71,18	2,49,69
GRAND TOTAL	2,19,49,78	2,15,96,70	2,86,38,89	3,74,84,21	3,01 43,16

No. 6.—Quantity and value of the principal articles of Imports, arranged in the order of their importance

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Cotton, raw	Tons	12	58	12	18	46	1,02,22	44,44	2,01,10	3,64,48	5,03,38
waste	Cwt.	3*	2	..	..	..	60*	46	9	5	6
manufactures—											
Piecegoods, grey	Yds.	1,331,017	904,870	676,828	709,085	748,411	21,08,56	19,65,42	25,02,60	21,88,72	19,61,70
„ white	„	654,255	518,890	373,569	465,112	570,052	11,20,33	12,33,42	10,19,66	15,99,82	17,52,82
„ coloured	„	631,552	386,277	285,423	365,836	447,442	12,94,80	12,41,46	17,03,05	15,92,12	17,22,25
Twist and yarn	lb.	41,794	34,063	44,681	51,658	49,425	3,77,18	4,94,70	9,32,92	7,76,67	6,62,44
Hosiery	—	—	—	—	—	—	92,86	94,83	1,14,72	1,40,46	1,47,12
Handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	24,014	8,970	5,618	6,200	7,832	52,20	22,92	22,58	22,44	19,01
Tents	Yds.	37,127*	30,913	16,058	23,680	21,140	21,69*	69,78	55,02	70,32	64,75
Thread, sewing	lb.	1,598	1,722	1,268	2,154	2,057	36,10	49,65	70,93	83,82	73,86
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,13,97	65,83	92,66	92,86	1,00,79
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,20,51	52,83,00	73,16,23	69,31,26	70,08,13
Metals —											
Iron and steel—											
Sheets and plates—											
Galvanised	Tons	175	46	100	283	275	8,36,93	1,03,08	3,47,06	7,53,11	7,17,01
Tinned	„	31	41	41	80	22	73,31	1,54,95	2,03,72	1,94,91	76,72
Not galvanised or tinned	„	92	31	86	92	62	1,28,29	90,00	2,31,03	1,35,23	84,51
Bars (steel)	„	140	40	139	126	151	1,33,20	87,69	2,02,46	1,33,78	1,48,54
Bars and channel (Iron)	„	26	11	16	8	10	31,20	30,84	45,17	14,79	14,05
Beams, channels pillars, girders, and bridgework	„	71	18	65	98	72	82,01	26,88	1,63,29	1,22,21	89,40
Pipes and fittings, cast	„	35†	16	19	12	9	53,23†	32,34	67,68	27,33	22,79
Tubes, pipes, and fittings, wrought	„	12†	22	34	25	30	29,85†	79,59	2,02,73	84,05	91,06
Hoops and strips	„	26	27	25	39	35	34,94	90,02	79,77	67,16	53,39
Angle and spring	„	31	14	25	48	52	31,69	35,46	59,46	54,67	55,44
Nails, rivets, and washers	„	20	18	10	15	17	41,48	89,62	56,27	46,13	51,96
Screws	„	2*	1	1	2	2	10,65*	13,74	16,05	14,05	15,75
Rice-bowls	„	6	2	1	1	1	11,63	3,96	2,94	2,84	2,84
Steel (cast)	„	8	2	4	3	3	8,44	8,10	23,88	12,76	14,14
Other sorts	„	25	36	85	102	104	1,10,51	1,13,74	3,00,56	2,33,98	2,37,60
TOTAL	„	695	325	651	884	845	11,17,45	9,61,00	21,01,07	18,06,07	16,75,20

Metals—*contd.*											
Tin	Cwt.	38	30	49	56	52	51,87	44,61	69,03	97,82	97,80
Brass	„	20†	113	444	524	529	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	2,62,95	2,56,46
Copper, wrought	„	532	63	191	265	258	2,75,37	52,44	1,49,84	1,49,89	1,27,11
„ unwrought	„	61	27	69	70	59	31,03	18,27	41,66	33,21	25,92
TOTAL COPPER	„	593	90	260	335	317	3,07,00	70,71	1,91,50	1,83,10	1,53,03
Lead	„	123	102	67	51	47	18,41	30,18	19,30	15,62	13,80
Zinc	„	106	51	101	138	177	22,11	22,89	30,16	37,03	46,26
Aluminium	„	31	9	58	87	97	23,45	10,77	67,96	92,81	95,09
German silver	„	22	5	5	21	15	17,67	3,03	9,42	21,72	14,36
Others	Tons	41	1	1	..	2	6,74	17,11	19,23	17,34	29,55
TOTAL OF METALS	„	783	346	701	945	909	15,76,35	12,38,88	27,83,34	25,35,36	23,81,55
TOTAL OF ORES	„	1	..	6	1	4	1,09	1,77	4,35	2,09	3,52
Sugar—											
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (including beet)	„	624	469	443	732	823	12,33,90	14,07,55	19,03,05	15,18,52	18,28,09
„ 15 D. S. and below	„	10	3	1	1	3	17,07	7,47	1,69	1,78	3,40
Molasses	„	93	81	73	71	96	41,53	41,40	66,26	38,10	52,57
Confectionery	„	3	1	1	1	2	24,04	13,14	23,55	24,85	27,15
Saccharin	„	3	..	..	..	..	1,04	92	4,22	11	29
TOTAL	„	733	554	518	805	924	13,17,58	14,70,48	19,98,77	15,83,30	19,16,50
Machinery and millwork—											
Metal working machinery (including Machine tools)	—	—	—	—	—	1,49	88	35,08	44,00	37,48	
Textiles, Cotton	—	—	—	—	—	1,46,16	1,36,32	5,34,29	2,34,91	1,70,55	
„ Jute	—	—	—	—	—	1,15,06	83,05	2,34,71	81,58	64,07	
„ Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	3,78	87,96	12,94	16,34	
Prime-movers	—	—	—	—	—	79,20	45,94	1,99,59	2,12,32	1,98,25	
Electrical	—	—	—	—	—	39,89	39,60	2,43,07	2,22,34	2,29,34	
Paper mill machinery	—	—	—	—	—	3,06	4,29	19,15	3,36	6,69	
Sewing and knitting machines and parts	—	—	—	—	—	26,35	40,20	51,40	79,92	87,65	
Boilers	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,34	1,37,69	97,08	62,76	
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	19,57	16,05	30,65	38,58	26,28	
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	11,51	13,26	53,27	1,24,77	97,97	
Typewriters	No.	5	6	10	11	14	2,75	10,92	18,97	16,07	22,06
Rice and flour mill machinery	—	—	—	—	—	6,28	6,27	39,13	24,32	27,70	
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	3,35	2,46	28,00	15,97	6,21	
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	1,02,52	90,51	5,01,88	2,79,53	3,09,19	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,04,84	14,88,59	13,63,14	

† Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.
† „ „ four years 1910-11 to 1913-14.

No. 6—*continued*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1925-26	1926-27
Oils—										
Mineral, kerosene . . . . Gals.	66,909	48,533	63,418	79,222	64,050	2,71,16	2,37,57	4,13,76	5,16,77	4,29,69
„ other kinds . . . . „	24,056	34,298	75,515	121,188	119,517	1,00,87	1,64,73	3,59,10	4,88,34	4,59,50
Animal . . . . . „	712	475	28	25	102	8,42	8,40	81	77	1,83
Vegetable . . . . . „	471	367	386	1,524	440	10,00	8,37	15,16	43,73	16,00
Essential . . . . . „	14	20	31	49	40	4,43	4,86	9,50	10,55	11,76
TOTAL „	92,162	83,693	139,378	202,008	184,149	3,94,88	4,23,93	8,28,33	10,60,16	9,18,78
Vehicles—										
Aircraft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	18	28
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	24,29	9,81	45,28	15,76	19,49
Cycles	—	—	—	—	—	31,35	20,58	47,89	1,01,25	1,07,07
Mechanically propelled vehicles—										
Motor cars . . . . . No.	(a)3	2	8	13	13	(a)1,13,45	74,91	3,12,28	2,82,26	2,94,18
Motor cycles . . . . . „	(a)1	1	2	2	2	(a)10,68	6,36	19,43	9,86	10,47
Motor omnibuses, etc. . . . . „	..	..	1	5	6	(a)5,71	6,39	60,61	88,23	1,19,98
Tram cars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	..	..
Parts and accessories	—	—	—	—	—	31,30*	23,79	77,82	68,15	84,54
Ships and parts	—	—	—	—	—	18,64	20,29	54,02	9,20	3,97
TOTAL VEHICLES .	—	—	—	—	—	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,20,39	5,74,89	6,30,93
Provisions and oilman's stores—										
Canned and bottled provisions . . Cwt.	86	100	109	385	537	40,16	55,99	83,11	2,07,12	2,53,96
Biscuits and cakes . . . . . „	73	46	30	40	51	37,08	27,72	31,79	41,99	49,16
Farinaceous and patent foods . . „	256	248	273	3.2	451	38,10	46,40	68,84	88,46	1,01,35
Milk, condensed and preserved . . „	103	74	69	136	183	32,57	34,00	48,05	62,04	75,75
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	57,19	50,70	64,16	65,13	70,27
TOTAL . .	—	—	—	—	—	2,05,10	2,14,81	2,95,95	4,64,74	5,50,49
Hardware—										
Implements and tools	—	—	—	—	—	28,47	38,76	79,98	70,49	78,73
Lamps and parts	—	—	—	—	—	49,42	31,26	63,61	97,75	92,10
Builder's hardware	—	—	—	—	—	23,36	18,57	35,69	31,07	33,94
Agricultural implements	—	—	—	—	—	12,13	13,44	26,54	15,82	16,80

Enamelled ironware		—	—	—	—	—	22,81	13,65	20,43	-1,20	39,60
Domestic hardware		—	—	—	—	—	18,63	7,59	13,50	10,34	10,39
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	1,62,22	1,56,18	3,30,06	2,52,70	2,34,97
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,81	5,19,57	5,06,62
Silk, raw	lb.	2,567	1,953	1,816	1,325	1,783	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,50	94,31	1,18,71
„ waste	„	92	78	105	3	60	1,24	1,11	2,58	6	90
„ manufactures—											
Piecegoods	Yds.	26,030	19,719	18,788	16,281	18,912	1,82,22	2,01,50	3,24,58	2,11,62	2,43,97
Yarn, noils and warps	lb.	1,011	787	734	591	1,217	41,20	42,23	58,20	35,31	63,14
Mixed goods	Yds.	6,476	3,158	1,419	1,601	2,136	51,50	33,36	28,15	24,60	30,90
Other sorts	lb	55	65	60	119	97	1,13	4,91	10,42	8,77	8,09
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,94,54	3,93,12	5,73,92	3,74,70	4,59,71
Wool, raw	lb.	3,202	3,678	2,086	4,953	4,956	16,21	18,28	15,34	48,36	31,08
„ manufactures—											
Piecegoods	Yds.	22,420	8,200	5,451	14,575	15,425	2,06,79	1,37,63	1,58,71	2,92,77	2,77,44
Shawls	No.	1,668	159	80	570	979	41,45	5,50	3,80	28,50	36,98
Carpets and rugs	lb.	1,400	636	397	1,381	1,894	16,20	9,57	13,56	29,73	38,62
Hosiery	„	440	257	156	370	360	11,98	11,33	12,66	21,08	18,47
Yarn and knitting wool	„	877	280	410	1,038	1,040	19,32	10,94	19,59	30,57	28,24
Other sorts	„	1,315	540	496	1,650	1,658	12,63	6,74	7,89	15,50	14,63
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,24,58	1,99,99	2,61,61	4,66,96	4,46,36
Instruments, apparatus and appliances—											
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	70,27	1,09,31	2,84,29	2,25,10	2,51,98
Musical		—	—	—	—	—	22,78	12,11	20,16	22,59	26,03
Scientific and philosophical		—	—	—	—	—	14,93	12,88	30,07	23,44	22,19
Photographic		—	—	—	—	—	9,98	13,43	25,92	38,10	45,96
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	17,91	17,93	31,32	44,51	54,42
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,35,82	1,65,66	3,91,76	3,53,83	4,01.18
Liquors—											
Spirit	Gals.	1,644	1,537	1,747	1,910	2,185	1,14,60	1,56,79	2,43,02	2,19,29	2,29,28
Ale, beer and porter	„	4,405	2,546	2,784	3,498	3,820	59,43	53,06	87,71	84,00	92,10
Wines	„	337	266	282	275	296	27,95	26,28	40,76	28,83	30,90
Cider	„	15	18	12	12	10	49	56	79	73	58
TOTAL	„	6,401	4,362	4,825	5,695	6,261	2,02,47	2,36,64	3,72,28	3,33,75	3,52,86

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

(a) Figures for 1913-14.

LIBRARY

No. 6—*continued*

—	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Railway plant and rolling-stock—										
Carriages and wagons and parts	—	—	—	—	—	2,44,97	1,54,92	5,93,67	2,81,55	1,51,24
Locomotives	—	—	—	—	—	1,04,46	89,37	3,11,71	1,11,43	68,32
Materials for construction—										
Rails, chairs, and fish-plates of steel or iron (*a*) Tons	98	94	..	—	—	1,01,25	42,45	..	—	—
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron ,,	50	21	37	34	39	49,25	24,00	77,37	55,69	44,71
Sleepers of wood ,,	59	12	17	13	31	40,02	8,67	27,14	13,35	36,23
Bridgework ,,	15	3	10	1	..	29,81	7,59	37,87	3,03	1,05
Other kinds ,,	222	8	11	14	8	41,45	21,21	44,76	34,49	24,69
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	6,11,21	3,48,21	10,92,52	4,99,54	3,26,24
Spices—										
Betelnuts Cwt.	1,156	1,175	1,107	1,272	1,185	1,08,24	1,36,35	1,60,48	2,53,04	2,50,13
Cloves ,,	76	90	74	106	72	27,78	39,15	48,40	60,08	34,27
Others ,,	62	61	33	34	55	18,70	21,43	13,92	14,89	27,80
TOTAL ,,	1,294	1,326	1,214	1,412	1,312	1,54,72	1,96,93	2,22,86	3,28,01	3,12,20
Paper and pasteboard Cwt.	—	—	1,299	1,748	2,008	1,27,07	2,02,47	3,49,78	2,81,05	3,08,20
Tobacco—										
Cigarettes lb.	1,731	2,623	4,120	3,412	4,175	52,74	1,12,79	1,70,68	1,58,82	1,04,61
Others ,,	1,498	1,017	2,171	5,259	6,030	18,33	19,63	43,26	54,53	61,50
TOTAL ,,	3,229	3,640	6,300	8,671	10,205	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,04	2,13,35	2,56,11
Glass and glassware—										
Bangles	—	—	—	—	—	91,55	31,59	74,88	1,01,04	84,86
Bottles and phials Gross	166	345	333	537	570	12,56	25,14	37,80	37,69	30,04
Beads and false pearls Cwt.	20	18	22	35	35	24,67	17,05	37,12	36,49	30,95
Sheets and plates Sq. ft.	16,187	8,329	..	22,293	25,301	17,46	20,09	42,98	28,18	31,66
Funnels, globes, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	12,44	14,21	18,75	15,35	19,37
Other glassware	—	—	—	—	—	3,24	10,94	41,52	40,71	47,00
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,61,92	1,28,02	2,53,05	2,59,46	2,52,88

Chemicals—											
Soda compounds	Cwt.	531	826	903	1,146	1,309	28,30	74,44	85,71	88,39	1,05,75
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	62,19	1,17,07	1,19,19	1,14,25	1,38,60
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	90,49	1,91,51	2,04,90	2,02,64	2,44,35
Dyes—											
Aniline	lb	8,793	1,919	7,252	8,455	9,057	67,84	56,36	2,00,35	1,29,39	1,38,03
Alizarine	"	6,667	1,202	4,546	1,851	5,045	32,35	12,46	52,13	13,76	32,21
Others		—	—	—	—	—	32,82	37,60	38,66	39,02	42,99
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,33,01	1,06,42	2,91,14	1,82,17	2,13,23
Rubber, raw and manufactured		—	—	—	—	—	23,16	97,25	1,84,33	2,17,72	2,10,96
Drugs and Medicines—											
Camphor	lb.	1,417	1,632	707	993	1,402	15,65	24,37	24,71	21,47	27,97
Proprietary and patent medicines		—	—	—	—	—	24,74	21,87	24,70	24,15	27,29
Quinine salts	lb.	119	76	81	130	120	11,61	17 89	27,58	30,96	26,25
Cassia lignea	Cwt.	35	39	51	51	79	9,56	9,10	14,13	10,44	16,87
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	41,07	55,79	88,80	96,43	1,08,22
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,02,63	1,29,02	1,79,92	1,83,45	2,06,60
Apparel—											
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	74,64	77,31	95,66	79,19	82,42
Gold and silver thread		—	—	—	—	—	43,49	36,66	32,91	24,63	28,78
Hats, caps and bonnets		—	—	—	—	—	14,46	15,05	21,10	30,19	32,72
Second-hand clothing		—	—	—	—	—	12,76*	7,12	9,72	23,95	24,93
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	1,32	7,30	10,24	7,65	9,02
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,46,67	1,43,44	1,69,63	1,65,61	1,77,87
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Dried, salted, or preserved—											
Dates	Tons	46	47	55	58	39	58,03	67,52	1,06,61	97,00	73,12
Almonds	"	8	3	5	3	5	23,78	25,61	46,96	29,24	42,59
Others	"	4	3	3	4	6	10,27	8,72	13,38	13,32	16,82
Fresh fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	15,64	8,45	9,01	17,44	29,23
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,06	1,57,00	1,61,76
Soap	Cwt.	314	342	239	407	402	61,87	96,45	1,71,16	1,46,11	1,52,41
Paints and painter's materials—											
Paints and colours	Cwt.	296	255	299	359	389	54,19	83,08	1,13,59	1,01,65	1,11,40
Painter's materials		—	—	—	—	—	16,81	15,91	30,11	28,12	32,83
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	71,00	98,99	1,43,70	1,29,77	1,44,23

*Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.
(a) Transferred to "Iron or Steel" from 1925-26.

No. 6—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1925-26	1926-27
Salt	Tons	545	444	511	560	542	79,16	1,81,65	1,73,68	1,64,20	1,26,20
Building and Engineering materials—											
Cement	Tons	130	95	119	110	101	52,77	33,22	1,10,22	64,83	58,26
Bricks and tiles	No.	17,833	16,534	20,260	16,911	19,783	15,13	20,35	36,64	27,43	28,78
Others		—	—	—	—	—	10,12	45,23	20,10	26,82	36,87
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	78,02	98,80	1,66,96	1,19,08	1,23,91
		—	—	—	—	—	1,36,54	1,02,30	1,30,71	1,09,99	1,13,41
Haberdashery and millinery	"	—	—	—	—	—	92,81	46,83	1,18,73	1,24,03	1,06,90
Precious stones and pearls, unset											
	Tons	15	34	136	38	54	19,68	53,29	2,69,56	65,77	91,69
Grain, pulse and flour		—	—	—	—	—	52,19	45,97	78,17	76,45	82,82
Earthenware and porcelain		—	—	—	—	—	57,81	64,15	1,06,52	88,91	81,96
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	39,53*	60,37	3,42	82,22	81,20
Belting for machinery	Gross	14,560*	14,645	12,725	7,938	6,135	88,21	1,53,31	1,76,68	93,45	75,09
Matches											
Wood and Timber—	C. tons	92	70	26	8	7	69,32	82,67	46,07	11,48	11,57
Teak wood		—	—	—	—	—	10,07	19,62	63,05	54,17	62,42
Others											
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	79,39	1,02,29	1,09,12	65,65	73,99
		—	—	—	—	—	33,78	32,85	59,72	59,70	68,88
Arms, ammunition and military stores	lb	4,842	7,412	7,668	7,883	7,034	22,29	47,38	55,43	60,30	60,72
Tea		—	—	—	—	—	43,61	79,89	71,64	84,93	62,85
Tea chests		—	—	—	—	—	40,05	30,30	52,41	54,27	62,11
Toys and requisites for games	pairs	2,323	1,170	604	1,357	1,915	56,73	41,81	40,50	40,40	57,13
Boots and Shoes											
		—	—	—	—	—	20,48*	24,96	41,95	49, 56	57,02
Toilet requisites	Cwt.	31	28	23	31	31	43,06	46,12	53,04	56,88	56,60
Books, printed, etc.		—	—	—	—	—	41,95	28,96	38,29	51,10	52,57
Umbrellas and fittings	No.	14	12	5	6	10	43,67	51,68	21,50	34,56	41,85
Animals, living		—	—	—	—	—	21,73	15,22	30,14	33,08	41,32
Cutlery							12	66	26	96	6
Jute, raw	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	19,37	35,03	22,14	50,08	40,31
" manufactures		—	—	—	—	—					
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	19,49	35,74	22,40	51,04	40,37

Fish (excluding canned fish)	Cwt	205	129	119	151	150	30,93	20,14	22,47	37,72	38,66
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver		—	—	—	—	—	23,82	8,55	17,23	19,61	38,52
Coal and coke	Tons	455	133	630	402	154	80,89	30,41	2,25,39	97,65	35,69
Manures	,,	5	3	6	20	30	5,17	5,28	9,75	32,53	35,40
Paper-making materials	Cwt	171	135	165	236	308	11,31	18,13	30,83	25,85	34,99
Bobbins		—	—	—	—	—	—	37,35	65,75	38,51	34,85
Tallow and stearine	Cwt.	57	40	64	85	143	16,06	15,93	28,18	29,40	31,64
Flax, raw	lb	7	..	1	..	1	6	3	1	1	3
,, manufactures—											
Canvas	Yds.	2,835	2,037	974	1,252	1,452	15,74	26,64	21,84	16,57	17,56
Piece goods	,,	2,347	1,072	360	614	575	8,35	5,46	3,72	4,69	3,83
Other sorts	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6,52	10,06	12,98	11,51	10,07
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	30,67	42,19	38,55	32,78	31,49
Gums and resins	Cwts	150	87	163	163	165	23,86	19,65	32,77	25,54	30,53
Furniture and cabinetware		—	—	—	—	—	21,53	14,75	25,71	22,00	29,68
Clocks and watches and parts		—	—	—	—	—	22,78	18,10	24,06	25,15	25,66
Hides and skins, raw	Tons	1	1	1	1	2	13,86	15,67	13,10	17,33	21,96
Polishes		—	—	—	—	—	10,27*	13,06	24,27	21,71	20,78
Ivory		—	—	—	—	—	25,62	23,55	34,65	22,28	18,66
Cordage and rope	Cwt	23	25	15	13	19	9,96	15,07	11,64	8,89	12,80
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth	Sq. yds.	1,444	1,121	634	818	853	9,28	9,83	11,98	9,24	9,07
Hides and skins, tanned	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	12,83	15,40	10,50	7,67	6,12
Pitch and tar	Cwt.	290	219	103	101	47	11,86	12,46	8,16	5,82	3,07
Articles imported by post		—	—	—	—	—	1,69,59	2,77,81	4,41,85	3,48,79	3,72,04
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,55,09	2,58,13	6,14,75	5,98,60	8,19,24
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,54,04,73	2,26,17,78	2,31,31,58
Government Stores											
Railway plant and rolling-stock—		—	—	—	—	—	1,10,86	58,01	1,81,63	2,16,19	2,07,56
Carriages and wagons		—	—	—	—	—	68,08	41,56	90,44	53,25	28,85
Locomotive engines and tenders		56	10	..	—	—	55,72	11,29	..	—	—
Rails and fishplates (a)	Tons	—	—	6	24	23	44,03	14,12	8,77	44,71	46,86
Materials for construction	,,										
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,79,59	1,24,98	2,80,84	3,14,85	2,83,27
Machinery and millwork		—	—	—	—	—	28,15	27,37	1,11,38	1,11,29	1,20,14

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.
(a) Transferred to "Iron or Steel" from 1925-26.

No. 6—*concluded*

Government Stores—contd

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Metals and ores—											
Iron and steel	Tons	25	19	22	50	27	35,10	46,50	76,30	1,02,22	64,71
Copper	Cwt.	31	79	43	22	46	16,40	50,62	33,37	11,58	21,98
Others	Tons	2	3	2	2	3	10,60	38,74	20,52	17,71	15,88
Total	,,	28	26	26	59	32	62,10	1,41,86	1,36,40	1,31,51	1,02,57
Textiles—											
Cotton manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	4,78	51,34	23,93	18,89	17,78
Flax	,,	—	—	—	—	—	4,09	43,64	11,91	7,29	9,25
Wool	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6,56	1,12,03	24,57	32,33	30,13
Total		—	—	—	—	—	15,43	2,07,01	60,41	58,56	57,16
Instruments, apparatus and appliances		—	—	—	—	—	18,16	37,75	68,06	44,10	46,51
Hardware and cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	29,59	64,48	82,03	28,39	29,84
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	9,69	22,22	40,00	29,06	29,56
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	3,68	71,30	20,36	20,10	23,90
Arms, ammunition and military stores		—	—	—	—	—	24,22	1,05,58	51,86	28,57	23,71
Chemicals		—	—	—	—	—	5,39	22,39	10,33	7,59	8,45
Drugs and medicines		—	—	—	—	—	7,08	15,13	28,95	5,53	4,32
Ships, parts of (including launches and boats)		—	—	—	—	—	1,95	27,77	12,87	1,39	3,57
Telegraphs, materials for construction of		—	—	—	—	—	11,82	17,95	43,51	2,22	44
Carriages and carts		—	—	—	—	—	2,15	11,69	86,09	26,45	37
Coal and coke	Tons	71	10	141	4	..	15,17	4,03	53,92	90	2
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	68,11	2,42,97	2,10,17	1,71,84	2,25,93
Total Value of Government Stores		—	—	—	—	—	5,82,28	11,45,13	13,00,27	9,52,35	9,59,76

No. 7.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles of Exports, arranged in the order of their Importance

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Jute, raw . . . . . Tons	764	464	554	647	708	22,20,24	12,80,28	19,52,77	37,94,57	26,78,01
„ manufactures—										
Gunny bags—										
Hessian (a) . . . . . No.	339,122	412,631	98,105	76,873	89,105	9,39,10	6,79,99	3,18,81	3,01,16	3,10,45
Sacking (a) . . . . . „		302,896	306,154	348,210	359,985		14,24,99	14,91,81	23,70,98	21,27,27
Gunny cloth—										
Hessian (a) . . . . . Yds.	969,971	1,146,699	1,230,834	1,400,017	1,422,547	19,75,75	23,68,14	28,82,48	30,20,54	26,48,87
Sacking (a) . . . . . „		30,299	39,471	61,364	80,581		60,68	89,03	1,59,55	1,96,71
Rope and twine . . . . . Cwt.	64	76	62	84	101	9,62	10,65	15,05	25,71	26,32
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	40	8,93	17,50	6,05	8,47
Total .	—	—	—	—	—	42,45,11	52,99,59	62,68,44	99,78,56	79,96,13
Cotton; raw . . . . . Ton	430	391	521	745	569	33,27,83	33,03,19	64,73,89	94,99,28	58,60,31
„ manufactures—										
Piecegoods { Grey . . . Yds.	47,414	74,576	42,515	37,395	19,949	73,84	1,48,11	1,08,32	1,03,45	60,90
Piecegoods { Coloured . . „	42,384	80,377	121,243	126,545	175,903	1,33,37	2,76,41	5,72,18	5,08,80	6,66,01
Twist and yarn . . . lb.	192,844	129,685	82,166	31,874	41,514	9,13,45	7,18,93	9,05,70	2,93,37	3,08,54
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	19,87	29,26	60,85	59,17	39,41
Total (excluding waste)	—	—	—	—	—	44,68,36	45,35,90	81,80,94	1,04,04,13	69,35,17
Grain, pulse and flour—										
Rice (in the husk) . . . . . Tons	42	32	35	36	23	27,18	20,09	31,30	30,67	23,75
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . „	2,398	1,685	1,462	2,549	2,035	25,66,55	18,85,25	24,33,60	39,60,54	32,95,92
Wheat . . . . . „	1,308	807	237	212	176	13,96,86	10,33,41	3,06,61	3,60,25	2,71,07
Wheat flour . . . . . „	55	57	56	67	59	86,99	1,13,20	1,50,26	1,56,20	1,32,38
Pulse . . . . . „	159	129	141	139	118	1,29,81	1,88,52	2,02,78	2,09,16	1,75,24
Barley . . . . . „	227	198	40	42	2	1,93,16	2,21,73	46,50	56,23	2,65
Jowar and bajra . . . . . „	41	41	11	14	15	37,60	44,15	17,39	18,04	20,50
Other sorts . . . . . „	181	192	27	4	1	1,42,96	2,32,45	34,03	6,80	3,39
Total „	4,411	3,141	2,009	3,063	2,429	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	48,03,39	39,24,90

(a) Separately recorded from 1916-17 and war average represents the average for three years 1916-17 to 1918-19.

No. 7—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Tea	lb.	266,497	322,691	321,169	325,733	349,204	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	27,12,17	29,03,77
Seeds, essential	Tons	10	8	9	10	7	20,57	24,16	35,88	30,72	23,61
Non-essential—											
Linseed	,,	379	270	251	308	192	7,98,90	4,94,94	7,57,72	8,06,53	4,02,09
Groundnut	,,	212	119	195	455	388	3,52,57	1,91,17	5,61,97	12,02,33	9,58,27
Rapeseed	,,	273	91	206	112	94	4,14,69	1,48,01	5,07,37	2,68,09	2,16,77
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	,,	119	33	28	40	2	2,48,15	67,35	1,02,73	1,17,84	4,83
Castor	,,	114	89	48	110	102	1,66,43	1,57,55	1,14,54	2,67,69	2,03,73
Copra	,,	31	16	7	..	2	1,10,43	60,78	28,84	74	8,30
Cotton	,,	240	69	155	197	51	1,79,98	50,25	1,88,05	2,18,11	45,27
Mustard	,,	4	3	2	3	1	10,08	9,16	9,75	11,03	3,29
Mowa	,,	29	3	8	1	14	42,53	3,04	12,79	1,81	23,18
Poppy	,,	33	5	6	6	2	69,41	9,58	20,97	16,16	5,45
Other sorts	,,	9	2	8	8	3	23,23	6,46	13,03	21,13	13,98
TOTAL	,,	1,453	708	923	1,250	838	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,64	29,63,68	19,08,77
Leather—											
Cow hides	Tons	(a)	16	10	11	10	(a)	4,15,98	2,84,00	2,61,86	2,33,66
Buffalo hides	,,		1	1	..	..		21,43	16,02	9,74	9,79
Goat skins	,,		3	1	3	4		1,42,53	1,03,50	1,92,28	2,44,77
Sheep skins	,,		2	3	3	3		1,20,09	1,85,47	1,99,59	2,10,22
Other kinds	,,		—	—	—	—		18,61	35,16	46,74	51,58
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,24	7,10,21	7,50,02

Hides and skins, raw—											
Cow hides	Tons	(a)	24	24	23	22	(a)	3,70,78	2,78,69	2,77,14	2,16,74
Buffalo hides	,,		8	5	4	5		1,11,07	46,72	35,41	35,57
Goat skins	,,		21	21	19	19		4,30,66	5,79,19	3,87,43	4,23,41
Calf skins	,,		1	1	1	..		22,63	16,51	7,94	4,97
Other kinds	,,		3	2	4	5		44,07	24,38	15,46	36,86
TOTAL	,,		78	57	53	51	51	10,31,60	9,58,21	9,45,49	7,23,38	7,17,55
Lac	Cwt.		484	345	416	540	592	2,20,15	2,57,06	8,41,80	6,90,10	5,47,24
Metals and manufactures—											
Iron or steel	Tons		42	61	95	402	353	22,41	34,96	79,04	1,85,44	1,60,30
Other metals	,,		10	11	38	93	115	31,81	47,42	1,36,41	3,07,37	3,32,89
TOTAL OF METALS	,,		52	72	133	495	468	54,22	82,38	2,15,45	4,92,81	4,93,19
Wool, raw	lb.		54,573	49,688	36,203	43,410	44,702	2,68,39	3,39,61	3,28,07	3,79,88	3,93,14
,, manufactures—											
Carpets and rugs	,,		1,775	1,254	3,283	3,876	3,846	23,16	19,09	77,98	77,97	71,50
Other sorts			—	—	—	—	—	2,84	2,12	2,82	1,63	3,55
TOTAL			—	—	—	—	—	2,94,39	4,10,82	4,08,91	4,59,48	4,68,28
Rubber, raw	lb.		1,120	7,728	13,111	22,411	23,006	38,70	1,53,13	1,17,60	2,94,10	2,60,14

(a) Detailed figures not available.

No. 7—*continued*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Oilcake . . . . . Tons	140	117	136	191	236	1,06,37	94,05	1,60,61	2,10,02	2,52,76
Ores—										
Manganese ore . . . . . Tons	607	474	648	564	536	98,64	88,04	1,45,10	1,54,36	1,49,14
Others . . . . . ,,	12	21	37	65	48	16,18	1,00,69	58,89	81,66	78,53
Total of Ores . ,,	619	495	685	629	584	1,14,82	1,89,63	2,04,08	2,36,02	2,27,67
Opium . . . . . Cwt.	51	14	9	7	8	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	1,03,37	2,11,85
Paraffin wax . . . . . Tons	12	22	26	35	39	54,99	97,62	1,19,06	1,59,45	1,84,60
Wood and timber— C. Tons	50	29	35	64	54	77,64	56,01	93,72	1,60,75	1,40,45
Teakwood	—	—	—	—	—	13,73	9,99	8,10	17,36	14,58
Sandal	—	—	—	—	—	9,05	4,44	10,18	8,63	6,71
Other kinds										
Total . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,42	71,34	1,12,00	1,95,74	1,62,04
Spices— Cwt.										
Pepper . . . . . ,,	117	123	96	129	104	38,53	53,52	35,91	93,29	64,15
Chillies . . . . . ,,	124	126	151	172	159	20,43	27,23	42,20	45,18	46,21
Ginger . . . . . ,,	75	55	59	33	45	19,05	12,61	18,88	17,51	17,78
Others . . . . . ,,	9	11	12	9	13	6,97	9,99	15,31	20,30	27,83
Total . ,,	325	315	318	343	321	85,88	1,03,35	1,12,30	1,76,28	1,55,97
Coffee . . . . . ,,	255	216	226	205	150	1,37,52	1,18,09	1,46,90	1,85,26	1,32,63

Manures—										
Bones	Tons	95	39	90	84	100	65,41	28,96	94,61	89,16	97,76
Other kinds	„	22	18	28	20	19	13,76	24,80	40,47	28,33	27,64
TOTAL	„	117	57	118	104	119	79,17	53,26	1,35,08	1,17,49	1,25,40
Dyeing and tanning substances—										
Indigo	Cwt.	15	31	13	2	2	25,92	1,57,35	52,46	5,59	4,24
Myrobalans	„	1,399	1,058	1,331	1,043	1,378	59,78	56,51	69,48	73,72	81,57
Turmeric	„	92	78	53	109	70	11,06	12,31	11,38	27,24	12,96
Others	„	107	94	106	119	109	14,13	14,90	18,39	26,56	18,95
TOTAL	„	1,613	1,261	1,503	1,273	1,559	1,14,91	2,41,07	1,51,71	1,33,11	1,17,72
Mica	Cwt.	49	50	60	96	83	35,87	57,45	79,56	1,04,17	1,08,41
Fodder, bran and pollards	Tons	223	129	211	240	237	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	1,28,58	1,06,25
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured	lb.	20,427	24,046	25,934	37,193	28,883	23,27	41,56	73,47	1,05,08	97,09
Cigars	„	1,535	1,260	480	403	291	13,01	11,23	6,09	3,69	3,30
Others	„	384	611	952	452	620	63	3,44	5,34	2,63	3,76
TOTAL	„	22,346	25,917	27,366	38,048	29,794	36,91	56,23	84,90	1,11,40	1,04,15
Coir	Tons	36	23	32	30	28	80,25	54,03	1,02,01	1,08,27	99,85
Oils—										
Essential	Gals.	46	51	77	95	98	11,88	22,84	47,09	40,86	38,79
Mineral	„	13,172	24,039	23,403	8,262	2,351	13,93	24,72	2,35,24	92,86	25,57
Vegetable—										
Castor	„	1,114	1,564	396	700	647	15,22	28,22	10,39	18,70	13,98
Coconut	„	1,737	3,259	1,720	126	194	31,15	65,38	50,93	8,28	4,71
Others	„	1,175	2,045	1,405	893	479	19,72	40,06	34,64	23,57	12,66
TOTAL	„	17,244	31,558	27,001	10,076	3,764	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,29	1,79,27	95,71
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Fresh	—	—	—	—	—	24,81	34,63	41,03	48,52	57,51
Dried, salted or preserved	Tons	11	10	10	11	11	21,82	22,57	23,21	34,94	32,37
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	46,63	57,20	64,24	83,46	89,88
Hemp, raw	Cwt.	509	561	455	624	440	78,27	1,17,87	90,44	1,59,17	82,76

No. 7—*concluded.*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Coal and coke . . . . . Tons	825	526	434	241	645	75,77	48,46	57,24	34,80	81,33
Fish (excluding canned fish)—										
Dry, salted . . . . . Cwt.	185	166	148	147	162	20,97	24,61	28,14	35,16	40,76
Fishmaws and sharkfins . . . . „	10	8	10	11	11	12,38	10,65	16,44	17,45	16,41
Others . . . . . „	54	65	75	115	92	5,27	7,40	12,22	23,83	18,21
TOTAL . „	249	239	233	273	265	38,62	42,66	56,80	76,44	75,38
Provisions and oilman's stores—										
Ghi . . . . . Cwt.	47	46	41	41	37	29,48	33,25	41,23	40,15	37,43
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	16,15	27,02	24,34	23,64	22,39
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	45,63	60,27	65,57	63,79	59,82
Animals, living . . . . . No.	451	274	238	321	396	28,04	22,18	30,41	34,62	38,32
Drugs and medicines	—	—	—	—	—	19,24	30,07	36,16	86,77	37,10
Silk, raw . . . . . lb.	1,711	1,017	1,325	1,466	1,295	42,73	39,66	37,88	35,75	32,40
„ manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	7,09	5,87	4,09	3,01	2,68
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	49,82	45,55	41,97	38,76	35,08
Fibre for brushes and brooms . . . Tons	—	4	5	5	6	—	15,36	21,08	22,20	25,34
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	15,44	10,67	20,81	23,80	22,80
Cordage and rope . . . . Cwt.	53	56	55	59	64	8,43	10,83	13,40	16,02	18,44
Tallow, Stearine and wax . . . „	17	13	20	19	38	9,48	7,93	12,06	10,69	14,00
Bristles . . . . . „	94(a)	4	3	4	3	16,29(a)	14,20	15,11	19,33	13,56
Saltpetre . . . . . „	305	440	273	134	98	34,99	79,85	46,13	20,28	12,12
Candles . . . . . lb.	6,069	8,014	6,692	5,944	2,997	17,10	23,34	20,09	15,86	8,81
Horns, tips, etc. . . . . Cwt.	88	30	70	44	38	21,00	7,26	11,87	9,35	7,91
Sugar . . . . . Tons	11	8	18	3	2	16,01	21,91	56,34	8,20	6,02
Articles exported by post	—	—	—	—	—	90,76	1,82,15	2,52,64	2,71,18	2,49,69
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,33	1,00,37	2,49,63	3,07,45	3,74,23
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS .	—	—	—	—	—	2,19,49,73	2,15,96,70	2,86,83,39	3,74,84,21	3,03,48,16

(a) Includes figures for "Fibre for brushes and brooms."

No. 8.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles Re-exported, arranged in the order of their Importance

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1925-26	1926-27
Wool, raw . . . . . lb.	6,580	13,673	12,303	11,520	12,694	42,50	1,02,06	98,03	90,36	93,67
„ manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	4,16	8,37	57,63	1,15,72	88,60
Total .	—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,43	1,55,66	2,06,08	1,82,27
Cotton, raw . . . . . Tons	..	..	3	8	2	14	66	66,54	1,62,08	36,39
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods. Grey . . . . . Yds.	4,763	22,043	42,979	15,7. 0	11,731	8,40	79,27	1,95,30	58,17	36,79
Piece goods. White . . . . . „	9,371	14,672	9,700	7,329	5,330	17,14	46,88	49,58	29,74	19,59
Piece goods. Coloured . . . . „	50,796	37,888	19,066	12,314	11,926	1,16,79	1,36,19	1,12,29	54,13	50,52
Twist and yarn . . . . . lb	926	1,045	1,365	1,002	911	8,05	12,77	20,47	13,95	11,48
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	7,13	18,19	21,60	6,45	6,23
Total .	—	—	—	—	—	1,57,65	2,93,96	4,65,87	3,24,52	1,61,00
Hides and Skins, raw . . . . . Tons	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,87	50,65	1,11,10	1,19,56
Sugar . . . . . „	27	32	55	16	12	52,95	1,12,57	3,16,23	50,64	33,80
Hardware	—	—	—	—	—	13,89	11,83	27,08	25,76	23,94
Metals and ores—										
Iron or steel . . . . . Tons	19	5	7	16	23	10,20	10,02	14,23	9,01	12,36
Others . . . . . „	1	..	2	1	1	9,85	8,18	17,33	10,30	10,44
Total ..	20	5	9	17	24	20,05	18,20	31,56	19,31	22,80

No. 8—*continued.*

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Gums and resins . . . . . Cwt.	53	43	51	52	47	10,54	13,59	23,04	16,06	17,26
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	—	—	—	—	—	15,89	13,89	48,22	21,67	16,99
Fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	13,11	42,13	53,05	17,26	13,71
Haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	8,12	6,99	6,30
Silk, raw . . . . . lb.	47	49	79	44	45	1,23	2,00	4,98	73	1,24
„ manufactures—										
Piece goods . . . . . Yds.	776	997	823	107	127	6,37	11,67	14,98	1,65	1,63
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	66	2,41	3,04	2,72	1,75
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	8,26	16,08	23,90	5,10	4,62
Articles re-exported by post	—	—	—	—	—	16,24	23,85	45,16	28,50	25,32
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	1,06,64	1,51,03	3,15,60	2,15,49	1,74,41
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS .	—	—	—	—	—	4,61,88	8,14,38	15,64,74	10,48,48	8,00,98

No. 9.—Value of trade in merchandise only with the British Empire and Foreign Countries.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1925-26			1926-27		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom . .	91,58	56,30	1,47,88	83,56	69,62	1,53,18	1,46,43	73,04	2,19,47	1,15,32	80,97	1,96,29	1,10,54	66,52	1,77,06
Egypt (a)	..	..	..	88	9,36	10,24	(*b*) 85	(*b*) 3,34	(*b*) 4,19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	72	8,24	8,96	1,66	9,63	11,29	1,71	12,32	14,03	1,69	15,22	16,91	1,37	14,86	16,23
Straits Settlements . .	3,08	7,73	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	4,85	8,20	13,05	5,66	10,18	15,84	5,82	9,50	15,32
Australia	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	5,03	6,14	3,19	4,99	8,18	1,44	7,56	9,00	1,70	7,80	9,50
Hongkong	98	9,26	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	1,86	6,93	8,79	84	2,96	3,80	90	3,03	3,93
Canada	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,70	1,83	69	1,83	2,52	1,30	2,13	3,43	1,69	2,05	3,74
Aden and Dependencies .	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	80	2,79	3,59	43	1,68	2,11	53	1,63	2,16
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	36	89	1,25	1,15	1,32	2,47	1,99	2,14	4,13	4,07	2,09	6,16	2,55	2,00	4,55
Other countries of the British Empire	3,39	4,16	7,55	1,80	6,17	7,97	3,17	9,54	12,71	2,97	12,79	15,76	1,92	11,77	13,69
Total British Empire .	1,01,54	92,06	1,93,60	96,64	1,15,78	2,12,42	1,65,54	1,25,12	2,90,66	1,33,72	1,35,58	2,69,30	1,27,02	1,19,21	2,46,23

No. 9—*continued.*

COUNTRIES	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST-WAR AVERAGE			1925-26			1926-27		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
Foreign Countries—															
United States of America	4,49	16,90	21,39	10,29	26,75	37,04	21,64	36,26	57,90	15,07	40,22	55,29	18,24	34,41	52,65
Japan	3,64	16,86	20,50	15,41	25,20	40,61	17,48	40,31	57,79	18,10	57,95	76,14	16,47	41,27	57,74
France	2,21	14,82	17,03	1,85	10,02	11,87	2,37	14,37	16,74	3,24	21,24	24,48	3,56	13,97	17,53
Italy	1,45	7,08	8,53	1,73	8,77	10,50	2,47	9,63	12,10	4,26	19,27	23,53	6,16	11,54	17,70
Persia	63	1,22	1,85	86	3,60	4,46	1,76	3,88	5,64	2,15	3,24	5,39	1,98	3,14	5,12
China	1,58	8,74	10,32	1,03	4,56	6,49	3,14	10,98	14,12	2,61	15,48	18,09	3,31	11,31	14,62
Turkey, Asiatic	59	2,40	2,99	49	3,29	3,78	1	11	12	..	15	15	..	22	22
Java	9,35	2,91	12,26	11,56	2,55	14,11	17,18	3,18	20,36	14,04	4,81	18,85	14,42	2,99	17,41
Cuba	..	41	41	..	1,65	1,65	1	2,30	2,31	..	4,76	4,76	..	3,89	3,89
Argentine Republic	..	2,27	2,27	..	2,61	2,61	..	4,21	4,21	..	5,62	5,62	..	6,78	6,78
Indo-China	1	67	68	1	1,51	1,52	2	1,80	1,82	7	2,32	2,30	5	1,93	1,98
Chile	..	87	87	1	1,42	1,43	1	1,04	1,05	..	2,27	2,27	2	1,43	1,45
Spain	17	1,99	2,16	36	1,60	1,96	30	2,80	3,10	17	4,85	5,02	21	2,75	2,96
Russia	22	1,94	2,16	10	2,74	2,84	12	..	12	6	19	25	52	8	60
Netherlands	1,27	3,34	4,61	86	40	1,26	2,18	3,16	5,34	3,69	7,66	11,35	4,66	6,03	10,69
Belgium	2,76	11,97	14,73	38	1,10	1,48	4,64	11,25	15,89	6,13	12,41	18,54	6,80	8,83	15,63
Germany	9,35	22,36	31,71	1,04	2,04	3,08	7,16	14,86	22,02	13,31	26,88	40,19	16,91	20,43	37,34
Austria *	3,19	7,77	10,96	27	94	1,21	(c) 42	(c) 73	(c) 1,15	81	28	1,09	1,11	26	1,37
Egypt (a)	26	1,90	2,16	—	—	—	(d) 52	(d) 2,98	(d) 3,50	41	4,84	5,25	42	4,80	5,22
Other countries	3,14	5,64	8,78	4,01	7,58	11,59	7,08	13,01	20,09	8,25	15,31	23,56	9,46	14,17	23,63
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	44,31	1,32,06	1,76,37	51,16	1,08,33	1,59,49	88,51	1,76,86	2,65,37	92,46	2,49,75	3,42,21	1,04,30	1,90,23	2,94,53
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,85	2,24,12	3,69,97	1,47,80	2,24,11	3,71,91	2,54,05	3,01,98	5,56,03	2,26,18	3,85,33	6,11,51	2,31,32	3,09,44	5,40,71

NOTE.—Exports include re-exports.
* Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.
(a) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.
(b) Average for 4 years.
(c) Average for 3 years.
(d) One year's figure.

No. 10.—Percentage share of the principal countries in the total Trade in merchandise only

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1925-26			1926-27		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	62·8	25·1	40·0	56·5	31·1	41·2	57·6	24·2	39·5	51·4	21·0	32·1	47·8	21·5	32·8
Ceylon	·5	3·7	2·4	1·1	4·3	3·0	·7	4·8	2·5	·7	3·9	2·8	·6	4·8	3·0
Straits Settlements	2·1	3·4	2·9	3·0	2·7	2·8	1·9	2·7	2·3	2·5	2·6	2·6	2·5	3·1	2·8
Australia	·7	1·4	1·1	·8	2·2	1·7	1·3	1·7	1·5	·6	2·0	1·5	·7	2·5	1·8
Hongkong	·7	4·1	2·7	·9	2·0	1·6	·7	2·3	1·6	·4	·8	·6	·4	1·0	·7
Mauritius and Dependencies	1·8	·6	1·1	1·1	·6	·8	2·2	3·1	2·7	·2	·5	·4	..	·5	·3
Total (including other British possessions)	69·7	41·1	52·3	65·4	51·7	57·1	65·2	41·4	52·3	59·1	35·2	44·0	54·9	38·5	45·5
Foreign Countries—															
Japan	2·5	7·5	5·5	10·4	11·2	10·9	6·9	13·3	10·4	8·0	15·0	12·4	7·1	13·3	10·7
United States of America	3·1	7·5	5·8	7·0	11·9	9·9	8·5	12·0	10·4	6·7	10·4	9·0	7·9	11·1	9·7
Java	6·4	1·3	3·3	7·8	1·1	3·8	6·8	1·0	3·7	6·2	1·2	3·1	6·2	1·0	3·2
France	1·5	6·6	4·6	1·3	4·5	3·2	·9	4·8	3·0	1·4	5·5	4·0	1·5	4·5	3·2
Italy	1·0	3·2	2·3	1·2	3·9	2·8	1·0	3·2	2·2	1·9	5·0	3·8	2·7	3·7	3·3
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macão)	1·1	3·9	2·8	1·3	2·0	1·7	1·2	3·6	2·5	1·2	4·0	3·0	1·4	3·7	2·7
Persia	·4	·5	·5	·6	1·6	1·2	·7	1·3	1·0	·9	·8	·9	·9	1·0	·9
Russia	·1	·9	·6	·1	1·2	·8	·05	..	·05	·03	·05	·04	·2	·03	·1
Netherlands	·9	1·5	1·3	·6	·2	·3	·9	1·5	·9	1·6	2·0	1·8	2·0	2·0	2·0
Belgium	1·9	5·3	3·9	·3	·5	·4	1·8	3·7	2·9	2·7	3·2	3·0	2·9	2·9	2·9
Germany	6·4	9·8	8·5	·7	·9	·8	2·8	4·9	4·0	5·9	7·0	6·6	7·3	6·6	6·9
Austria (*a*)	2·2	3·5	2·9	·2	·4	·3	·2	·2	·2	·4	·07	·2	·5	·1	·3
Total (including other foreign countries)	30·3	58·9	47·7	34·6	48·3	42·9	34·8	58·6	47·7	40·9	64·8	56·0	45·1	61·5	54·5

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 11.—Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise of certain principal Countries and British India during the calendar years 1924, 1925 and 1926, with respective pre-war averages*

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	Imports				Exports (domestic)			
	Pre-war average	1924	1925	1926	Pre-war average	1924	1925	1926
United Kingdom (a)	599	1,137	1,167	1,117	465	801	773	652
France	305	468	430	390	253	486	446	390
Egypt (e)	26	52	59	53	31	67	61	42
Canada	106	181(d)	184(d)	208(d)	66	237(c)	263(c)	261(c)
United States of America	341	817	875	912	433	1,018	998	970
Netherlands	(b)	205	204	201	(b)	144	150	144
Germany	477	493	609	488	405	356	434	431
Switzerland	71	103	100	94	63	82	81	73
Italy (d)	137	191	216	206	88	142	151	148
Czechoslovakia	..	105	107	93	..	112	115	108
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	155†	170	175	148	144†	132	142	125
Denmark	(b)	89	89	87	(b)	75	77	76
Sweden	(b)	86	80	82	(b)	76	76	78
Australia	73†	145	149	158	67†	139(f)	155(f)	143(f)
British India	103	180	177	183	148	207	299	242

* Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published quarterly by the Board of Trade, London.
† Triennial average.

(a) From 1st April 1923, the particulars shown include the trade of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the Irish Free State. From the same date the direct foreign trade of the Irish Free State has been excluded.
(b) Value not available.
(c) Including silver bullion and gold bullion obtained direct from mining operation.
(d) Including silver bullion.
(e) Excluding trade with Sudan.
(f) Including bullion and specie.

Note:—In the cases of Germany, the Netherlands, the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the Dominion of Canada *and United Kingdom* the import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, i.e., goods originally imported which, if dutiable, have been charged the duty but which are subsequently re-exported.

No. 12.—Value of Trade with Principal Countries, distinguishing Principal Articles

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
UNITED KINGDOM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	5,02	19,76	16,20	13,38
Apparel	59,29	70,09	83,16	86,26
Arms, ammunition, etc.	30,60	62,29	55,58	53,69
Artificial silk yarn	—	26,05	23,80	14,07
Asbestos	—	11,12	14,05	19,43
Belting for machinery	36,26	79,74	62,82	62,17
Bobbins	—	36,99	33,40	30,71
Books and printed matter	41,05	47,41	48,68	47,45
Boots and shoes	51,33	20,18	26,61	29,22
Building materials	59,86	79,57	76,75	64,71
Carriages and carts	10,11	12,89	9,03	9,07
Chemicals	69,56	1,30,44	1,24,01	1,41,55
China clay	—	16,03	13,53	16,56
Coal and coke	41,33	41,30	30,87	6,96
Cordage and rope	4,39	4,31	2,87	6,92
Cotton—				
Raw	58,67	23,33	2,78	44,64
Twist and yarn	3,35,18	4,54,98	3,13,80	3,08,08
Piecegoods—				
Grey	20,73,55	24,06,16	17,08,36	15,24,09
White	10,87,33	19,24,71	15,08,86	16,57,15
Coloured	11,29,72	16,44,95	11,60,90	12,57,96
Other manufactures	1,40,25	1,04,12	1,76,53	1,53,45
Cutlery	10,53	10,58	9,19	9,03
Cycles and parts	29,40	65,13	87,07	91,70
Drugs and medicines	54,03	84,85	84,60	86,26
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,90	8,77	12,18	11,80
Earthenware and porcelain	30,50	29,49	29,05	29,95
Flax manufactures	28,83	29,42	31,69	30,00
Furniture	10,84	6,77	9,07	14,45
Glass and glassware	22,26	29,11	26,23	25,47
Haberdashery and millinery	61,21	29,45	29,48	27,48
Hardware	1,88,61	2,00,34	1,97,76	1,84,45
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,04,88	1,98,51	2,22,18	2,50,55
Ivory	11,33	15,16	9,24	9,84
Jewellery, etc.	14,51	8,44	12,89	27,48
Jute manufactures	10,09	9,38	12,84	9,85
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	38,59	44,47	31,80	48,17
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	45,64	51,33	51,09	54,49
Spirit	69,47	1,30,76	1,34,62	1,35,64
Wines	13,62	12,55	11,48	11,94
Machinery and millwork	4,97,69	12,39,54	11,87,23	10,65,86
Metals—				
Aluminium	5,38	18,46	22,84	23,08
Brass	6,13	1,56,06	1,27,96	77,33
Copper	1,67,45	32,17	89,67	28,27
Iron	28,88	13,47	13,70	8,36
Iron or steel	6,96,13	11,25,39	11,60,99	9,93,24
Lead	13,99	9,70	8,86	7,70
Steel	42,02	52,71	49,70	37,29
Zinc	14,85	16,14	13,45	17,70
Others	27,43	20,61	15,79	24,22
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc.	74,50	74,26	1,23,58	1,36,09
Oils, mineral	22,31	24,64	21,38	19,56
,, vegetable, animal, etc.	17,76	12,31	14,43	15,80
Packing engine and boiler	4,98	3,75	3,18	3,63
Paints and painters materials	56,00	96,03	99,89	1,04,52
Paper and pasteboard	73,44	1,30,22	1,16,63	1,09,30
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	—	83,08	58,10	1,17,19
Pitch and tar	8,72	3,53	4,03	2,19
Polishes	9,48	19,26	19,89	18,85
Precious stones	14	15,86	16,91	12,48
Printing materials	14,70	22,69	20,50	20,79
Provisions	1,84,15	1,54,18	1,71,50	2,03,23
Railway plant, etc.	5,54,48	5,41,08	4,24,53	2,00,84
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	16,45	78,57	96,01	88,71
Salt	23,44	27,79	19,55	14,08

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Ships, parts of	18,00	10,83	8,70	2,86
Silk manufactures, including yarn	19,07	13,49	9,79	8,67
Soap	56,52	1,24,81	1,35,67	1,37,10
Stationery	41,44	51,26	51,30	45,13
Sugar	25,37	20,42	35,51	41,74
Tallow and stearine	10,43	9,95	9,54	8,65
Tea-chests	41,32	75,38	67,52	48,86
Tobacco	54,33	1,39,93	1,76,23	2,11,97
Toilet requisite	10,35	20,60	21,43	23,57
Toys and requisites for games	16,75	12,38	12,97	14,11
Umbrellas	24,71	18,78	18,35	14,75
Woollen manufactures, including yarn	1,85,24	2,08,13	2,11,14	1,91,84
Other articles	1,49,67	3,06,77	3,97,00	3,50,73
TOTAL	91,58,01	1,33,45,16	1,15,32,02	1,10,53,85
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	1,06,54	2,47,80	20,76	9
Fodder, Bran and Pollards	45,19	1,17,33	92,18	70,42
Bristles and fibres	12,74	27,81	18,58	13,16
Coffee	50,86	71,05	68,08	43,93
Coir and manufactures	22,95	29,60	28,30	20,62
Cotton, raw	1,72,39	4,52,73	5,42,14	1,54,50
„ twist and yarn	2,91	4,79	2,45	1,50
„ manufactures	11,13	47,27	37,78	15 65
Drugs, medicines, etc.	5,47	8,77	6,28	4,18
Dyeing and tanning substances—				
Cutch and gambier	6,87	6,43	9,90	5,25
Indigo	6,52	1,75	85	75
Myrobalans	23,46	37,42	32,78	39,38
Gram	34,94	65,83	27	..
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	38,47	42,38	27,65	14,49
Hides and skins—				
Raw	56,46	42,53	47,54	37,88
Dressed or tanned	3,67,98	6,18,95	5,95,24	6,33,29
Horn, tips and pieces of horn*	5,78	3,82	4,02	3,50
Jute, raw	8,96,52	7,23,09	10,56,96	6,13,56
„ gunny bags	79,25	2,03,52	2,42,19	1,84,14
„ „ cloth	55,57	1,37,10	1,41,39	1,02,13
Lac	56,67	1,61,01	1,38,10	1,09,10
Manures	10,39	4,48	3,70	3,13
Manganese ore	30,66	44,68	39,58	15,24
Other metals and ores	24,78	1,49,22	1,41,95	1,13,35
Mica	20,80	45,88	44,42	47,58
Oils	18,34	2,43,74	83,34	51,37
Paraffin wax	17,38	42,25	66,50	67,16
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,62	3,20	7,11	7,43
Pulse—				
Beans	5,27	7,32	3,23	4,83
Lentils		10,56	13,28	17,80
Other pulses		28,84	16,10	17,04
Rice (not in the husk)	1,56,69	1,55,87	1,18,76	1,12,71
Rubber, raw	23,28	68,98	1,22,78	1,17,63
Saltpetre	6,55	3,06	2,05	1,72
Seeds—				
Castor	78,39	73,88	71,51	44,15
Cotton	1,74,92	1,80,76	2,13,04	38,65
Linseed	2,65,01	3,29,24	2,89,68	1,00,14
Rape	35,17	98,35	61,56	21,25
Copra	3,82	1,20	..	3,25
Others	10,52	1,15,00	32,48	50,20
Silk, raw	5,93	13,54	10,04	5,35
Spices	10,68	14,61	26,76	20,65
Sugar	8,59	40,55	11	1
Tea	9,51,37	23,78,52	23,74,77	24,68,83
Wheat	10,50,94	11,45,07	1,71,52	2,14,29
Wood (mainly teak)	53,71	71,28	95,23	85,50
Wool, raw	2,61,11	4,58,12	3,30,59	3,59,67
„ manufactures	18,71	78,25	41,43	38,21
Other articles	1,51,59	2,96,90	2,61,09	2,62,47
TOTAL	55,04,90	97,54,33	77,72,27	63,62,76

*Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
UNITED KINGDOM—*concld.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	5,72	4,62	5,44
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	32,56	20	7,43	..
Wool, raw	37,55	93,44	73,44	67,75
Other articles	48,75	3,16,35	2,39,11	2,15,95
TOTAL	1,24,52	4,15,71	3,24,60	2,89,14
AUSTRIA*				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,91	2,43	3,60	51
Boots and shoes	2,50	1,47	2,02	3,75
Cotton manufactures	22,15	5,67	6,00	5,56
,, twist and yarn	3,08	5,56	3,55	68
Glass and glassware	68,98	4,60	3,11	3,72
Haberdashery and millinery	21,39	2,65	2,28	2,80
Hardware	27,28	14,12	13,44	12,82
Instruments	1,98	1,28	2,28	2,16
Matches	0,07	1,13	1,07	88
Metals	12,13	3,09	9,01	11,73
Paper and pasteboard	10,89	12,76	17,62	23,35
Sugar	85,12	8,29	4,30	19,80
Woollen manufactures including yarn	8,06	34	55	28
Other articles	38,31	9,78	11,92	22,79
TOTAL	3,18,75	73,17	80,75	1,10,83
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	6,25	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	2,36,18	22,42	4,63	2,01
,, twist and yarn	53	20	1,01	..
Hides and skins	1,30,42	10	..	..
Indigo	4,19	..	..	..
Jute, raw	1,30,63	59	..	24
Lac	5,70	..	..	1
Seeds	78,63	85	1,14	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,69,06	59,49	19,74	23,06
Other articles	11,54	39	14	47
TOTAL	7,73,18	84,04	26,66	25,79
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,69	1,76	1,04	57
BELGIUM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	8,47	6,25	9,01
Arms, etc.,	26	2,46	3,96	4,23
Building materials	4,04	3,60	5,69	7,33
Cotton manufactures including yarn	42,12	24,74	17,02	30,10
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	16,44	5,57	9,41
Earthenware and porcelain	3,45	1,88	1,48	1,64
Glass and glassware	16,92	27,11	22,76	26,69
Hardware	5,58	3,17	3,66	4,12
Liquors	1,50	3,81	1,76	1,59
Machinery and millwork	1,76	7,44	29,64	24,61
Manures	75	8,65	9,25	8,15
Metals—				
Brass	37	3,31	3,67	2,17
Copper	3,54	6,30	10,09	21,91
Iron	15,95	6,99	3,23	7,31
Iron or steel	45,46	1,79,67	1,77,41	1,93,24
Steel	63,54	1,85,69	1,01,60	1,12,00
Motor cars, etc.	4,15	3,53	1,38	1,10
Paints and painters' materials	2,08	2,65	2,84	5,38
Paper and pasteboard	5,00	6,00	9,12	11,20
Precious stones	1	38,60	47,19	37,13
Provisions	1,41	41,97	26,95	10,58
Railway plant, etc.	4,28	17,71	27,64	38,65
Sugar	29	22,37	15,92	30,74
Woollen manufactures	2,11	12,58	23,47	15,09
Other articles	40,61	40,92	55,61	66,60
TOTAL	2,76,00	6,76,06	6,13,06	6,80,08

* Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
BELGIUM—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	34,65	60,50	2,90	..
Cotton, raw	3,68,24	5,49,90	5,61,59	2,83,33
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,76	5,10	4,35	4,30
Hemp, raw	13,73	74,82	72,24	47,79
Hides and skins, raw	10,00	3,36	7,09	2,73
Jute manufactures	13,69	30,75	21,05	23,83
,, raw	14,42	1,95,79	1,85,88	1,69,07
Manganese ore	25,84	52,52	48,15	52,30
Manures	19,88	80,80	35,48	42,42
Rice (not in the husk)	41,51	21,74	18,45	6,69
Seeds—				
Castor	20,16	14,00	15,13	9,48
Copra or coconut kernel	7,14	..	..	42
Groundnut	26,78	48,75	32,93	16,15
Linseed	1,55,71	1,12,60	82,53	35,78
Mowa	7,97	96	70	2,59
Poppy	16,11	24	26	23
Rape	1,51,62	48,62	14,23	10,73
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	56,40	1,18	3,15	..
Others	2,29	1,14	97	56
Wheat	1,46,22	1,91,51	16,40	11,20
Other articles	54,08	90,97	1,10,94	1,56,88
TOTAL	11,94,20	15,36,25	12,34,47	8,77,08
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,61	3,59	6,04	5,53
FRANCE.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	40,03	20,60	20,67	24,05
Chemicals	47	74	99	1,39
Clocks and watches	4,65	85	43	1,10
Cotton manufactures including yarn	2,88	4,52	5,55	8,59
Drugs and medicines	2,65	4,08	7,14	6,51
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,02	6,02	9,17	11,17
Fruits and vegetables	8,96	4,56	5,28	9,23
Hardware	2,18	2,73	4,73	3,75
Haberdashery	8,25	3,36	3,38	3,83
Instruments	4,20	3,31	4,34	5,30
Liquors	38,04	59,28	61,44	66,01
Machinery	31	2,29	3,02	2,78
Metals—				
Brass	16	68	2,34	3,72
Copper	12,93	1,43	11,95	7,19
Iron or steel	2,84	12,57	30,12	18,23
Steel	20	8,50	17,58	15,09
Motor cars, etc.	5,04	6,05	11,45	16,24
Oils	82	2,17	1,90	1,21
Provisions	3,07	2,15	3,45	4,31
Rubber manufactures	1,78	34,66	29,41	41,84
Seeds	51	4	33	61
Sugar	43	3,73	50	79
Silk manufactures	27,18	9,28	8,28	12,35
Wool manufactures	12,64	27,75	37,65	41,20
Toilet requisites	68	1,90	2,50	4,49
Umbrellas	81	59	70	58
Other articles	31,87	34,11	39,57	43,50
TOTAL	2,20,50	2,58,55	3,23,88	3,55,66

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
FRANCE—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	50,64	53,01	39,67	18,87
Gram	28,00	17,46	10,90	1,55
Cotton, raw	1,51,39	3,60,45	4,25,40	2,24,98
Hides and skins, raw	33,68	36,57	38,71	53,36
Horn, tips and pieces of horn*	9,27	53	92	36
Jute, raw	2,25,21	3,40,64	5,29,95	3,48,26
,, bags and cloth	2,56	5,28	4,80	6,69
Lac	11,55	34,09	25,86	18,12
Manganese ore	17,24	33,38	30,77	40,37
Manures	10,47	6,55	8,17	10,59
Pulse—				
Beans	1,82	20	..	3
Lentils		2,86	2,36	1,67
Other pulses		93	12	72
Rice (not in the husk)	13,80	4,63	3,07	23
Seeds—				
Castor	23,18	48,80	42,93	35,40
Groundnut	2,81,66	5,54,85	5,36,92	3,25,87
Linseed	1,55,94	2,20,76	1,70,13	1,13,17
Mowa or mowra	4,16	2,06	62	3,37
Poppy	43,87	8,81	6,17	92
Rape	96,17	55,80	30,88	32,40
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	85,36	16,58	25,68	55
Others	21,25	13,80	11,70	2,63
Silk, raw	35,23	17,54	18,55	22,33
Wheat	1,12,55	80,99	9,16	21,10
Other articles	62,26	1,57,87	1,31,54	91,73
TOTAL	14,77,26	20,75,34	21,10,98	13,81,27
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,68	16,13	13,06	16,12
GERMANY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	14,87	18,59	16,07	20,61
Bobbins	..	2,30	2,50	2,48
Building materials	6,72	3,80	2,59	6,93
Buttons	..	6,36	5,06	6,49
Carriages	2,81	2,13	1,08	2,50
Chemicals	10,62	39,38	41,87	52,48
Cutlery	7,95	26,93	22,25	30,29
Cycles	1,75	10,75	12,75	12,96
Drugs and medicines	6,19	17,39	20,63	33,35
Dyeing substances	87,40	1,92,29	82,36	1,06,05
Glassware	23,69	38,96	39,89	51,81
Hardware	57,24	1,33,64	1,42,68	1,58,32
Instruments	13,57	42,93	46,92	52,62
Liquors	19,41	36,03	35,02	39,10
Machinery	30,27	50,93	85,99	94,59
Metals—				
Aluminium	12,16	29,33	21,75	18,02
Brass	1,56	1,29,52	78,89	1,27,24
Copper	93,41	94,98	97,03	86,64
Iron	2,86	12	54	9
Iron or steel	86,97	1,31,13	98,17	91,31
Steel	65,19	33,51	17,91	33,14
Zinc	3,24	1,68	2,93	13,70
Motor cars, etc.	5,64	2,24	2,84	4,05
Oils	19,57	40,88	49,98	31,40
Paints and painter's materials	5,58	8,75	8,48	10,36
Paper and pasteboard	21,82	64,25	34,16	49,77
Paper making materials	1,61	3,88	7,09	6,72
Printing materials	1,02	5,56	5,19	5,62
Railway plant	12,19	7,50	18,11	27,81

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
GERMANY—*contd.*				
In ports therefrom—*contd.*				
Rubber manufactures	3,82	8,00	16,34	15,21
Salt	9,46	9,33	9,07	15,13
Stationery	5,04	17,88	24,35	24,93
Sugar	3,84	61,29	3,63	1,10,88
Textiles—				
Artificial silk	—	13,02	14,07	33,68
Cotton manufactures	83,71	42,30	30,93	47,29
Haberdashery	22,10	32,66	21,48	36,21
Silk manufactures	16,81	10,06	5,74	8,40
Wool manufactures	90,62	55,61	62,87	67,34
Toys	11,10	19,70	15,13	17,68
Umbrellas	7,66	12,07	17,65	21 45
Other articles	66,09	89,20	1,08,80	1,18,98
TOTAL	9,35,56	15,46,86	13,80,79	16,90 72
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir and manufactures	22,66	31,92	20,21	21,88
Cotton, raw	4,45,06	4,48,63	4,97,23	2,37,68
Fodder, bran, etc.	22,84	8,88	10,08	5,10
Fruits and vegetables	2,87	2,20	80	1,02
Hemp, raw	8,48	22,51	20,98	6,08
Hides and skins, raw	2,53,97	1,74,80	1,30,68	1,22,05
Jute, raw	4,90,40	7,97,83	8,16,08	7,39,75
„ gunny bags	15,38	8,49	8,23	10,68
„ „ cloth	6,83	2,93	4,25	3,63
Lac	37,67	67,24	62,99	52,01
Manures	8,30	4,28	4,28	2,51
Oils	12,29	5,23	6,47	3,75
Rice (not in the husk)	3,41,37	6,37,27	5,75,96	2,95,05
Seeds, Rape	1,04,92	85,55	18,66	23,11
„ Copra or coconut kernel	80,25	..	...	2,59
„ Groundnut	12,42	1,19,02	2,30,79	2,34,02
„ Linseed	70,14	29,93	25,07	26,12
„ Mowa	29,01	..	..	30
„ Poppy	8,48	1,41	2,53	1,64
„ Sesamum (til or jinjili)	24,92	3,12	6,69	3
„ Others	27,84	6,76	8,59	4,51
Tea	3,09	3,47	3,42	3,87
Wood (chiefly teak)	15.06	6,65	5,51	6,96
Other articles	1,86,15	3,30,60	2,08,93	2,28,79
TOTAL	22,30,35	27,98,72	26,77,38	20,34,03
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,98	10,63	10,80	8,52
NETHERLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Building materials	6	73	4,22	10,61
Cotton manufactures	83,45	85,79	1,10,53	1,19,10
„ twist and yarn	11,14	12,19	9,34	8,78
Dyeing and tanning substances	30	23,00	12,03	14,67
Instruments	9	7,35	8 44	10 52
Liquors	1,54	3,89	5,57	6,36
Metals	44	26,32	14,11	12,80
Paper and pasteboard	2,81	22,49	25,18	23,93
Precious stones, etc.	..	28	6,06	7 82
Provisions	8,65	52,01	1,07,03	1,64,80
Sugar	10	74	2,16	8,26
Other articles	18,03	63,03	64,58	78,61
TOTAL	1,26,61	2,97,82	3,69,25	4,66,26

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
NETHERLANDS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,83	1,00,86	1,09,07	50,44
Hides and skins, raw	83,50	47,61	24,48	26,14
Jute, raw	1,53	44 33	77,72	36,42
Lac	6,06	5,10	7,08	4,37
Rice (not in the husk)	2,15,93	1,47,75	1,49,30	1,13,16
Seeds, Linseed	20,98	54,85	44,42	9,82
,, Rape	4,99	77,55	15,17	25,69
Wheat	2,02	27,34	1,57	..
Other articles	41,39	3,00,79	3,36,47	3,37,42
TOTAL	3,34,23	8,06,18	7,65,28	6,03,46
ITALY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,98	14,35	12,78	16,40
Art, works of	45	89	1,45	1,08
Building materials	2,57	11,52	13,02	12,63
Buttons	..	5,44	6,91	12,12
Chemicals	4,72	10,95	6,32	14,34
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,49	2,48	2,20	4,60
Fruits and vegetables	8,48	18,88	15,45	37,23
Glassware	4,26	9,21	8,37	6,37
Instruments	1,70	6,34	8,66	8,13
Liquors	78	2,86	2,46	3,08
Machinery	1,44	4,10	8,22	6,38
Metals—				
Aluminium	9	2,41	3,31	6,80
Brass	1,09	1,22	45	1,16
German silver	..	1,19	4,46	1,90
Others	67	3,83	6,22	8,13
Motor cars, etc.	66	10,16	20,94	40,10
Paper and pasteboard	79	3,50	3,71	3,56
Rubber manufactures	13	3,77	18,61	5,15
Stone and marble	2,48	2,56	3,33	3,61
Sugar	23	3,13	3,10	7,88
Textiles—				
Artificial silk yarn	—	13,50	33,71	64,15
Cotton—twist and yarn	4,98	4,05	6,96	4,36
,, manufactures	45,22	81,26	66,78	81,80
Haberdashery and millinery	4,32	7,12	6,67	5,97
Silk manufactures	19,33	39,13	11,85	24,72
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	..	43,83	37,42	80,82
Wool manufactures	4,07	28,15	50 69	69,06
Other articles	27,41	48,12	53,06	84.58
TOTAL	1,44,84	3,83,95	4,25,67	6,16,11
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,18,38	13,49,96	10,25,21	5,17,72
Hides and skins, raw	85,98	73,37	71,87	54,48
Jute, raw	1,14,89	2,09,22	2,93,31	1,70,61
Spices, Pepper	6,81	11,58	12,17	7,32
Rice (not in the husk)	2,07	37,12	30,20	29,23
Seeds—				
Castor	16,05	35,56	18.82	15,40
Groundnuts	1,71	64,83	96,97	1,30,97
Linseed	54,86	1,13,61	1,03,25	60,99
Rape	11,40	2,17,36	1,19,26	99,30
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	27,30	54,07	34,35	13
Others	1,49	1,39	13	93
Wheat	37,14	65,78	16,49	1,52
Other articles	22,63	85,16	76,18	42,46
TOTAL	7,01,61	23,19,01	18,98,21	11,32,55
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,03	15,62	23,76	21,59

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
NORWAY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	4,15	3,54	3,96
Hardware	64	1,16	67	94
Iron or steel—nails, screws, rivets and washers	2,50	6,55	5,78	7,94
Matches	9,84	3,23	1,11	1,77
Milk, condensed and preserved	41	7,95	2,03	3,57
Paper and pasteboard	4,49	27,20	25,32	31,11
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	11,26	14,01	13,69
Toys	..	87	95	1,49
Wood and timber	1,85	13	22	61
Other articles	63	2,76	4,97	3,25
TOTAL	20,85	65,26	58,60	69,53
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	3	3,51	8,34	7,19
Rice (not in the husk)	94	85	2,51	1,26
Hides and skins, raw	20	8,28	5,11	3,05
Cotton, raw	55	60	5	13
Jute, raw	..	4,18	50	2,22
,, gunny bags	55	16,95	6,63	10,94
Other articles	1,98	25,19	19,82	7,20
TOTAL	4,25	59,46	42,96	31,99
ROUMANIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,44	3	..	5
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	18,31	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	5,82	43	13	1,15
Other articles	1,30	1,26	1,43	2,60
TOTAL	24,93	1,69	1,56	3,75
RUSSIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Beet Sugar	..	..	..	51,05
Mineral oils	19,86	..	5,85	16
Tea-chests	..	56	12	..
Other articles	2,42	2	7	36
TOTAL	22,28	58	6,04	51,57
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,35	..	..	..
Jute, raw	25,08	81	6,23	..
,, goods	1,43	3,18	17	6,22
Rice (not in the husk)	4,98	..	..	..
Tea	1,41,97	8,38	12,02	88
Other articles	13,72	17	1,02	50
TOTAL	1,00,48	12,54	19,44	7,60
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,58	..	..	..
SPAIN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	12,02	6,20	9,14	14,09
Saffron	3,88	5,42	5,03	3,76
Other articles	1,55	3,87	2,61	2,74
TOTAL	17,45	15,49	16,78	20,59

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
SPAIN—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	72,63	2,82,79	1,08,48	90,40
Hides and skins, raw	48,23	23.06	26,22	28,92
Oilseeds	10,11	1,06,70	97,31	27,83
Jute, raw	64,51	1,64,76	1,87,34	1,21,73
Other articles	3,92	16,84	5,59	5,77
TOTAL	1,99,40	5,94,15	4,84,94	2,74,65
SWEDEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Hardware	2,57	16,89	16,64	15,36
Machinery and millwork	..	9,39	8,98	6,98
Iron and steel	9,53	17,64	17,50	14,34
Matches	28,08	39,33	60,65	57,45
Paper and pasteboard	3,99	13,55	20,19	21,82
Paper-making materials	4,21	6,93	4,15	5,54
Wood and timber	..	8,62	6,34	5,05
Other articles	2,93	7,20	8,98	9,78
TOTAL	51,31	1,19,55	1,43,33	1,36,32
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,67	7,06	4,19	3,10
Hides, raw	..	13,75	9,20	6,11
Rice (not in the husk)	12,00	2,81	4,10	4,64
Wheat	8,66	7	..	..
Other articles	4,23	12,19	17,27	11,71
TOTAL	32,56	35,88	34,76	25,56
TURKEY IN EUROPE.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute manufactures	7,53	12.46	8,94	7,58
Wool manufactures	8	20,98	17,42	8,75
Other articles	8,33	15,58	27,25	14,82
TOTAL	15,94	49,02	53,61	31,15
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	13	3,60,42	3,37,08	2,12,68
Ivory, unmanufactured	4,96	5,52	3,08	2,02
Soda compounds	..	3,48	2,91	3,46
Spices (mainly cloves)	26,06	57,66	59,19	32,37
Other articles	4,82	5,30	4,68	4,79
TOTAL	35,97	4,32,38	4,06,94	2,55,32
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,91	52,79	39,74	42.69
Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,72	25,61	44,09	43,30
Other sorts	8,98	16,18	19,80	21,83
Other articles	16,47	69,86	70,01	66,75
TOTAL	69,08	1,64,44	1,73,64	1,74,57

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA—contd.				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,24	35,33	14,80	8,43
Other articles	11,57	31,17	20,40	16,57
TOTAL	19,81	66,50	35,20	25,00
EGYPT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cigarettes	4,69	71	92	88
Cotton, raw	4,45	5,23	2,17	3,46
Salt	9,17	37,66	23,10	30,02
Sugar	7	90	55	..
Other articles	7,79	19,79	14,18	7,75
TOTAL	26,17	64,29	40,92	42,11
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	10,12	67,13	47,93	40,13
Indigo	3,96	1,61	1,27	53
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	53,81	1,30,99	1,12,39	1,01,92
Wheat	3,83	96,87	41,67	5,11
Others	27,56	79,43	65,88	49,23
Jute, gunny bags	48,40	84,19	79,39	75,63
Seeds	11,91	49,82	19,87	6,28
Other articles	26,11	1,08,02	1,06,18	1,00,89
TOTAL	1,85,70	6,18,06	4,74,58	4,69,72
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,84	14,10	9,77	9,88
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	41	5,70	6,83	15,06
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	12,46	27,34	24,63	26,79
Grain, pulse and flour	19,96	3,50	3,76	3,46
Other articles	5,10	7,50	7,52	7,18
TOTAL	37,52	38,34	35,91	37,43
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	6,27	7,70	3,02	2,18
Other articles	3,95	4,65	3,35	3,81
TOTAL	10,22	12,35	6,37	5,99

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupee)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (ERITREA AND SOMALILAND).				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	3,88	10,50	8,56	11,5
Other articles	3,02	30	97	53
TOTAL	6,90	10,80	9,53	12,07
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,44	5,71	5,89	6,08
Grain, pulse and flour	7,93	2,87	7,52	2,71
Other articles	2,20	3,87	[illegible]	3,04
TOTAL	12,57	12,45	18,92	11,83
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,79	3,36	1,16	1,36
MAURITIUS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Sugar	2,63,24	3,63,85	48,85	21
Other articles	98	2,70	2,16	24
TOTAL	2,64,22	3,66,55	51,01	45
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	74,20	1,04,90	1,01,50	95,33
Wheat flour	8,73	8,21	10,40	7,07
Other sorts	9,22	12,61	13,64	10,09
Jute manufactures	8,13	17,85	19,84	22,78
Oils, vegetable	6,03	9,33	11,65	4,88
Other articles	18,98	30,78	23,91	22,09
TOTAL	1,25,29	1,83,88	1,80,94	1,62,24
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	5,08	3,38	2,49
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal and coke	11,67	54,83	30,60	19,32
Other articles	1,48	4,32	11,34	12,52
TOTAL	13,15	59,15	41,94	31,84
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,08	52,40	50,13	44,18
Jute, gunny bags	39,33	1,11,67	1,37,32	1,04,07
Oils, vegetable	3,54	4,30	4,82	2,74
Provisions	3,27	1,12	1,96	1,44
Other articles	26,69	96,53	90,55	87,89
TOTAL	1,04,91	2,66,53	2,84,78	2,40,32

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

Articles	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	4,86	29,78	27,95	4,02
Other articles	1,11	8,74	5,23	4,45
Total	5,97	38,47	33,18	9,37
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	9,08	20,46	27,84	28,82
Grain, pulse and flour	14,85	11,69	11,76	14,50
Jute, gunny bags	14,31	46,57	51,35	40,31
Oils	36	11	16	4
Other articles	9,17	26,50	34,58	34,68
Total	47,77	1,14,33	1,25,69	1,24,35
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	8,62	6,50	7,84	7,43
Other articles	3,57	3,70	3,34	3,25
Total	12,19	10,20	11,18	10,68
RÉUNION.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	5	..	..	..
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	7,71	..	1,45	..
Other articles	59	20	1,92	30
Total	8,30	20	3,37	30
CANADA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Motor vehicles and parts	..	81,72	1,11,01	1,28,68
Paper and pasteboard	..	48	80	35
Railway plant	79	..	..	50
Rubber manufactures	..	7,16	14,50	20,04
Sugar	..	1	1	12,79
Other articles	30	9,65	4,09	5,57
Total	1,09	99,02	1,30,41	1,68,83
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny cloth	40,29	1,27,16	1,39,05	1,10,65
Tea	54,91	82,75	56,37	83,14
Other articles	14,09	18,23	17,27	11,40
Total	1,09,29	2,28,14	2,12,69	2,05,19
UNITED STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Aluminium	4,26	31,02	25,33	35,13
Apparel	33	9,44	10,95	11,80
Arms	80	4,99	5,05	4,02
Belting for machinery	1,11	6,69	9,08	11,42
Boots and shoes	54	2,91	5,08	14,41
Building materials	88	10,39	10,91	13,93

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
UNITED STATES—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Carriages	72	1,75	56	1,10
Chemicals	22	4,41	5,82	6,61
Clocks and watches	3,82	7,19	7,23	6,57
Copper	..	16,23	18,98	2,47
Cotton, raw	27,72	8,00	1,56	2,11,19
,, piecegoods	26,44	31,20	41,92	45,01
Drugs and medicines	4,18	14,34	13,80	17,68
Dyeing substances	..	10,21	16,77	19,38
Furniture	1,44	1,80	2,18	2,76
Glassware	1,17	3,46	3,86	4,77
Hardware	24,72	78,09	80,83	71 21
Instruments	5,86	34,08	44,81	59,24
Iron and steel	48,56	69,35	81,24	96,40
Leather	..	3,93	5,75	10,11
Machinery	24,56	1,40,12	1,40,98	1,39,27
Motor cars, etc.	8,49	1,14,42	1,64,45	1,77,99
Oils, mineral	2,19,66	5,60,18	5,56,62	5,40,57
Paper and pasteboard	1,21	9,50	13,23	14,76
Provisions	3,80	28,11	33,76	44,09
Railway plant	54	17,46	14,70	20,82
Rubber	16	17,65	37,53	34,74
Ships	24	8	3	29
Spirit	5,34	12,33	13,19	14,11
Stationery	2,05	4,94	4,31	3,60
Sugar	18	2,14	5,00	35,94
Tobacco	5,90	52,47	32,56	39,87
Toilet requisites	2,22	12,27	14,44	15,11
Wood and Timber	6,56	4,81	3,76	6,60
Other articles	15,35	80,47	81,58	91,34
TOTAL	4,49,03	14,07,03	15,07,35	18,23,81
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	5,29	4,80	7,06	5,12
Cotton, raw	8,19	90,64	64,35	34,57
Grain, pulse and flour	1,99	2,65	3,81	2,56
Hides and skins—				
Raw	3,48,76	2,24,28	3,11,98	3,33,45
Dressed or tanned	29,59	28,57	32,65	33,40
Indigo	2,25	..	..	..
Jute—				
Raw	2,32,98	2,46,50	3,86,97	3,21,10
Gunny bags	91,73	65,57	76,27	89,94
,, cloth	6,92,16	18,69,09	21,32,02	17,72,82
Lac	93,77	3,94,10	3,67,65	3,07,52
Manganese ore	18,75	23,15	15,18	21,04
Iron or steel	44	77,72	72,21	18,34
Manures	4,85	3,35	4,42	5,43
Mica	6,99	43,04	38,46	48,44
Myrobalans	9,78	12,20	18,79	13,68
Oils, vegetable	9,16	38	19	43
Paraffin wax	3,48	3,53	3,82	6,21
Saltpetre	7,61	..	..	11
Seeds—				
Castor	17,62	1,00,55	1,09,20	90,68
Linseed	49,29	..	1,05	1
Spices	8,31	10,92	26,22	27,64
Tea	11,70	54,81	38,11	61,91
Wool, raw	4,52	30,80	35,50	29,36
,, manufactures	2,38	21,77	26,27	27,18
Other articles	22,01	1,08,69	1,67,26	1,18,03
TOTAL	16,83,60	34,23,11	39,49,24	33,66,37

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
UNITED STATES—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,67	77,32	72,60	72,30
WEST INDIES.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	44,32	3,05,26	4,02,44	2,42,48
Rice (not in the husk)	18,56	2,62,13	1,75,3-	2,39,16
Other articles	3,71	6 02	7,56	6,02
TOTAL	66,59	5,73,41	5,85,38	4,87,66
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	11,52	12,14	6,27	8,45
Jute, gunny cloth	2,08,57	4,56,33	4,92,08	6,22,42
Other articles	7,04	34,81	64,13	46,88
TOTAL	2,27,13	5,03,28	5,62,48	6,77,75
BRAZIL.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	8,94	58,34	1,31,74	53,48
BRITISH GUIANA.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,72	5,59	9,64	5,45
CHILE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	80,34	1,66,62	2,08,28	1,23,71
Rice (not in the husk)	5,35	1,26	39	33
Other articles	1,36	17,99	18,45	19,37
TOTAL	87,05	1,85,87	2,27,10	1,43,41
ADEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures	32	1,11	15	33
Salt	12,94	15,70	32,58	39,56
Other articles	28,19	10,58	10,01	13,03
TOTAL	41,45	57,39	42,74	52,92
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	9,88	32,84	23,85	32,44
„ manufactures	18,38	22,46	16,34	22,02
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	10,77	22	3,07	42
Rice (not in the husk)	24,86	16,25	21,69	15,67
Wheat flour	12,25	18,12	19,36	16,51
Spices	4,79	9,92	12,19	12,03
Tobacco	9,39	29,80	21,99	23,80
Other articles	16,01	20,46	23,82	25,97
TOTAL	1,06,33	1,50,07	1,45,31	1,48,91

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
ADEN—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	13,07	33,63	13,21	7,99
Other articles	5,73	14,58	9,15	6,44
TOTAL	18,80	48,21	22,36	14,34
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	18,84	19,73	21,33	17,81
Precious stones, etc.	18,72	23,15	15,87	9,54
Other articles	9,19	7,09	10,28	9,86
TOTAL	46,75	49,97	47,48	37,21
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	2,20	56	1,68	84
Rice (not in the husk)	30,01	30,66	48,17	45,02
Other articles	16,76	43,58	40,06	35,35
TOTAL	48,97	74,80	89,91	81,21
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	21,23	25,21	20,17	17,11
Other articles	10,93	20,56	14,55	11,37
TOTAL	32,16	45,77	34,72	28,48
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,51	5,32	6,77	7,51
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour	21,74	40,16	65,44	62,13
Other articles	14,69	37,71	22,69	37,19
TOTAL	36,43	77,87	88,13	99,62
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	31,75	11,65	16,76
BAHREIN ISLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Precious stones, etc.	50,47	31,02	23,00	20,92
Other articles	2,52	2,74	3,10	5,03
TOTAL	52,99	33,76	26,10	25,95

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
BAHREIN ISLANDS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	4,48	24,00	16,94	24,51
Rice (not in the husk)	25,42	37,74	49,29	30,21
Other articles	12,34	30,09	31,14	33,18
TOTAL	42,24	91,83	97,37	87,90
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	18,18	21,21	11,39	12,12
Other articles	9,07	20,95	11,57	15,98
TOTAL	27,25	42,16	22,96	28,10
BORNEO.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	53,76	1,06,36	1,47,48	1,26,78
Other articles	2	25	23	93
TOTAL	53,78	1,06,61	1,47,71	1,27,71
CEYLON.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	3,20	3,90	7,18
Grain, pulse and flour	12	69	1,82	1,20
Hides and skins, raw	3,43	3,14	3,57	4,55
Jute, gunny bags	7,62	13,16	17,01	14,51
Machinery	1,86	2,27	1,97	2,02
Metals	1,41	4,92	4,61	2,79
Oils	45	13,44	30,00	1,86
Rubber	10	99	1,53	65
Seeds	91	5,28	8,48	2,23
Spices	29,91	33,69	43,41	36,46
Tea	7,10	5,94	9,71	9,16
Other articles	20,11	48,83	43,57	54,44
TOTAL	72,53	1,35,55	1,69,11	1,87,14
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	18,40	18,73	22,17	24,26
Coal and coke	43,39	33,54	28,77	33,15
Coffee	5,76	36	36	42
Cotton manufactures	36,03	86,95	97,22	1,11,25
Fish (excluding canned fish)	24,39	45,23	56,03	57,42
Fodder, bran, etc.	1,78	4,14	4,61	4,90
Fruits and vegetables	13,55	29,76	33,34	41,24
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	4,26,72	6,96,12	7,05,99	6,97,09
Other sorts	48,80	74,88	88,63	62,62
Jute manufactures	5,41	16,52	19,59	16,51
Manures	10,87	40,16	30,60	36,46
Oilcakes	38,54	44,45	68,29	69,24
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,45	9,45	9,52	9,09
Seeds	12,21	17,74	14,25	8,84
Spices	15,31	33,27	36,21	36,03
Tea	26,90	27,25	28,56	31,24
Wood and timber	2,32	8,88	9,82	9,08
Other articles	66,52	1,72,81	2,14,57	1,94,60
TOTAL	8,02,35	13,60,29	14,68,58	14,44,05
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,26	14,03	10,71	6,42
Other articles	13,82	43,09	42,93	35,72
TOTAL	22,08	57,12	53,64	42,14

No. 12—*continued*.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
HONGKONG.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	1,21	1,09	1,19	62
Building materials	83	7	4	87
Cotton manufactures	1,94	9,87	10,53	9,52
Cordage	3,19	2,25	3,18	1,46
Drugs and medicines	6,48	9,40	5,08	4,49
Fire works	5,00	6,14	6,62	9,66
Grain, pulse and flour	4,58	47	52	1,32
Provisions	3,35	9,77	11,09	11,69
Silk, raw	23,69	18,61	4,66	4,82
„ manufactures including yarn, etc..	21,61	12,09	8,72	8,60
Sugar, refined	10,34	10,15	6,88	7,09
Other articles	15,59	33,49	25,89	29,75
TOTAL	98,31	1,13,40	84,40	80,79
Exports of Indian produce—				
Chemicals	11,14	8,46	5,91	1,31
Cotton—				
Raw	32,85	1,12	19,09	87
Twist and yarn	3,86,49	1,36,96	82,14	1,02,49
Grain, pulse and flour	12,70	36,96	45,18	11,99
Jadestone	5,65	7,02	1,43	3,14
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	7,42	60,54	54,88	1,00,61
Opium	4,15,52	..	..	..
Other articles	41,09	84,43	76,67	73,38
TOTAL	9,12,86	3,35,54	2,85,30	2,93,79
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Fish—				
Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,67	5,86	5,27	4,22
Fruits and vegetables—				
Dried, salted, or preserved	2,13	1,94	1,89	1,74
Other articles	6,62	4,33	3,65	3,47
TOTAL	13,42	12,13	10,81	9,43
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).				
Imports therefrom—				
Silk, raw	83,44	80,91	85,81	1,05,27
„ manufactures, including yarn	35,67	94,16	94,68	1,23,98
Tea	10,70	47,38	38,90	41,90
Other articles	28,17	54,26	41,28	59,85
TOTAL	1,57,98	2,76,71	2,60,67	3,31,00
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton—				
Raw	42,79	7,77,54	13,12,62	7,68,61
Twist and yarn	4,10,64	2,57	,25	1,20
Piece goods	2,70	35	41	10
Grain, pulse and flour	12,32	71,16	2,21,38	2,67,01
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	49,50	48,00	40,31	37,21
Tea	35,95	98	11,63	4,21
Other articles	3,18,49	55,87	56,37	43,49
TOTAL	8,72,39	9,56,47	15,43,97	11,21,83

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees).

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,30	3,20	4,49	9,33
INDO-CHINA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,01	60	7,12	5,17
Exports of Indian and foreign produce—				
Cotton raw	1,03	74,11	98,73	25,98
Jute manufactures including twist and yarn	32,57	47,46	58,14	55,46
Opium	29,07	53,04	70,16	94,40
Other articles	3,48	4,33	4,79	6,93
TOTAL	66,75	1,78,88	2,31,82	1,82,77
JAPAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Ale, beer and porter	3	2,43	1,74	2,72
Apparel	9,17	10,15	11,11	13,15
Bobbins	...	3,09	1,68	1,03
Brass, bronze, etc.	7	11,56	36,91	33,36
Brushes and brooms	48	40	70	78
Buttons of all sorts	...	9,13	9,68	11,62
Camphor	11,48	18,88	16,62	18,19
Carriages	11	8,21	3,45	5,34
Cement	1	1,93	2,30	8,88
Chemicals	93	2,48	2,72	3,35
Coal and coke	7,02	94	2,73	16
Copper	27,99	4	5	6
Cotton, raw	9	12	56	56
,, hosiery	65,23	85,55	1,11,88	1,17,66
,, piece goods	6,10	5,74,63	6,88,15	6,57,55
,, yarn	6,16	4,59,37	4,24,80	3,20,21
,, other manufactures	2,12	16,92	24,06	20,74
Cutlery	...	77	81	10
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	1,72	6,73	8,59	7,86
Earthenware and porcelain	4,23	28,71	34,84	33,12
Furniture and cabinetware	71	57	1,23	1,56
Glass and glassware—				
Bangles	5	25,61	23,67	20,64
Beads and false pearls	7,61	12,97	11,06	9,69
Bottles and phials	1,09	10,30	10,43	11,80
Funnels, globes, etc.	58	2,25	2,62	2,27
Table ware	1,41	4,79	6,07	5,05
Others	3,35	9,82	13,61	16,96
Haberdashery and millinery	10,88	16,12	23,60	14,71
Hardware	3,59	27,08	37,09	28,95
Instruments	85	3,24	5,37	3,91
Iron or steel	...	8	15	8
Leather	38	20	21	34
Machinery and millwork	63	2,72	2,95	3,02
Matches	28,40	40,77	24,03	10,58
Paints and painters' materials	...	3,74	3,90	3,82
Paper and pasteboard	55	3,04	4,60	4,79
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,57	2,84	2,44	3,18
Rubber manufactures	...	77	1,14	1,20
Silk, raw	1,15	6,09	1,25	1,28
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	1,31,45	1,76,87	1,29,45	1,37,85
Spices, ginger	3,40	3,28	2,41	59
Starch and farina	7	32	26	3
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,17	4,83	5,25	4,43
Tea-chests	87	45	26	30
Toilet requisites	1,31	3,44	3,59	3,06
Toys and requisites for games	3,16	13,78	11,77	11,18
Umbrella fittings	4,91	13,70	13,11	14,38
Wood—timber	32	6,69	13,36	18,94
,, manufactures	71	74	2,87	4,04
Woollen manufactures (including yarn)	8	12,02	20,57	11,01
Other articles	10,25	60,31	57,64	46,16
TOTAL	3,64,85	17,12,07	18,19,00	16,47,24

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
JAPAN—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	14,50,70	45,88,13	47,47,41	34,39,68
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	12,79	36,36	39,67	36,81
Jute, raw	10,34	50,03	61,15	30,94
„ manufactures	10,93	1,05,98	1,06,46	1,35,03
Manures	5,59	18,64	22,56	15,61
Rice (not in the husk)	1,33,89	3,63,08	4,17,68	1,79,72
Pulse	4,19	24,29	30,36	18,12
Iron or steel	15,24	1,15,30	76,57	1,19,69
Oilcakes	15,19	42,16	40,01	36,40
Opium	9,79	2,25	5,69	..
Paraffin wax	6,90	16,19	1,00	..
Other articles	8,61	1,52,13	1,17,24	88,75
TOTAL	16,84,66	55,14,54	56,65,80	41,00,75
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,66	1,65,73	1,29,46	26,27
JAVA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Liquors	2,59	6,12	8,49	10,87
Sugar	9,23,33	15,23,48	13,79,47	14,08,49
Other articles	9,11	16,70	15,83	22,92
TOTAL	9,35,03	15,46,30	14,03,79	14,42,28
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	45,29	1,58,83	2,31,63	1,71,55
Opium	52,28	12,00	56,00	60,00
Rice (not in the husk)	1,76,58	67,65	1,01,47	34,92
Other articles	15,59	27,69	27,05	28,27
TOTAL	2,89,74	2,66,17	4,76,15	2,94,74
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,12	3,56	5,02	4,52
PERSIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, etc.	18,68	22,45	22,01	23,11
Mineral oils	4,09	1,50,84	1,45,98	1,31,63
Precious stones, etc.	8,23	1,90	1,41	84
Wool, raw	9,81	11,96	15,50	9,05
Other articles	22,68	36,10	30,02	33,51
TOTAL	63,49	2,23,25	2,14,92	1,98,14
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton twist and yarn	12,05	36,03	37,05	42,23
„ manufactures	13,73	1,10,45	82,77	1,12,30
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	10,85	19,91	24,75	15,02
Others	3,33	7,94	36,27	9,81
Indigo	1,99	66	95	21
Tea, black	1,67	28,50	23,10	38,75
Other articles	11,51	56,19	30,76	31,26
TOTAL	55,13	2,59,68	2,35,65	2,49,58

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
PERSIA—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton twist and yarn	5,82	11,11	8,32	6,07
„ manufactures	37,80	30,00	31,06	24,29
Metals and ores	3,68	7,30	4,51	5,86
Sugar	5,65	22,42	13,01	5,93
Other articles	13,81	32,73	29,46	21,49
TOTAL	66,76	1,03,56	87,86	64,24
SIAM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Wood, teak	31,41	13,81	6,40	8,38
Other articles	3,39	16,42	4,48	4,27
TOTAL	34,80	30,23	10,88	12,65
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	19,75	31,35	29,03	28,33
Jute, gunny bags	27,14	64,27	56,93	58,86
Opium	18,84	52,00	60,00	56,00
Other articles	6,21	27,01	29,77	25,62
TOTAL	62,94	1,74,63	1,75,73	1,68,81
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,47	2,26	2,06	1,39
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Canes and rattans	4,51	6,00	4,76	5,50
Cotton manufactures including yarn	8,01	29,09	25,22	21,37
Drugs and medicines	2,75	3,22	4,74	7,46
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,98	10,40	10,98	11,13
Fish	22,53	26,34	31,16	31,87
Fruits and vegetables	6,27	7,24	9,01	9,88
Matches	7,64	63	43	87
Metals, tin	44,54	80,11	94,15	93,25
Oils, mineral	15,52	9,04	43,24	34,24
Provisions and oilman's stores	23,72	51,01	45,64	54,80
Rice (not in the husk)	7,44	53	3	4
Silk, raw	6,75	1	..	1
Spices, betelnuts	85,73	1,57,53	2,09,73	2,14,30
„ others	12,63	9,10	9,22	22,14
Sugar	3,74	11,06	6,52	3,06
Other articles	48,72	84,28	70,22	72,21
TOTAL	3,08,48	4,85,59	5,65,98	5,82,13
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	6,93	7,94	7,74	9,53
Coal	17,08	1,60	5,02	10,15
Cotton, twist and yarn	24,41	9,20	10,75	11,29
„ manufactures	57,59	1,33,11	1,63,46	1,56,22
Fodder, bran, etc.	15,08	17,37	14,57	16,94
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	3,24,33	3,29,60	3,26,40	3,11,66
Others	18,80	20,02	25,61	28,70

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES.	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—*contd.*				
Hides and skins, raw	25	66	74	37
Jute manufactures including twist and yarn	34,40	71,86	1,12,96	99,70
Opium	1,48,73	..	..	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	14,92	15,76	17,69	20,75
Seeds	8,23	11,62	15,32	14,66
Tobacco	13,12	16,63	18,79	16,40
Other articles	71,11	1,67,82	2,62,36	2,29,72
TOTAL	7,54,93	8,03,19	9,81,41	9,32,09
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	4,90	2,37	2,83	3,21
Spices, Cloves	1,91	15,82	17,87	3,32
Other articles	11,44	10,49	15,63	11,59
TOTAL	18,25	28,68	36,33	17,92
SUMATRA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	11,78	..	11,48	4,76
Other articles	5	19	73	69
TOTAL	11,83	19	12,21	5,45
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Coal and coke	9,13	..	8	72
Rice (not in the husk)	10,67	1,20,97	1,24,19	1,28,58
Other articles	4,75	11,61	11,06	15,43
TOTAL	24,55	1,32,58	1,35,33	1,44,73
MESOPOTAMIA (a)				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	—	24	15	15
Arms, Ammunition, etc.	—	6	8	10
Drugs and medicines	—	57	45	68
Dyeing and tanning substances	—	62	44	1,24
Fruits and vegetables	—	70,21	66,21	44,67
Grain, pulse and flour	—	6,46	30	8,89
Gums and resins	—	3	1	1
Hardware	—	31	32	29
Hides and skins, raw	—	45	1,50	2,22
Metals—Brass	—	1,55	1,22	1,11
Motor cars, etc.	—	23	10	2
Provisions	—	39	8	90
Seeds	—	33	51	34
Ships, parts of	—	10	8	..
Silk, raw	—	3	19	..
Wool, raw	—	73	14	2,57
,, manufactures	—	54	29	82
Other articles	—	5,51	4,64	6,54
TOTAL	—	88,36	76,71	70,05

(a) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES.	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
MESOPOTAMIA(*a*)—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	—	1,35,86	84,46	1,15,42
Indigo	—	3,08	1,14	1,22
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	—	17,20	26,51	8,26
Wheat flour	—	7,20	17,05	4,54
Others	—	16,08	58,95	1,66
Tea	—	23,92	21,19	29,40
Other articles	—	53,67	64,17	53,03
TOTAL	—	2,56,46	2,76,47	2,13,53
Exports of foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	—	31,99	21,31	12,28
Provisions	—	28	37	8
Sugar	—	17,84	6,00	4,32
Other articles	—	25,62	27,20	20,41
TOTAL	—	74,83	54,88	37,09
TURKEY IN ASIA (*b*)				
Imports therefrom —				
Animals, living	4,20	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables : dried, salted, etc.	33,27	..	..	2
Grain, pulse and flour	2,13	..	..	..
Other articles	19,26	3	11	7
TOTAL	58,86	3	11	9
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton goods	59,50	5	20	2,96
Indigo	6,59	9	3	2
Grain, pulse and flour —				
Rice (not in the husk)	71,40	3,15	4,76	1,07
Wheat flour	7,54	3,05	..	..
Others	6,05	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	17,69	5,63	6,15	11,89
Tea	16,19	2,18	2,71	4,50
Other articles	32,64	63	1,29	1,41
TOTAL	2,17,60	14,78	15,14	21,85
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	5,22	..	..	..
Provisions	11	..	..	..
Sugar	2,55	..	..	..
Other articles	14,44	..	..	..
TOTAL	22,32	..	..	..

(*a*) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.
(*b*) Includes Mesopotamia prior to 1921-22.

No. 12—*concluded.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
AUSTRALIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	7,89	4,79	8,52	3,31
Horses	30,00	5,69	11,37	24,71
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,96	19,00	21,84	13,20
Railway plant, etc.	36,74	..	7,76	23,66
Wheat	..	..	61,29	66,85
Other articles	23,57	46,34	38,41	37,88
TOTAL	101,16	75,82	1,44,19	1,69,61
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, bags and cloth	2,05,07	5,37,74	5,67,57	6,21,02
Oils	6,26	1,49	1,39	62
Rice (not in the husk)	20,93	42,23	38,62	17,06
Tea	40,81	84,52	40,86	56,32
Other articles	40,29	96,71	1,05,59	83,01
TOTAL	3,13,36	7,12,69	7,54,03	7,78,03
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	53	1,43	1,59	1,76
NEW ZEALAND.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	26	13,79	93	55
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	36,67	50,96	82,49	82,23
Manures	3,97	1,70	1,79	1,79
Other articles	10,02	23,07	20,82	13,89
TOTAL	50,66	75,73	1,05,10	97,91
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	7	36	37	9
HAWAII.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	18,51	37,11	30,10	27,90
Other articles	34	1,37	2,68	3,36
TOTAL	18,85	38,48	32,78	31,26

No. 13.—IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES.	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
GREY.					
From United Kingdom	1,315,997	815,197	568,882	561,391	588,782
„ Japan	2,559	81,171	96,727	142,609	154,865
„ United States	10,405	7,356	7,994	2,460	2,690
„ Other countries	2,056	1,150	3,225	2,625	2,074
TOTAL	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	709,085	748,411

No. 13—*continued.*

(In thousands of yards)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
White.					
From United Kingdom	642,871	510,036	363,444	446,266	550,285
,, Netherlands	7,606	3,824	4,404	6,328	5,056
,, Switzerland	2,696	762	1,736	5,804	8,643
,, Japan	48	3,323	2,623	4,675	2,882
,, Other countries	1,124	945	1,362	2,039	3,186
Total	654,255	518,890	373,569	465,112	570,952
Coloured, etc.					
From United Kingdom	590,462	350,826	254,563	267,405	318,300
,, Netherlands	15,219	8,788	6,997	10,101	13,697
,, Belgium	4,082	548	812	950	2,171
,, Switzerland	2,655	1,734	1,539	1,547	3,155
,, Italy	10,320	9,111	4,183	9,807	15,551
,, Straits Settlements	1,458	666	1,353	3,084	3,298
,, Japan	521	13,095	14,049	69,542	85,822
,, Other countries	6,835	1,509	1,927	3,400	5,448
Total	631,552	386,277	285,423	365,836	447,442
Total of cotton piece-goods including fents.					
From United Kingdom	2,563,705	1,702,072	1,199,041	1,286,708	1,466,874
,, Aden and Dependencies	118	123	1,168	41	119
,, Straits Settlements	2,008	903	1,546	3,555	3,587
,, Netherlands	23,777	12,764	11,462	16,473	19,713
,, Belgium	4,122	551	821	1,000	2,312
,, Switzerland	5,278	2,498	3,278	7,384	11,868
,, Italy	10,579	9,177	4,303	10,878	17,256
,, Japan	8,127	97,637	113,403	216,826	243,587
,, United States	10,671	12,718	12,303	15,146	15,691
,, Other countries	8,289	2,512	4,553	5,702	6,937
Total	2,631,674	1,840,955	1,351,878	1,563,713	1,787,944

No. 13A.—Production, Imports, Mill and other Consumption, Exports and Re-exports of Raw Cotton.

(In lakhs of bales)

——	Production	Imports	Mill consumption	Estimated other consumption	Exports	Re-exports
Season Sept. to Aug.—						
1913-14	51	..	18	4·5	37	..
1914-15	52	0·2	18	10·0	21	..
1915-16	37	..	19	7·5	25	..
1916-17	45	0·1	22*	7·5	21	..
1917-18	41	0·3	20*	7·5	17	..
1918-19	40	0·1	20*	7·5	13	..
1919-20	58	0·2	19*	7·5	27	..
1920-21	36	1·0	21*	7·5	22	..
1921-22	45	1·0	22*	7·5	32	0·3
1922-23	51	0·6	21*	7·5	35	0·4
1923-24	52	1·0	19* 18†	7·5	34	0·6
1924-25	61	1·0	22†	7·5	40	0·5
1925-26	60	1·2	20†	7·5	37	0·2

* The figures of mill consumption from 1913-14 to 1915-16 were calculated from yarn produced by mills and furnished under Cotton Duties Act. From 1916-17, the figures furnished by Bombay Mill owners' Association were taken.

† Represents figures compiled by I. C. C. Committee.

No. 14.—Production in the Indian Mills of cotton piecegoods

(In thousands of yards)

Articles.	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Grey and Bleached piecegoods	854,141	1,065,855	1,202,684	1,414,306	1,577,238
Coloured piecegoods	251,353	378,187	466,182	540,157	681,477
Total	1,105,494	1,444,042	1,675,866	1,954,463	2,258,715

No. 15-A.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn from principal Countries

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
From United Kingdom	37,050	24,674	25,702	15,980	20,106
„ Hongkong	25	19	193	..	15
„ Netherlands	1,360	627	279	473	486
„ Switzerland	1,132	339	604	898	691
„ China	15	214	537	56	930
„ Japan	458	7,424	16,786	33,525	26,619
„ Other countries	1,754	766	580	756	578
Total	41,794	34,063	44,681	51,688	49,425

No. 15-B.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn by counts

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Percentage of total in 1926-27
Nos. 1 to 20	1,375	2,191	6,987	4,772	1,068	2·2
„ 21 to 30	4,374	3,198	3,526	1,119	953	1·9
„ 31 to 40	23,213	17,530	20,580	26,294	24,405	49·4
Above No. 40	7,602	5,945	6,291	6,685	7,502	15·3
Coloured and Grey two-folds (doubles)	—	—	3,978	6,195	7,146	14·4
Unspecified descriptions	5,230	5,199	3,324	6,623	8,291	16·8
Total	41,794	34,063	44,681	51,688	49,425	100

No. 16.—Production in the Indian Mills of Cotton Twist and Yarn by Counts

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Percentage of total in 1926-27
Nos. 1 to 20	478,538	466,952	447,157	444,748	515,681	63·9
„ 21 to 30	146,363	174,069	195,368	213,788	248,311	30·8
„ 31 to 40	18,699	20,987	16,920	19,737	27,057	3·4
Above No. 40	2,655	3,834	2,690	5,834	11,531	1·4
Wastes	502	385	375	1,515	3,936	·5
Total	646,757	666,227	662,510	686,127*	807,116	100

* Includes 805 lbs. for which details are not available.

No. 17.—Imports of Raw Silk, Silk Yarn and Silk Piecegoods

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Imports of Silk, raw —					
China	88,44	82,02	1,19,57	85,81	1,05,27
Hongkong	23,69	16,83	21,13	4,66	4,82
Straits Settlements	6,75	1,29	2,02	..	1
Other countries	3,37	8,97	7,18	3,87	3,61
Total	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	94,34	1,13,71
Imports of Silk yarn—					
United Kingdom	4,27	3,98	1,95	93	67
France	65	20	1,08	1,25	4,89
Switzerland	57	29	31	5,36	12,97
Italy	14,22	3,55	14,56	9,51	21,22
China (including Hongkong)	2,75	5,07	9,90	5,53	14,66
Japan	17,38	29,11	36,29	12,55	7,41
Other countries	1,35	3	20	18	1,22
Total	41,19	42,23	58,29	35,31	63,14
Imports of Silk piece-goods—					
United Kingdom	3,86	4,13	5,19	2,98	2,96
France	8,87	3,65	2,63	3,02	3,80
China (including Hongkong)	53,54	73,94	1,34,98	95,95	1,15,59
Japan	1,13,57	1,17,93	1,77,63	1,06,99	1,17,95
Other countries	2,38	1,86	4,15	2,68	2,67
Total	1,82,22	2,01,51	3,24,58	2,11,62	2,42,97

No. 18.—Imports of Woollen Piecegoods

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	1,46,44	1,21,58	1,53,84	1,50,26	1,42,51
Germany	39,83	3,02	7,13	23,76	29,92
Netherlands	3,09	1,26	3,61	5,80	6,26
Belgium	1,78	31	4,20	22,62	14,19
France	10,85	3,35	7,80	33,67	36,85
Italy	83	18	2,07	33,81	35,37
Japan	2	6,36	8,16	19,91	9,98
Other countries	3,94	1,64	1,90	2,34	2,36
Total	2,06,78	1,37,64	1,88,71	2,92,17	2,77,44

No. 9. Imports and declared value of Iron and Steel

(Quantities in hundreds of tons.)

Articles.	1913-14 (Pre-war year)			1924-25			1925-26			1926-27		
	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.
		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R
Sheets and Plates—												
Galvanised	277,6	5,38	194	209,1	6,03	274	283,1	7,53	266	274,8	7,17	261
Tinned	52,8	1,25	237	36,5	1,44	395	29,7	1,05	358	22,2	77	345
Not Galvanised or Tinned	100,6	1,23	123	118,1	1,90	161	91,7	1,35	147	62,0	84	136
Iron, Bars and channels	26,7	35	130	9,2	16	175	7,7	15	193	10,4	14	134
Bars (Steel)	204,6	2,07	101	183,5	2,32	126	125,8	1,34	106	151,1	1,49	98
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework	89,6	1,16	129	80,9	1,24	153	98,1	1,22	125	71,6	89	125
Cast pipes and fittings	56,2	91	161	12,6	31	244	11,7	27	233	9,1	23	251
Steel, angle and spring	44,2	47	106	41,6	57	136	47,6	55	115	52,3	55	106
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings	18,4	46	253	33,8	1,14	337	25,8	84	333	29,9	91	304
Hoops and strips	30,8	43	140	35,4	68	192	38,9	67	173	35,3	53	151
Nails, rivets and washers	25,1	50	200	15,3	54	354	15,0	46	308	17,8	52	300
Rails, chairs and fishplates (including those for railways (a)	17,2	19	112	16,4	21	131	34,1	41	119	22,6	26	113
Wire	9,8	24	245	6,6	17	260	6,6	13	203	5,7	11	200
Wire nails	—	—	—	10,2	35	216	7,7	13	173	14,5	25	174
Wire rope	—	—	—	2,8	21	760	2,6	20	759	3,0	20	645
Bolts and nuts	7,4	23	308	8,0	29	362	8,6	28	322	11,3	32	286
Other sorts	56,6	1,14	201	42,9	1,37	319	49,6	1,49	301	52,3	1,57	300
TOTAL	1,018,2	16,01	157	868,9	18,93	216	883,8	18,07	204	845,4	16,75	198

(a) Figures prior to 1925-26 exclude rails, chairs and fishplates for railways.

No. 20.—Imports of Iron and Steel

(In tons)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-War average	1925-26	1926-27
(i) Pig-Iron—					
United Kingdom	12,471	2,764	6,578	2,463	990
Continent	32	9	3,889	432	628
Other countries	378	3	86	..	..
Total	12,881	2,766	10,553	2,895	1,627

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(ii) Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig-iron and old for remanufacturing)—					
United Kingdom	7,58	6,50	13,16	12,22	10,36
Continent	2,91	56	4,14	4,97	5,85
United States of America	39	2,83	3,43	81	96
Other countries	20	68	11	3	3
Total	11,08	9,57	20,84	18,03	16,70

No. 21.—Imports of Machinery and Millwork

(In thousands of Rupees)

United Kingdom	4,97,69	4,20,36	17,60,27	11,87,23	10,65,86
United States of America	24,56	66,81	3,10,76	1,40,98	1,39,27
Japan	68	18,47	6,01	2,95	3,02
Italy	1,44	2,37	4,27	8,22	6,38
Germany	30,27	2,49	38,88	86,99	94,59
Other countries	6,55	8,37	44,65	63,22	54,02
Total	5,61,14	5,18,87	21,64,84	14,88,59	13,63,14

No. 22.—Imports of Motor Cars, Cycles, Wagons, and Accessories

(In thousands of Rupees)

Motor cars—					
United Kingdom	77,27	23,67	80,55	77,70	80,42
United States of America	21,08	46,23	1,66,45	90,52	88,99
Canada	..	..	35,20	72,46	70,20
Italy	29	1,89	9,47	2,64	36,92
France	4,89	2,22	6,67	9,81	14,07
Other countries	9,77	90	13,94	4,13	3,58
Total	1,13,45†	74,91	3,12,28	2,82,26	2,94,18
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	10,28	5,10	13,47	8,82	9,76
Other countries	40	1,26	5,95	1,04	71
Total	10,68†	6,36	19,42	9,86	10,47
Motor omnibuses—					
United Kingdom	3,55	2,70	22,87	14,23	19,24
United States of America	66	2,70	29,66	41,29	49,39
Italy	..	84	5,21	1,65	2,04
Canada	..	..	6,18	30,11	47,90
Other countries	1,50	15	5,69	95	1,41
Total	5,71†	6,39	69,61	88,23	1,19,98

† The figures represent those for 1913-14 only.

No. 22.—Imports of Motor cars, cycles, wagons and accessories—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Parts of Motor cars and Motor cycles, etc., and accessories—					
United Kingdom	22,74	13,20	30,05	22,83	26,54
United States of America	1,08	9,45	37,73	31,85	39,07
France	2,12	48	79	1,09	1,47
Other countries	5,36	66	9,25	12,38	17,46
Total	31,30§	23,79	77,82	68,15	84,54
Total Motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United Kingdom	74,50	44,70	1,46,96	1,23,58	1,36,09
United States of America	8,49	59,43	2,38,03	1,64,45	1,77,90
Italy	66	2,84	15,32	29,94	40,10
France	5,94	2,73	9,39	11,46	16,24
Germany	5,64	..	4,89	2,84	4,05
Belgium	4,15	36	9,53	1,38	1,10
Canada	..	..	46,30	1,11,01	1,28,70
Other countries	1,26	1,39	7,81	3,84	5,22
Total	1,00,64	1,11,45	4,79,13	4,48,50	5,09,40

§ Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 23.—Imports of Railway plant and rolling stock*

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Private—					
United Kingdom	5,54,48	3,28,98	11,28,98	4,24,53	2,00,84
Australia	36,74	3,18	12,02	7,77	23,66
Germany	12,19	5,22	3,66	18,11	27,31
United States of America	54	7,59	21,56	14,70	20,82
Other countries	7,26	3,24	20,95	34,43	53,11
Total	6,11,21	3,48,21	11,87,17	4,99,54	3,26,24
Government—					
United Kingdom	2,68,70	1,20,36	2,41,78	2,26,49	1,71,00
United States of America	1,74	2,46	46,60	1,45	3,51
Australia	7,78	1,50	76	10,88	5,71
Other countries	1,37	66	7,03	76,03	1,03,05
Total	2,79,59	1,24,98	2,96,17	3,14,85	2,83,27
Grand total	8,90,80	4,73,19	14,83,34	8,14,39	6,09,51

* Railway plant and rolling-stock includes carriages and wagons, locomotive engines and tenders, and materials for construction, *viz.*, sleepers and keys of steel or iron and sleepers of wood, etc. The figures prior to 1925-26 include also the figures of rails, chairs, fishplates, etc.

No. 24.—Imports of hardware, excluding cutlery, etc.

(In thousands of Rupees)

United Kingdom	1,88,61	1,50,00	3,12,04	1,97,76	1,84,45
United States of America	24,72	60,27	1,27,35	80,83	71,21
Japan	3,59	46,68	46,00	37,09	28,95
Sweden	2,57	4,56	13,03	16,64	15,36
Germany	57,24	5,70	59,16	1,42,68	1,58,32
Austria	27,28	2,25	4,51	1,44	12,82
Hungary				20	2
Belgium	5,58	51	2,74	3,66	4,12
Other countries	7,45	9,48	18,99	27,27	31,37
Total	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,82	5,19,57	5,06,62

No. 25.—Imports of metals (excluding iron and steel)

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Copper (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	1,67,45	24,78	1,14,05	39,67	28,27
Japan	27,99	30,21	8,31	5	6
France	12,93	5,37	3,09	11,95	7,19
Germany	93,41	4,44	20,20	97,05	66,64
Belgium	3,54	66	1,52	10,62	21,91
Other countries	1,68	5,25	43,72	24,21	8,96
Total	3,07,00	70,71	1,91,49	1,83,10	1,53,03
Tin—					
Straits Settlements	44,54	40,53	63,18	94,15	93,25
United Kingdom	5,73	2,73	4,12	3,03	2,94
Other countries	1,60	1,35	1,73	64	1,61
Total	51,87	44,61	69,03	97,82	97,80
Zinc—					
United Kingdom	14,85	5,34	21,60	17,45	17,70
Belgium	3,75	24	4,81	12,76	10,99
Japan	..	12,08	59	89	1,93
Germany	3,28	24	1,38	2,93	13,70
Other countries	28	5,04	1,78	7,00	1,94
Total	22,11	22,89	30,16	37,03	46,26
Lead (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	13,99	19,59	14,56	8,88	7,70
Other countries	4,42	10,59	4,74	6,74	6,10
Total	18,41	30,18	19,30	15,62	13,80
Aluminium—					
United Kingdom	5,38	2,51	23,80	22,84	23,08
Germany	12,16	1,15	16,45	21,75	18,02
Other countries	5,91	7,11	27,71	48,22	53,99
Total	23,45	10,77	67,96	92,81	95,09
Brass—					
United Kingdom	6,13	27,28	1,95,42	1,27,96	77,33
Germany	1,58	11,74	35,41	78,89	1,27,24
Other countries	3,94	39,56	44,84	56,10	51,89
Total	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	2,62,95	2,56,46
Other Metals—					
United Kingdom	20,54	14,27	18,27	12,76	21,28
Other countries	3,87	5,87	10,38	26,30	22,63
Total	24,41	20,14	28,65	39,06	43,91
Total metals (excluding ores and Iron and Steel)	4,58,90	2,77,88	6,82,26	7,28,39	7,06,35

No. 26.—Imports of sugar (excluding molasses and confectionery)

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	1,7	28,5	7,5	2,2	1,1
Hongkong	4,4	5,7	3,5	2,2	3,0
Egypt	..	1,6	1,9	3	..
Mauritius and Dependencies	128,8	56,7	25,9	19,1	1
Java	453,0	367,2	382,8	650,9	611,7
Japan	2	5,7	4	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	1,4	8	3,7
Belgium	1	..	4,4	6,8	13,8
Other countries	45,3	6,9	12,7	44,3	193,5
Total	633,5	472,3	443,5	732,6	826,9

No. 27.—Imports of mineral oil

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United States of America	2,19,66	2,54,31	4,81,84	5,56,62	5,40,58
Borneo	53,76	62,34	1,24,31	1,47,48	1,26,78
Persia	4,09	31,11	1,08,48	1,45,98	1,31,63
Straits Settlements	15,52	18,84	29,15	43,24	34,24
United Kingdom	22,31	26,13	33,21	21,38	19,55
Sumatra	11,78	3,78	2,22	11,48	4,76
Germany	17,89	3,48	6,87	47,64	27,69
Russia	19,86	54	2,83	..	16
Georgia	—	—	11,92*	24,27	..
Other countries	7,16	1,77	1,98	7,02	3,81
Total	3,72,03	4,02,30	8,02,86	10,05,11	8,89,20

*Average of three years from 1921-22 to 1923-24.

No. 28.—Imports of Cement

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	108,0	69,7	94,2	94,6	72,3
Japan	..	14,8	6,6	5,7	9,3
Hongkong	2,2	7,3	3,6	..	1,7
Italy	1,3	7	9	2,0	4,5
Other countries	18,8	2,9	13,6	8,1	13,2
Total	130,3	95,4	118,9	110,4	101,0

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No. 29.—Exports of raw jute

(In thousands of bales)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	1,691	1,295	952	977	968
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	5	3	4
Total British Empire	1,695	1,303	957	980	972
United States of America	535	523	483	388	480
France	428	198	357	496	504
Italy	213	215	180	275	258
Brazil	15	66	79	85	64
Japan	17	30	60	64	51
Belgium	–	1	174	185	248
Spain	122	172	192	167	187
Germany	920	34	586	81 0	1,025
Austria	250	13	2	..	..
Hungary				..	..
Other countries	83	44	92	174	171
Total Foreign Countries	2,586	1,296	2,145	2,644	2,992
Total	4,281	2,599	3,102	3,624	3,964

No. 30.—Production, mill consumption and exports of raw jute

(In lakhs of bales)

—	Production	Mill consumption July—June	Exports July—June
Season July—June—			
1912-13	98	46	50
1913-14	89	45	43
1914-15	104	49	30
1915-16	73	58	32
1916-17	83	57	28
1917-18	89	54	18
1918-19	70	51	22
1919-20	83	52	34
1920-21	59	56	23
1921-22	40	44	30
1922-23	54	47	29
1923-24	84	51	38
1924-25	81	57	39
1925-26	89	55	36
1926-27	108*	55	45

*Subject to revision.

No. 31-A.—Exports of Jute gunny bags and cloth : Bags—Hessian

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	2,523	113	195	185
Australia	77	168	104	105
United States of America	328	314	250	253
Argentine Republic	84	13	..	11
Other countries	1,120	370	220	337
Total (All Countries)	4,127	981	769	891

BAGS—SACKING

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES.	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	102	305	240	203
Australia	633	470	594	753
Japan	134	186	166	243
Indo-China	186	148	93	103
Java	213	205	319	270
United States of America	92	51	14	32
Chile	467	249	430	278
Peru	51	39	47	55
Cuba	210	235	407	280
Other countries	941	1,174	1,142	1,374
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,029	3,062	3,482	3,600

CLOTH—HESSIAN

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES.	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	1,287	628	547	484
Canada	561	508	617	596
Australia	177	123	202	191
United States of America	7,057	8,810	9,870	9,159
Argentine Republic	1,134	1,756	2,118	3,110
Uruguay	42	85	122	155
Other countries	1,209	398	524	530
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	11,467	12,308	14,000	14,225

CLOTH—SACKING

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES.	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	103	113	56	20
Australia	74	52	101	74
United States of America	29	128	309	396
Argentine Republic	42	56	86	72
Other countries	55	46	62	44
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	303	395	614	606

NOTE.—Average of three war years, 1916-17 to 1918-19, is given as the distinction between sacking and hessian gunny bags and cloth was made in the Sea Borne Trade Returns from 1st April, 1916.

No. 31-B.—Exports of Jute Bags and Cloth

BAGS

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	305	2,265	418	436	383
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	206	688	299	128	194
Egypt	119	385	102	115	144
South Africa (including Rhodesia)	119	248	177	188	163
East Africa (including Mauritius)	99	90	112	158	193
Australia and New Zealand	628	787	720	797	905
Java	130	206	205	319	270
Japan	85	118	186	108	249
Far East (excepting Java and Japan)	393	436	584	517	693
South America	431	532	335	528	372
Central America and West Indies	130	229	298	507	390
Other countries	796	747	607	390	470
Total (all countries)	3,391	6,676	4,043	4,251	4,401
Cloth	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	423	1,383	741	603	504
Canada	333	534	508	619	596
Australia	209	253	175	303	205
United States of America	6,639	6,985	8,033	10,180	9,754
Argentine Republic	1,727	1,440	1,813	2,204	3,182
Other countries	369	1,016	528	705	750
Total (all countries)	9,700	11,561	12,703	14,614	15,031

No. 32.—Exports of Raw Cotton

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	122	212	152	225	87
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	13	16	6
Total British Empire	152	233	165	241	93
Japan	1,012	1,373	1,540	2,084	1,842
Italy	233	249	263	456	305
France	109	69	91	193	128
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	31	48	289	538	391
Belgium	277	44	217	243	159
Spain	50	41	61	78	54
Germany	351	69	198	218	145
Austria (*a*)	167	33	32	2	1
Other countries	25	31	61	125	75
Total Foreign Countries	2,255	1,957	2,752	3,932	3,095
Total	2,407	2,190	2,917	4,173	3,188

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

No. 33-A—Exports of Cotton Twist and Yarn

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
China	169,953	110,284	62,751	9,679	16,818
Egypt	2,183	5,458	4,720	5,095	5,064
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	2,727	1,087	1,178
Persia	2,030	2,677	2,725	3,617	4,415
Siam	305	623	1,183	1,677	1,606
United Kingdom	683	1,246	474	326	283
Arabia, other than Maskat	144	1,961	71	73	93
Other countries	13,135	3,325	7,515	10,318	12,062
Total (All Countries)	192,844	129,685	82,166	31,874	41,514

No. 33-B.—Exports of Cotton Twist and Yarn by Counts

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles.	Pre-war average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Nos. 1 to 20	196,459	124,697	70,319	27,145	31,787
„ 21 to 40	4,384	4,274	2,395	513	720
Above No. 40	2	170	170	2	5
Grey two-folds (doubles)	..	..	6,782	3,177	7,641
Unspecified descriptions	125	544	2,500	1,037	1,361
Total	200,970	129,685	82,166	31,874	41,514

No. 34.—Exports of Indian Grey and Coloured Cotton Piecegoods

(a) Grey (unbleached)

(In thousands of yards)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Persia	4,009	9,826	3,117	4,137	717
Mesopotamia*	9,683	9,537	8,513	10,664	883
Straits Settlements	667	1,608	933	462	521
Aden and Dependencies	7,636	21,828	6,235	1,657	2,080
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	4,158	8,926	7,292	5,399	4,024
Ceylon	175	533	301	759	354
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,266	4,457	5,537	2,826
Other countries	16,172	17,052	11,667	8,780	8,544
Total (All Countries)	47,414	74,576	42,515	37,395	19,949

(b) Coloured, printed or dyed

Persia	3,289	21,421	24,321	24,799	37,004
Mesopotamia*	2,757	12,188	29,486	22,888	37,371
Straits Settlements	13,244	16,319	20,150	25,565	24,765
Aden and Dependencies	2,534	3,147	4,316	2,819	4,377
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	1,206	2,503	3,550	4,815	9,171
Ceylon	9,330	9,618	16,409	17,504	21,076
Portuguese East Africa	669	618	1,978	3,295	7,466
Other Countries	9,355	14,563	20,703	24,330	34,673
Total (All Countries)	42,384	80,377	121,243	126,545	175,903

* Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Turkey, Asiatic.

No. 35.—Exports of Indian tea

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1925-26	1926-27
British Empire					
United Kingdom	194,481	252,338	279,777	280,007	291,699
Canada	10,195	10,063	10,165	7,951	11,528
Australia	8,978	8,253	5,·58	5,855	8,009
Ceylon	4,162	3,403	3,107	4,1·3	4,427
Egypt	1,209	1,918	2,072	—	—
Mesopotamia	—	—	2,382	3,018	3,764
Cape of Good Hope	116	1,131	506	878	908
Other British Possessions	2,028	2,800	2,·26	3,266	6,216
Total British Empire	221,169	279,912	306,593	305,148	326,551
Egypt	—	—	—	3,571	2,900
Russia	29,614	18,390	4	2,061	101
United States of America	2,439	6,346	5,587	4,902	7,020
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	7,890	6,230	23	2,063	487
Turkey, Asiatic (a)	3,324	3,000	2,018	356	528
Persia	347	4,406	2,115	3,188	5,924
Chile	44	1,733	1,490	1,457	1,213
Other Countries	1,661	2,074	3,339	2,987	3,940
Total Foreign Countries	45,328	42,779	14,576	20 585	22,718
TOTAL	266,497	322,691	321,169	325,733	349,264

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Mesopotamia

No. 36-A.—Exports of seeds

Linseed

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES.	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	130,5	203,5	141,9	110,9	49,5
France	76,8	25,3	42,9	62,0	51,2
Italy	26,6	16,6	16,1	39,5	28,7
Belgium	67,8	4,9	23,1	32,2	17,5
Germany	33,5	2,0	3,2	9,6	12,7
Australia	1,6	11,1	11,4	20,3	15,6
Other Countries	42,2	7,0	12,9	33,6	16,7
TOTAL	379,0	270,4	251,5	308,1	191,9

Rape

United Kingdom	25,3	50,5	46,7	25,9	9,2
France	63,5	19,6	17,0	13,1	14,3
Italy	7.1	6,0	26,0	40,4	43,2
Belgium	98,6	5,4	56,5	6,1	4,6
Germany	68,2	1,6	38,4	7,7	10,0
Other Countries	10,0	7,6	21,2	9,6	12,9
TOTAL	272,7	90,7	205,8	111,8	94,2

No. 36-A.—Exports of seeds—*contd.*

Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
France	43,1	15,7	7,6	9,8	2
Italy	13,0	4,1	8,7	11,7	--
Belgium	26,2	1,1	2,1	1,1	--
Austria (*a*)	20,2	8	8	..	--
Other Countries	16,8	10,9	8,4	17,3	1,4
Total	119,3	82,6	27,6	39,9	1,6

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

Groundnut

France	169,1	87,5	126,8	203,8	125,4
United Kingdom	1,9	8,3	13,3	9,7	17,0
Belgium	15,3	6	14,0	11,9	6,4
Italy	7	2,9	14,6	37,3	50,3
Germany	7,4	8	12,2	90,9	87,3
Netherlands	1	..	7,3	75,4	76,7
Other Countries	17,3	18,6	7,0	25,9	4,8
Total	211,8	118,7	195,2	454,9	367,9

Cotton

United Kingdom	223,2	66,6	152,1	192,5	42,6
Other Countries	6,8	2,6	2,7	4,7	7,9
Total	240,0	69,2	154,8	197,2	50,5

Castor

United Kingdom	53,9	47,1	10,5	29,9	22,9
United States of America	11,8	14,7	18,8	43,9	43,7
Belgium	13,7	1,1	4,1	6,3	4,6
France	15,7	14,8	8,8	17,8	18,2
Italy	11,0	7,1	4,3	7,9	7,6
Other Countries	7,5	4,0	1,8	4,0	4,5
Total	113,6	88,8	48,3	109.8	101,5

No. 36-B.—Shares of principal countries in the total value of exports of seeds

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average.	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	5,67,83	6,34,83	8,28,61	6,68,28	2,57,51
Other parts of the British Empire	35,29	69,65	72,27	91,24	63,16
France	7,11,59	3,24,57	6,21,53	8,25,08	5,14,31
Belgium	4,44,19	25,99	2,87,03	1,26,95	75,95
Italy	1,12,81	64,84	1,94,29	3,72,78	3,07,72
Germany	3,45,51	17,57	2,46,30	3,01,33	2,92,32
Austria (*a*)	78,88	5,49	16,18	1,14	--
Other Foreign Countries	1,41,08	74,47	1,87,88	5,53,93	3,97,65

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 37.—Exports of Rice not in the Husk

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	159	325	96	86	77
Ceylon	325	328	311	432	399
Hongkong	18	3	50	82	7
Straits Settlements	308	261	170	224	204
Mauritius	56	50	50	55	52
Egypt	54	17	28	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	129	110	128	195	143
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	835	1,024	887
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	13	6	68	150	181
Germany	345	23	207	370	104
Egypt	—	—	1	74	122
Japan	123	52	52	285	121
Netherlands	240	24	81	102	74
Turkey, Asiatic	61	31	1	2	—
Arabia	25	38	47	44	40
Java	168	82	75	114	22
Sumatra	10	33	33	85	85
Other Foreign Countries	369	302	104	290	309
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	627	1,525	1,148
Total Exports	2,398	1,685	1,462	2,549	2,035

No. 38.—Exports of Wheat

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	985	340	162	104	141
Egypt	4	268	9	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	3	22	4	34	7
Total British Empire	992	630	173	138	148
France	106	84	18	6	13
Italy	84	62	11	10	1
Belgium	138	6	16	10	7
Germany	16	..	8	1	1
Egypt	—	—	..	26	3
Other Foreign Countries	22	25	11	21	8
Total Foreign Countries	316	177	64	74	28
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	1,308	807	237	212	176

No. 39.—Exports of Lac

(In cwts.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Shellac—					
United Kingdom	79,423	65,023	75,618	82,718	86,858
United States of America	164,381	190,537	238,516	226,852	239,500
Germany	60,558	4,051	11,076	32,779	35,219
France	18,387	9,372	8,810	15,887	14,572
Japan	3,552	11,859	10,392	18,859	16,621
Canada	37	691	2,112	59	30
Australia	1,763	2,008	2,875	4,293	3,547
Other Countries	28,290	17,130	12,038	35,143	28,589
Total	356,341	300,671	355,937	416,590	424,936
Button lac—					
United Kingdom	20,181	6,029	8,332	11,023	11,562
United States of America	2,689	1,342	3,062	5,314	3,701
Other Countries	11,886	2,134	2,192	5,341	5,863
Total	34,756	9,505	14,086	21,678	20,626
Seed lac (Total exports)	9,748	15,666	5,765	37,424	89,389
Stick lac (Total exports)	5,875	2,723	1,560	22,783	7,220
Other kinds (Total exports)	28,131	16,811	38,903	41,449	49,859
Total (all kinds).	434,851	345,376	416,251	539,924	592,030

No. 40.—Exports of Indigo

(In cwts.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	3,388	14,455	912	342	367
United States of America	1,154	6,548	22	..	..
Egypt	2,016	3,788	2,340	538	225
Persia	1,083	1,178	869	312	92
Japan	427	3,851	7,376	33	30
Turkey, Asiatic (a)	3,145	386	849	10	5
Mesopotamia	—	—	742	372	411
Other Countries	4,177	1,214	493	410	458
Total	15,390	31,415	13,307	2,017	1,588

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Mesopotamia.

No. 41.—Exports of Opium

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Indo-China	29,07	73,59	76,96	70,16	94,40
Java	52,26	45,96	55,60	56,00	60,00
Japan	9,79	30,21	18,86	5,69	..
Siam	18,84	35,28	43,65	60,00	56,00
Straits Settlements	1,48,74	9,12	3,20	..	..
Hongkong	4,15,52	12,99	9,88	..	..
Other Countries	3,21,95	10,20	24,90	1,52	1,45
Total	9, 6,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	1,93,37	2,11,85

Note.—This table excludes opium exported on Government account.

No. 42.—Exports of Hides and Skins

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Raw hides—					
United Kingdom	30,57	1,09,41	59,96	23,60	10,59
United States of America	68,76	1,05,15	85,53	7,15	4,97
Italy	83,85	1,44,99	52,25	70,51	51,76
Spain	46,85	20,64	26,23	26,19	28,71
France	8,27	9,06	5,19	3,25	1,42
Belgium	7,07	93	3,61	1,13	1,25
Germany	2,43,48	24,09	75,37	1,25,78	1,10,54
Netherlands	16,54	96	3,73	5,22	4,53
Austria / Hungary	1,28,77	9,66	44	..	..
Other Countries	22,96	18,51	29,67	57,48	43,61
Total British Empire	34,15	1,10,46	68,41	24,77	11,52
Foreign Countries	6,22,97	3,88,14	2,73,57	2,95,81	2,45,86
Grand Total	6,57,12	5,04,60	3,41,98	3,20,58	2,57,38
Raw skins—					
United States of America	2,79,90	3,93,36	4,79,94	3,04,88	3,28,48
United Kingdom	25,75	38,91	50,41	22,99	27,29
France	25,41	21,90	28,46	35,45	51,94
Other Countries	41,93	28,17	42,89	35,58	48,31
Total British Empire	32,04	57,54	68,73	30,20	37,01
„ Foreign Countries	3,40,95	4,24,80	5,32,97	3,68,65	4,19,01
Grand Total	3,72,99	4,82,34	6,01,70	3,98,85	4,56,02

No. 42.—Exports of Hides and Skins—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,52,48	4,37,88	2,90,56	2,88,54	2,61,45
Other Countries	4,19	1,86	28,80	15,65	16,38
Total British Empire	1,56,44	4,38,93	3,02,82	2,98,19	2,71,44
„ Foreign Countries	3,23	81	16,54	5,99	6,39
Grand Total	1,56,67	4,39,74	3,19,36	3,04,18	2,77,83
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	2,15,45	1,98,57	2,13,83	3,06,70	3,76,84
United States of America	29,10	58,62	24,74	29,88	30,85
Japan	12,79	11,82	36,21	39,04	36,78
Other Countries	13,35	5,94	17,81	17,14	15,39
Total British Empire	2,21,15	2,02,35	2,25,82	3,17,57	3,84,54
„ Foreign Countries	49,63	72,00	66,77	75,79	75,32
Grand Total	2,70,78	2,74,95	2,92,59	3,93,35	4,59,86

No. 43.—Exports of Manganese Ore

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	193	836	245	155	58
Germany	7	3	5	30	6
Netherlands	19	..	15	3	13
Belgium	150	15	194	169	186
France	97	47	108	138	168
Italy	8	12	12	12	7
Japan	4	12	2	..	21
United States of America	132	48	66	57	71
Other Countries	2	1	1	..	6
Total	607	474	648	564	536

No 44.—Percentage of Exports of Certain Principal Crops to Total Production

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
Rice	9	5	5	8	7
Wheat	14	9	8	8	2
Tea	96	89	95	90	91
Cotton, raw	56	51	61	69	64
Jute, raw	51	31	48	46	37
Linseed	75	63	59	77	47
Rape and Mustard	23	8	19	13	10
Sesamum	25	8	6	10	5
Groundnuts	35	12	19	24	16
Indigo	40	44	27	7	8

No. 45—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Gold

Countries	Imports					Exports				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom—Private	15,31,52	2,20,75	12,24,11	10,62,06	2,79,38	3,36,26	1,26,97	1,98,65	..	1
United Kingdom—Government	..	..	6,50,53	..	—	71,48	7,14	1,18, 3	..	—
Gibraltar	2	..	1,98	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
Malta and Gozo	1,85	17	1,95	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
Sweden	..	..	2,55	..	..	—	..	..	..	..
Germany	—	..	1	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
Netherlands	..	—	..	37	15	..	..	..	..	..
France	63,08	10	1,40,05	28,65	..	..	..	—	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
Austria	9,70	11	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
Hungary				..	—				..	—
Mesopotamia Turkey, Asiatic—Private	59,88	28,15	1,44,52	79,23	68,39	4,16	13	2,10	..	..
Mesopotamia Turkey, Asiatic—Private				..	—				..	—
Mesopotamia Turkey, Asiatic—Government	..	76	38	..	—	..	3,72	..	..	—
Mesopotamia Turkey, Asiatic—Government				..	—				..	—
Aden and Dependencies—Private	43,53	18,52	57,44	32,86	31,06	18	..	..	..	—
Aden and Dependencies—Government	21	..	14,31	..	—	..	60	150	..	—
Arabia—Private	53	69	10,11	2,96	15,40	2,71	66	69	1,39	19
Arabia—Government	..	8	18	..	—	..	..	..	..	—

Bahrein Islands	Private	86	1,15	6,83	4,97	16,46	11,24	1,60	14	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	2,83	..	—
Persia	Private	35	15	7	5	—	1,96	59	..	..	—
	Government	6	..	2	..	—	28	..	..	..	..
Ceylon		8,06	1,80	7,37	1,21	3,97	5,57	6,16	12	34	8
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)		60,80	3,94	21,73	5,50	4,60	29,34	8,44	2,19	21,17	5,58
Federated Malay States		—	..	—	..	—	..	..	..	47	—
Java		2	14,77	5	—	—	27	62	33	..	3,99
China (including Hongkong)	Private	66,39	52,27	45,11	12,44	5,66	14	45	2,74	..	..
	Government	..	..	48,85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan		8	3,12,30	5	..	—	..	63,60	3,43,36	..	..
Egypt	Private	8,09,87	21,13	6,71	13,47	1,06,62	1	31	..	9,14	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	—	..	9,00	..	..	..
Union of South Africa	Private	6,35	2,27,36	67,12	19,52,55	11,77,17	..	..	..	..	1
	Government	..	7	..	..	—	..	6	..	..	—
East Africa		58	1,54	14,57	4	3	9	15	54	4,36	4
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)		..	..	..	..	—	..	..	1,06	66	8
Canada		..	4,31	..	..	—	..	89,06	..	..	..
United States of America	Private	15	1,04,47	2,17,98	2,32,24	8,68	..	..	4,10,88	..	9
	Government	..	..	1,16,02	..	—	..	61,59	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand	Private	6,14,81	46,02	1,87,15	94,39	2,31,65	..	..	..	..	—
	Government	..	1,53,22	1,36,71	..	—	..	45,00	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	32,78,42	10,59,77	21,57,46	35,22,99	19,50,12	3,92,07	2,99,01	9,02,80	37,53	10,07
	Government	27	1,54,18	9,67,00	..	—	71,76	1,27,11	1,22,03	..	..

No. 4.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		SILVER									
		Imports					Exports				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	Private	8,70,27	2,56,65	7,24,62	6,38,32	12,00,31	48	2,44	1,18	..	1
	Government	2,76,82	2,13,99	17,61	..	—	..	4,11	2	..	—
Germany		..	..	..	6,16	—	..	..	..	..	—
Netherlands		..	..	..	..	—	..	..	12	..	—
France	Private	..	..	3,63	..	32,90	..	..	..	..	—
	Government	—	..	1	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
Italy		..	..	2	4,22	9,57	..	..	..	..	—
Austria		—	..	..	2,40	8,08	..	..	..	..	—
Mesopotamia, Turkey, Asiatic	Private	14,70	5,62	80,33	35,18	21,74	2,24	87	4	..	13
					..	—				..	—
Mesopotamia, Turkey, Asiatic	Government	..	35	1,47	..	—	3	85,41	38	2	—
					..	—				..	—
Aden and Dependencies	Private	1,39	3,77	15,98	8,28	14,97	16	3	68	1,23	—
	Government	21	6,99	1,25	2,83	3,65	19	4,99	58	..	—
Arabia	Private	8,05	5,69	35,77	33,36	12,59	27,54	10,32	24,99	17,00	24,85
	Government	15	12	1,58	1,52	—	..	99	28	..	—
Bahrein Islands	Private	8,97	12,28	16,36	34,46	25,42	48,21	34,51	40,25	13,61	55,92
	Government	..	..	..	..	—	..	1,50	1,51	..	—
Persia	Private	9,39	5,70	10,78	15,21	7,59	10,86	4,26	6,76	11,64	7,43
	Government	5,52	5,65	21,34	..	6,73	30	6,91	76	37	8
Henjam Island	Private	—	5	4	..	—	..	2,71	..	..	—
	Government	2	2	..	..	—	..	6	2	26	15

Ceylon	Private	7,77	39	2,99	8,99	93	59,51	33,02	17,86	1,68	33,62
	Government	28	7,62	18,66	..	—	60	80	7,00	6,50	—
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	Private	8,82	23,83	6,66	15,95	16	15,48	11,20	26,40	19,83	2,54
	Government	..	15,03	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
Federated Malay States		..	..	..	20	—	..	..	45	40	67
Java		..	..	20	..	4	..	16	1,05	30	3
Siam		78	2,42	2,46	5,96	03	5,20	1,38	1,84	..	..
Indo-China, etc.		..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
China (including Hongkong)	Private	67,13	60,96	70,53	21,31	1,06,22	1,65,55	1,20	96,31	1,98,95	63,25
	Government	70,02	7,19,89	1,79,88	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
Japan	Private	3	9,42	1,48	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
	Government	..	4,01	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
Egypt	Private	12	1,83	12	..	44	3	40,07	..	2	7
	Government	..	10	..	..	—	..	5,15	6	..	—
Union of South Africa	Private	..	32	72	17,89	16,08	2	..	..	..	—
	Government	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	1	..	—
East Africa	Private	2,08	33	68,41	7,59	61	25,20	26,32	7,79	5,49	54
	Government	..	..	1,77	..	—	..	2,90	..	..	—
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	Private	1,87	9,84	15,17	..	70,95	6,60	2,23	40,01	..	25
	Government	..	..	..	..	—	..	14,00	..	..	—
Canada	Private	..	1,25	..	1,44	—	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	1,68	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
United States of America	Private	6,77	17,21	2,88,21	9,47,78	4,90,78	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	11,74,62	3,56,29	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
Australia and New Zealand	Private	78,33	33,73	64,09	1,80,71	1,45,10	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	7	86,34	16,60	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	10,88,25	4,56,21	14,17,57	19,85,36	21,65,96	3,67,34	1,76,79	2,66,23	2,70,15	1,89,31
	Government	3,53,09	22,36,64	6,16,46	4,85	10,88	1,12	1,26,82	10,57	7,15	23

No. 45.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes—*concluded.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		Currency Notes *									
		Imports					Exports				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average†	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average†	1925-26	1926-27
United Kingdom	Private	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	30,00	1,79	3,73	—	—	..	..	..
Mesopotamia	Private	—	—	40,75	26,58	2,30	—	—	9,75	44,00	..
	Government	—	—	13,05	..	..	—	—	..	2	3
Aden and Dependencies	Private	—	—	3,23	3,27	3,57	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	2,38	1,31	2,72	—	—	10,50	20,00	16,00
Arabia	Private	—	—	17,58	1,78	9,00	—	—	4	..	5
	Government	—	—	1,30	1,01	..	—	—	..	..	..
Bahrein Islands		—	—	..	16	7	—	—	..	..	..
Persia	Private	—	—	1,66	16	44	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	5	..	4,01	—	—	4,42	5,07	4,52
Henjam Island	Private	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	3	..	..
Ceylon	Private	—	—	1,00	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Federated Malay States		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	2	..	..
Java		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Egypt		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	93
Africa East	Private	—	—	1	1	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	2,02	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)		—	—	45,00	..	..	—	—	10	..	..
Total (all countries)	Private	—	—	1,09,23	31,96	15,33	—	—	9,01	44,00	98
	Government	—	—	48,80	4,11	11,36	—	—	14,95	25,00	20,55

* Not recorded prior to 1922-23.
† Average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 46.—Net Imports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes in each month of the year 1926-27

(In thousands of Rupees)

Months	Net Imports of Gold		Net Imports of Silver		Net Imports of Currency Notes	
	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government
April	1,80,92	..	1,87,88	..	84	—4,30
May	3,42,14	..	1,39,91	—5	3,71	..
June	2,01,14	..	1,69,87	2,80	93	68
July	1,14,00	..	1,40,47	..	2,82	—9,70
August	1,22,33	..	86,72	—4	2,55	64
September	1,34,40	..	53,75	—4	1,30	24
October	1,11,23	..	1,88,71	—	70	—
November	96,27	..	2,38,34	..	71	87
December	98,03	..	2,20,53	14	2	54
January	60,93	..	1,95,57	7,34	—18	1,06
February	1,81,76	..	2,06,78	—	50	—
March	2,76,90	..	1,48,12	—	44	78
Total	19,40,05	..	19,76,65	10,15	14,40	—9,19

No. 47.—Absorption of Gold (both coin and bullion) in India

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	1873-74	Average of 5 years ending									1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
		1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24				
1. Production (*a*) .	..	..	..	..	71	2,01	2,95	3,40	3,36	3,39	2,72	2,55	2,54	2,23	2,18
2. Imports . .	1,65	1,68	4,23	3,41	4,12	5,48	13,00	16,85	32,79	9,88(*b*)	30,66(*b*)	29,25	74,29	35,23	19,50
3. Exports . .	27	1,04	10	33	2,02	3,23	6,82	7,50	4,64	3,01(*b*)	8,28(*b*)	6	36	88	10
4. Net imports (*i.e.*, 2—3) . .	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	6,18	9,35	28,15	6,87(*b*)	22,38(*b*)	29,19	73,93	34,85	19,40
5. Net addition to stock (*i.e.*, 1+4).	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	4,26	9,13	12,75	31,51	10,26	25,10	31,74	76,47	37,08	21,58
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	12,88	6,57	19,11	16,93	27,92	22,32	22,32	22,32
7. Increase (+) or decrease (—) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	+61	+2,67	—3,25	+4,47	—1,02	+99	—2,00	..	..
8. Net absorption (*i.e.*, 5—7). . .	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	3,65	6,46	16,00	27,04	11,28	24,11	33,74	76,47	37,08	21,58
9. Progressive total of additions to stock . . .	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,86	1,01,19	1,58,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,66,83	5,19,67	5,96,14	6,33,22	6,54,80
10. Net progressive absorption . .	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,19	88,31	1,52,24	2,58,04	3,55,68	4,38,92	4,97,36	5,73,83	6,10,91	6,32,49

NOTE.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(*a*) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December.

(*b*) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

No. 48.—Balance of Trade of India*

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Average of 5 years ending												
	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Exports of Indian Merchandise (private)	+76,37	+84,99	+1,00,50	+1,03,26	+1,21,32	+1,61,85	+2,19,50	+2,15,97	+2,86,33	+3,48,84	+3,84,66	+3,74,84	+3,01,43
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	+2,65	+3,59	+4,41	+4,19	+3,20	+3,46	+4,62	+8,14	+15,62	+18,07	+13,51	+10,49	+8,01
Imports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	—47,95	—58,52	—67,75	—69,79	—78,43	—1,11,85	—1,45,85	—1,47,80	—2,48,81	—2,17,03(c)	—2,43,16(c)	—2,24,20(c)	—2,30,07(c)
Balance of trade in Merchandise (private)	+31,07	+30,06	+37,16	+37,66	+46,09	+53,46	+78,27	+76,31	+53,14	+1,44,88	+1,55,01	+1,61,13	+79,37
Gold (private)	—4,13	—3,08	—2,10	—2,25	—9,55	—12,88	—28,37	—7,81(a)	—13,93(a)	—29,19	—73,93	—31,85	—19,40
Silver (private)	—6,25	—8,96	—12,21	—6,25	—5,12	—8,11	—7,21	—2,99(b)	—11,79(b)	—18,39	—20,06	—17,15	—19,79(b)
Currency notes (private)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—40	—1,08	—28	+12	—14
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	—10,38	—12,04	—14,31	—8,50	—14,67	—20,99	—36,08	—10,80	—26,12	—48,65	—94,27	—51,88	—39,33
Total visible balance of trade	+20,69	+18,02	+22,85	+29,16	+31,42	+32,47	+42,19	+65,51	+27,02	+96,23	+60,74	+1,09,25	+40,04
Council Bills, purchases of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (e)	—19,77	—18,00	—21,81	—26,07	—27,76	—35,56	—41,35	—34,96(d)	—15,45	—33,39	—56,35	—61,24	—2,82
Sterling transfers on London sold in India	..	..	..	..	..	+2,41	+5	+5,50	+9,42	..	..	..	+1,93
Transfers of Government Securities	+99	+17	+49	—53	—88	—54	—87	—38	+88	—35	—38	—1,27	+3
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India Securities	—85	—87	—99	—83	—70	—56	—44	—30	—31	—44	—41	—36	—34
Balance of remittances of funds	—19,63	—18,70	—22,31	—27,43	—29,34	—34,25	—42,61	—30,14	—5,96	—34,18	—57,14	—62,87	—1,20

* All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table.

NOTE.—In these balances *plus* (+) signifies net export and *minus* (—) net import.

(a) Excludes transactions, such as gold imported or exported on behalf of the Bank of England, which do not enter into India's Balance of Trade.

(b) Excludes *piastres* coined at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at R1,16 lakhs in 1916-17, R77 lakhs in 1917-18 and R6 lakhs in 1918-19. The value of old Straits dollars received at the Bombay Mint for recoinage (R1,13 lakhs) and that of the export of the recoined dollars (R12 lakhs) are also excluded in 1918-19. The value of 'silver-other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R5 lakhs) and that to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R24 lakhs) have been excluded in 1919-20. In 1920-21 the following items have been excluded :—(1) the value of 'silver—other coin' imported from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), (2) the value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R10 lakhs) and to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R16 lakhs), and (3) the value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R86 lakhs). The items excluded in 1921-22 are :—(1) import of 'silver—other coin' from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R4 lakhs), (2) export of 'silver—other coin' to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), and (3) export of Straits dollars to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R1 lakh). The value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R2 lakhs) has been excluded in 1926-27.

(c) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the Balance of Trade.

(d) Includes R85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat-purchases.

(e) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and telegraphic transfer paid in India.

No. 49.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Sugar, 16 D.S. and above	Cwt.	9 14 4	15 2 10	10 6 1	11 1 7
Molasses	,,	2 8 7	2 10 2	2 11 1	2 11 10
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gal.	1 5 7	2 8 2	2 6 10	2 6 7
Spirit—Brandy	,,	7 15 9	11 12 1	10 11 3	10 14 3
,, Whisky	,,	6 8 2	17 9 9	16 13 11	16 0 11
,, present in drugs	,,	17 9 3	29 5 4	26 7 9	27 13 9
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb.	0 7 3	0 14 9	0 14 11	0 13 8
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt.	14 14 2	27 15 4	25 2 5	22 7 8
Milk, condensed	lb.	0 4 6	0 8 2	0 6 6	0 6 0
Canned provisions	Cwt.	46 10 3	61 4 11	54 0 10	47 4 7
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb.	0 1 4	0 2 4	0 2 10	0 3 0
Cloves	,,	0 5 2	0 8 7	0 8 1	0 6 10
(d) Other articles— Salt	Ton	14 8 5	22 8 0	18 9 8	23 4 9
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	Gal.	0 6 6	0 10 7	0 10 5	0 10 9
4. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb.	0 14 5	1 11 8	1 8 0	1 5 6
,, goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 6	0 5 5	0 4 11	0 4 2
,, ,, white	,,	0 2 9	0 5 11	0 5 6	0 4 11
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 3 3	0 7 10	0 6 11	0 6 2
,, handkerchiefs	No.	0 3 6	0 3 10	0 4 4	0 3 11
5. Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb.	4 9 1	8 6 8	7 1 11	6 6 0
,, goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 9	1 9 11	1 8 7	1 7 2
,, piecegoods	,,	0 11 2	1 7 1	1 4 9	1 4 7
(b) Wool—					
,, piecegoods	Yd.	0 14 9	2 3 2	2 0 0	1 12 9
,, shawls	No.	2 7 9	5 13 4	5 0 0	3 12 5
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	3 3 0	2 15 7	2 15 9
7. Metal and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt.	51 12 1	59 14 3	56 9 6	49 5 2
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	118 4 2	175 0 9	192 8 4	134 6 4

No. 49.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles—*continued*

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Iron or Steel—					
Beams, etc.	Ton	115 5 6	152 11 9	124 9 8	124 12 4
Nails, etc.	,,	205 1 6	353 10 5	303 7 3	299 15 2
Pipes, etc.	,,	150 10 9	244 2 2	233 2 6	250 15 4
Sheets, galvanised	,,	192 0 1	288 7 3	266 1 0	260 14 6
,, tinned	,,	236 15 1	395 3 0	352 8 10	344 14 3
,, not galvanised	,,	139 6 0	161 6 6	147 8 4	136 6 2
Tubes	,,	231 3 4	337 4 6	332 9 9	304 2 2
Steel, bars and channel	,,	99 7 7	126 8 10	106 6 0	98 4 11
Tin, block, etc.	Cwt.	138 4 5	164 10 1	174 3 9	188 12 0
Rails, chairs, etc.	,,	3 11 6	6 8 5	5 15 5	5 10 2
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(*a*) Animals, horses	No.	455 6 3	1,118 4 3	906 13 5	701 1 3
(*b*) Fruits, coconuts	,,	0 0 10	0 1 5	0 1 4	0 1 4
(*c*) Dyeing substances—					
Aniline	lb.	0 12 4	1 18 10	1 8 6	1 6 3
Alizarine	,,	0 7 9	0 11 0	0 11 10	0 10 3
(*d*) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate	Cwt.	4 1 6	6 9 2	5 12 10	5 14 3
(*e*) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine salts	lb.	9 11 11	26 1 11	23 11 9	21 15 4
(*f*) Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes	,,	3 0 9	4 6 11	4 10 6	4 10 6
(*g*) Gums and resins	Cwt.	15 13 9	16 2 11	15 10 10	18 7 2
(*h*) Flax—					
Canvas	Yd.	0 8 9	1 7 0	1 5 2	1 3 4
Piecegoods	,,	0 5 8	0 13 5	0 12 3	0 10 8
(*i*) Coal	Ton	17 5 11	26 11 7	23 10 11	22 2 5
(*j*) Other raw materials—					
Tallow	Cwt.	28 5 1	35 6 4	34 6 9	22 2 2
(*k*) Other manufactured articles—					
(*i*) Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder	lb.	0 11 7	1 0 11	0 9 7	0 14 1
(*ii*) Glass and glassware—					
Beads	Cwt.	85 9 1	122 15 6	104 1 9	89 10 6
Sheet and plate	Sq. ft.	—	0 2 3	0 2 0	0 2 0
(*iii*) Paints and colours	Cwt.	16 1 2	30 12 2	28 5 11	28 10 6
(*iv*) Printing paper	,,	12 8 8	19 4 7	18 1 5	16 8 1
(*v*) Soap	,,	19 11 7	36 10 10	35 14 11	37 13 11
(*vi*) Umbrellas	No.	1 1 1	3 1 8	2 14 11	2 13 4
9. Building materials—					
Bricks	No.	0 1 6	0 3 8	0 3 2	0 4 0
Cement	Cwt.	2 0 5	3 0 0	2 15 0	2 14 2
Pitch and tar	,,	4 1 4	7 14 11	5 12 2	6 7 10

No. 50.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1. *Food grains—cereals—*					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt.	5 5 8	8 2 2	7 12 4	8 1 7
Wheat	,,	5 5 5	7 11 9	8 8 2	7 11 3
,, flour	,,	7 14 8	10 12 11	11 10 1	11 3 8
Barley	,,	4 4 2	5 12 5	6 10 1	8 2 1
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt.	4 1 4	5 14 7	7 8 5	7 6 5
3. Tea	lb	0 7 1	0 15 9	0 13 4	0 13 4
Coffee	Cwt.	54 0 4	86 4 6	90 3 6	88 8 10
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(*a*) Spices—					
Pepper	lb.	0 4 8	0 4 11	0 10 4	0 8 9
Chillies	,,	0 2 4	0 3 10	0 3 9	0 4 2
(*b*) Other articles— Ghi	,,	0 9 0	0 14 8	0 14 2	0 14 6
5. Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt.	7 5 2	15 1 11	12 3 1	10 0 6
Copra	,,	17 15 7	21 12 8	33 7 8	19 5 5
Cotton	,,	3 12 0	5 14 10	5 8 6	4 7 8
Groundnut	,,	8 5 1	14 2 11	13 3 5	13 0 4
Linseed	,,	10 8 8	13 2 1	13 1 11	10 7 8
Rapeseed	,,	7 9 8	11 9 3	11 15 10	11 8 1
Sesamum	,,	10 6 5	15 7 9	14 11 3	15 0 7
Oils—					
Castor	Gal.	1 5 10	2 15 7	2 10 9	2 2 7
Coconut	,,	1 12 8	2 8 3	2 9 7	2 0 11
Oilcake	Cwt.	3 12 8	5 10 4	5 8 1	5 5 8
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	290 7 4	418 0 1	586 5 7	378 5 11
Gunny bags	No.	0 4 5	0 8 9	0 10 1	0 8 8
,, cloth	Yd.	0 1 9	0 3 1	0 3 6	0 3 0
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	38 11 3	76 13 0	63 11 9	51 7 6
,, yarn	lb.	0 7 11	1 0 3	0 14 9	0 11 11
,, piecegoods, grey	Yd.	0 2 5	0 4 10	0 4 5	0 4 10
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 5 0	0 6 5	0 6 5	0 6 1

No. 50.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles—*continued*

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
8 Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	lb.	0 7 10	0 15 4	0 14 0	0 14 1
9. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	66 4 1	56 10 0	56 8 1	46 1 11
„ tanned	„	85 10 10	128 6 0	125 9 7	122 9 0
Skins, raw	„	68 0 6	108 11 9	100 12 9	115 13 9
„ tanned	„	196 12 8	302 3 4	309 15 7	326 6 9
10. Metals—					
Manganese ore	Ton	16 4 0	25 5 6	27 5 9	27 18 0
11. Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) *Dyeing substances*—					
Indigo	Cwt.	194 6 6	330 3 10	277 8 11	266 15 9
Myrobalans	„	4 4 5	5 14 10	7 1 2	5 14 9
(b) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	„	11 7 6	16 10 4	15 2 9	12 5 2
(c) Drugs, medicines—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb.	0 1 10	0 4 5	0 4 6	0 5 4
Cigars	„	0 13 7	1 2 4	0 14 8	1 2 2
Opium	Cwt.	1,945 10 10	2,794 14 6	2,863 1 10	2,729 15 11
(d) Hemp, raw	„	13 12 0	25 13 7	25 8 2	18 13 1
(e) Lac, shell	„	54 1 9	191 3 4	138 5 3	101 12 3
(f) Coal	Ton	9 12 7	16 4 7	14 6 5	12 9 3
(g) Manures—Bones	„	69 0 9	115 8 2	105 12 3	97 12 1
(h) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	86 15 5	88 14 8	146 15 7	126 10 4
Coir unmanufactured	„	10 11 6	12 7 3	13 10 5	15 0 1
Mica	„	72 15 0	124 14 0	107 15 11	130 2 2
(i) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	lb.	0 4 6	0 4 7	0 4 8	0 4 8
Paraffin wax	Cwt.	22 7 1	22 13 7	22 13 5	23 15 3
12. Building materials—					
Teakwood	c. Ton	155 12 1	245 0 6	264 8 3	260 9 9

No. 51.—Wholesale Prices in India

Articles	Rate per	1913-14				1924-25				1925-26				1926-27				1927
		April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Tea—Sale Average (Calcutta)—																		
Assam	lb.	0 7 3(p)	0 8 10	0 7 11	0 7 10	0 14 10 (a)	1 2 1	1 1 9	1 0 10	0 12 2 (b)	0 14 1	0 14 0	1 0 4	0 15 6 (c)	0 14 9	0 13 8	0 11 11	0 13 0*
Cachar	,,	0 6 4(p)	0 8 9	0 6 9	0 7 1	0 13 5 (a)	0 14 3	0 15 9	0 15 8	0 11 4 (b)	0 10 10	0 11 6	0 14 10	0 14 4 (c)	0 12 9	0 12 0	0 9 7	0 11 10*
Sylhet	,,	0 6 5(p)	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	0 13 6 (a)	0 14 7	0 15 8	0 15 5	0 10 11 (b)	0 11 7	0 13 9	0 15 1	0 14 4 (c)	0 13 0	0 11 7	0 9 9	0 11 6*
Darjeeling	,,	0 8 9(p)	0 11 7	0 9 11	0 10 6	1 1 10 (a)	1 3 10	1 3 8	1 7 1	0 15 1 (b)	1 1 2	0 12 2	1 3 1	1 5 5 (c)	0 15 5	0 14 2	1 0 3	1 3 10*
Dooars	,,	0 7 5(p)	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 7 6	0 14 11 (a)	0 15 7	1 0 9	0 15 5	0 11 2 (b)	0 13 4	0 11 11	1 0 7	1 0 1 (c)	0 14 3	0 12 8	0 11 1	0 15 5*
Terai	,,	0 7 0(p)	0 7 2	0 7 0	0 7 2	0 14 10 (a)	0 16 8	0 15 5	0 15 4	0 10 11 (b)	0 11 3	0 10 0	0 14 9	0 15 6 (c)	0 13 0	0 11 9	0 9 5	0 12 0*
Chittagong	,,	..	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 7 0	..	0 13 5	0 16 1	0 15 8	0 7 9	0 9 11	0 9 5	0 13 1	0 12 4 (c)	0 11 11	0 10 0	0 8 6	..
All other places	,,	0 5 11(p)	0 6 9	0 6 10	0 6 8	..	..	1 0 8	0 12 10	..	0 11 9	0 15 1	0 15 3	1 0 6 (c)	0 15 9	1 1 2	0 9 3	0 10 5*
General Average	,,	0 7 10(p)	0 7 10	0 7 7	0 7 7	0 15 6 (a)	1 0 7	1 0 10	1 0 8	0 12 0 (b)	0 13 0	0 12 4	1 0 2	1 0 4 (c)	0 14 1	0 12 10	0 11 2	0 15 4*
Jute, raw—																		
Jat 4's (Calcutta)	Maund	..	..	..	..	11 8 0	12 0 0	15 8 0	16 4 0	17 8 0	10 0 0	23 8 0	25 8 0	17 8 0	13 8 0 (h)	12 0 0	..	13 0 0 (i)
District 4's (Calcutta)	,,	.. (g)	.. (g)	.. (g)	.. (g)	..	..	..	..	..	15 12 0	23 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Firsts (Calcutta)	400 lbs.	50 0 0 (r)	60 0 0	83 0 0 (r)	85 8 0 (r)	91 0 0	91 8 0	75 8 0	83 0 0	105 0 0	95 0 0	112 0 0	123 0 0	97 0 0	82 0 0	68 0 0	62 8 0	82 8 0
Lightnings (Calcutta)	,,	54 0 0	Nominal	76 0 0	73 0 0	55 0 0	56 8 0	71 8 0	79 0 0	101 0 0	90 0 0	103 0 0	114 0 0	85 0 0	70 0 0	48 0 0	52 8 0	52 8 0
Jute manufactures—																		
B. Twills, 2½ lbs. 44 × 26½, 6 × 8 (Calcutta)	100 bags	34 0 0	33 8 0	41 0 0	37 4 0	53 12 0	54 12 0	65 8 0	63 8 0	62 12 0	57 0 0	71 4 0	60 8 0	57 12 0	48 0 0	51 4 0	49 0 0	50 0 0
Hessian Cloth, 8 oz. 40" (Calcutta)	100 yds.	12 14 0	13 0 0	16 8 0	13 14 0	16 0 0	15 10 0	18 4 0	18 0 0	17 14 0	17 8 0	21 8 0	21 0 0	16 9 0	15 6 0	14 10 0	14 14 0	15 11 0
,, ,, 10½ oz. 40" (Calcutta)	,,	17 0 0	17 0 0 (r)	21 10 0	17 0 0 (r)	20 8 0	21 10 0	24 4 0	22 2 0	21 14 0	23 2 0	26 6 0	27 0 0	22 8 0	20 2 0	18 14 0	19 12 0	21 14 0
Cotton, raw, M. G. F. G., Broach (Bombay)	Candy (784 lbs.)	317 0 0	287 0 0	..	202 0 0	576 0 0	506 0 0	502 8 0	450 0 0	478 0 0	460 0 0	423 0 0	360 0 0	351 8 0	332 8 0	296 4 0	253 0 0	293 0 0
Cotton yarn (Indian)—																		
Twist, No. 10s. (Bombay)	lb.	0 7 1½	0 6 10½	0 7 3	0 6 0	0 14 9	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 3	0 12 3	0 11 0	0 11 6	0 10 6	0 9 6 (d)	0 8 6 (d)	0 8 0 (d)	0 8 6 (d)	0 8 3 (d)
,, No. 20s. (Bombay)	,,	0 8 3	0 8 1½	0 8 6	0 7 10½	1 1 0	1 1 9	1 1 0	1 0 0	0 14 9	0 13 3	0 14 0	0 12 9	0 12 0	0 10 9	0 10 9	0 9 3	0 11 0
Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No. 40s. (Bombay)	,,	0 12 4	0 12 3	0 12 6	0 12 4	1 14 0	1 13 0	1 13 6	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 8 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 1 6	0 15 6	1 1 0
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)—																		
Longcloths 36" × 37½ yds. 9 lbs. (Bombay)	,,	0 10 9	0 10 9	0 10 3	0 10 0	1 7 6	1 7 0	1 6 3	1 5 0	1 4 6	1 2 6	1 2 6	1 1 6	1 2 0 (e) (j)	1 0 9 (e) (j)	1 0 6 (e) (j)	0 13 6 (e) (j)	0 14 9 (e) (j)
T-Cloths 28" × 24 yds. 5 lbs. (Bombay)	,,	0 10 6	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	1 5 6	1 5 3	1 5 0	1 3 9	1 3 3	1 1 9	1 1 6	1 0 6	1 0 0 (g)	0 14 6 (g)	0 14 6 (g)	..	0 12 9 (g)
Chadars 54" × 6 yds. 2½ lbs. (Bombay)	,,	0 10 3	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	1 4 9	1 4 6	1 5 0	1 3 9	1 3 3	1 1 6	1 1 6	1 0 6	1 0 9	0 15 9	0 15 6	0 13 6	0 13 6 (g)
Cotton piece-goods (Imported)—																		
Lieyman's shirtings 1,500 (Bombay)	Piece	10 6 0	10 5 0	10 8 0	10 8 6	29 0 0	27 4 0	23 8 0	25 4 0	24 2 0	22 2 0	22 12 0	22 8 0	20 12 0	20 4 0	19 0 0	17 4 0	18 8 0
Grey shirtings Fari 2,000 (Bombay)	,,	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 13 6	5 11 0	13 14 0	14 0 0	13 14 0	12 10 0	12 12 0	12 6 0	11 8 0	11 0 0	10 4 0	9 12 0	9 4 0	8 12 0	8 14 0
White mulls 6,000 (Bombay)	,,	5 0 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	11 4 0	11 0 0	11 4 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	9 12 0	9 10 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	8 14 0	9 0 0
Rice—																		
Big Mill specials (Rangoon)	100 baskets of 75 lbs. each	330 0 0	322 8 0	317 8 0	290 0 0	461 0 0	510 0 0	525 0 0	410 0 0	440 0 0	447 8 0	457 0 0	425 0 0	500 0 0	535 0 0	502 8 0	420 0 0	450 0 0
Small Mill specials (Rangoon)	,,	337 8 0	340 0 0	330 0 0	302 8 0	475 0 0	527 8 0	540 0 0	430 0 0	467 8 0	480 0 0	..	455 0 0	527 8 0	540 0 0	535 0 0	435 0 0	477 8 0
Seeta, No. 1 (Calcutta)	B. Md.	6 6 0	6 14 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	7 4 0	8 4 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 14 0	8 10 0	9 4 0	8 3 0	8 8 0	9 4 0	9 8 0	8 4 0	9 8 0
Ballam, No. 1 (Calcutta)	,,	5 7 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	5 8 0	6 12 0	6 2 0	8 0 0	8 12 0	8 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 6 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	7 14 0	8 4 0	8 2 0

Note.—The figures represent the maximum prices in the first week of each month, but where quotations are not available for that week, for the nearest period. The blanks indicate that no quotations were available.

(p) Relates to first sale in June 1913.

(q) Group.

(r) Red Group.

(a) Relates to first sale in May 1924.
(b) ,, ,, ,, June 1925.
(c) ,, ,, ,, June 1926.
(d) Yarn, 16's.
(e) Longcloth (Standard Quality), 37" × 37½ yds., 9 lbs.
(f) T-cloths, 36" × 24 yds., 6 lbs.
(g) Chadars, 50" × 6 yds., 2½ lbs.
(h) Jat 4's (Eastern)
(i) Jat Eastern No. 3

*Relates to first sale in June 1927.

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Articles	Rate per	1913-14 April	1913-14 July	1913-14 October	1913-14 January	1924-25 April	1924-25 July	1924-25 October	1924-25 January	1925-26 April	1925-26 July	1925-26 October	1925-26 January	1926-27 April	1926-27 July	1926-27 October	1926-27 January	1927 April
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Wheat—																		
Delhi white (Bombay)	Cwt.	5 7 0	5 4 0	5 2 6	5 5 0	6 12 6	7 9 3	8 2 9	7 15 6	8 2 6	8 3 6	8 3 0	8 10 9	8 5 0	8 8 9	7 15 6	7 8 3	7 10 6
Punjab white (Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	31 8 0	30 4 0	29 6 0	29 12 0	35 14 0	39 0 0	46 12 0	47 8 0	48 0 0	42 12 0	43 0 0	50 8 0	43 12 0	42 5 0	42 0 0	39 13 0	41 8 0
White (Lyallpur)	B. Md.	3 7 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	3 11 3	4 3 0	5 0 6	5 5 0	5 10 6	4 14 6	4 13 0	5 14 0	5 4 0	4 10 0	4 9 6	4 8 6	4 12 0
Barley—(Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	24 4 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	23 0 0	27 8 0	32 8 0	41 8 0	37 8 0	32 0 0	36 0 0	32 8 0	34 0 0	31 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	(c)	34 8 0
Linseed—																		
Bold (Bombay)	Cwt.	7 13 6	8 1 0	8 2 0	8 2 0	12 8 0	13 2 0	13 12 0	14 3 0	13 4 6	11 2 0 (b)	12 13 0 (b)	11 0 0 (b)	10 6 0 (b)	10 15 0 (b)	10 6 0 (b)	10 4 0 (b)	10 8 0 (b)
Small to medium (Calcutta)	B. Md.	5 3 0	5 2 0	5 11 0	5 14 0	8 9 0	9 5 0	9 15 0	10 0 0	9 3 0	9 1 0	8 13 0	8 4 0	7 5 0	7 12 0	6 13 0	6 12 0	7 3 0
Groundnuts—																		
Ordinary (Madras)	Candy (529 lbs.)	43 0 0	40 0 0	45 0 0	42 0 0	62 0 0	64 8 0	73 8 0	57 8 0	58 0 0	51 8 0	63 8 0	47 8 0	53 8 0	58 0 0	54 0 0	45 8 0	54 0 0
(Bombay)	Cwt.	10 6 0	..	10 1 6	9 15 6	13 12 0	15 6 0	16 12 0	13 6 0	13 12 0	11 9 0	13 9 0	11 6 0	12 10 0	13 10 0	11 14 0	11 14 0	12 11 0
Rapeseed—																		
Toria 9% (Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	..	..	..	..	61 8 0	63 0 0	79 4 0	63 4 0	68 4 0	70 8 0	68 0 8	62 8 0	64 0 0	73 8 0	62 0 0	52 8 0	64 12 0
Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)	Cwt.	8 12 0	8 8 6	..	..	9 14 0	10 14 0	13 0 0	12 0 0	10 12 0	11 14 0	11 8 0	11 1 0	10 7 0	12 0 0	11 2 0	10 12 0	11 0 0
Gingelly—White, *Bold* (Bombay)	,,	12 6 0	..	12 6 0	12 0 0	15 8 0	17 12 0	16 14 0	15 3 0	14 6 0	14 13 0	14 10 0	14 5 0	15 10 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	15 8 0	17 4 0
Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay)	,,	7 2 0	7 4 0	7 3 0	7 2 0	14 14 0	16 4 0	18 0 0	13 0 0	12 14 0	12 13 0	11 7 0	9 11 6	10 3 0	9 8 0	8 9 0	11 0 0	10 12 0
Cotton seed—(Bombay)	,,	3 11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	5 12 0	5 14 0	6 2 0	5 11 0	6 0 0	5 4 6	4 11 0	4 1 0	4 4 0	4 7 0	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 10 6
Castor oil—																		
No. 1 Fine pale (Calcutta)	B. Md.	19 8 0(a)	19 8 0(a)	20 8 6(a)	20 8 6(a)	29 10 0	30 10 0	35 2 0	34 10 0	29 2 0	27 2 0	25 10 0	23 2 0	21 2 0	20 10 0	21 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
(Madras)	Candy (500 lbs.)	80 0 0	81 0 0	79 0 0	80 0 0	156 0 0	161 0 0	177 0 0	163 0 0	130 0 0	125 0 0	111 0 0	..	92 0 0	88 0 0	80 0 0	96 0 0	103 0 0
Coconut oil (Madras)	Candy	..	..	..	..	180 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	170 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0
Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)	B. Md.	..	..	..	..	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 2 0	3 2 0
Bonemeal—																		
Ground and Steamed (Calcutta)	20 cwts.	80 0 0	80 0 0	81 0 0	85 0 0	120 0 0	118 0 0	118 0 0	118 0 0	113 0 0	107 0 0	107 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	103 0 0	104 0 0
,, Unsteamed (Calcutta)	,,	71 8 0	72 0 0	75 0 0	78 0 0	114 0 0	112 0 0	113 0 0	110 0 0	109 0 0	96 0 0	97 0 0	95 0 0	97 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	98 0 0	98 8 0
Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot, Midg. to good, 60 to 66% (Calcutta)	Fy. Md. (74·67lbs.)	..	..	..	..	247 8 0	247 8 0	247 8 0	247 8 0	247 8 0	247 8 0	247 8 0	200 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0
Wool—Kandahar (Karachi)	Md. (82 lbs.)	26 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	29 0 0	42 0 0	37 0 0	43 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	44 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	35 0 0	32 0 0	38 0 0	33 4 0	34 8 0
Shellac—T. N. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	42 8 0	46 8 0	50 0 0	48 8 0	137 0 0	129 0 0	138 0 0	132 0 0	117 0 0	98 0 0	89 0 0	87 0 0	80 0 0	49 0 0	80 0 0	92 0 0	75 0 0
Coffee—Peaberry Parchment (Bangalore).	20½ lbs.	..	..	..	..	23 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	28 0 0	29 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	24 0 0
Hides, Cow—																		
Agras (Calcutta)	20 lbs.	22 0 0	18 12 0	Nominal	22 8 0	19 8 0	17 0 0	..	20 0 0	18 8 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Darbhangas (Calcutta)	,,	17 8 0	14 0 0	16 4 0	18 12 0	16 0 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0	10 0 0	10 8 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 8 0	10 8 0	13 8 0	12 0 0
Patnas (Calcutta)	,,	13 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 0 0	12 0 0	11 8 0
Salted (Calcutta)	,,	14 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	10 8 0	9 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	10 8 0	9 8 0
Hides, Buffalo. Arsenicated (Calcutta)	,,	15 8 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	11 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	10 8 0	9 8 0
Skins, Goat (Calcutta)	100 pieces	150 0 0	125 0 0	130 0 0	150 0 0	210 0 0	160 0 0	190 0 0	230 0 0	160 0 0	150 0 0	160 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	240 0 0
Sugar—																		
Java, T. M. O. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	7 7 6	7 7 6	6 15 0	6 12 3	19 2 0	17 6 0	13 11 0	12 4 6	12 4 0	11 8 0	9 13 8	10 10 0	11 1 0	12 5 0	11 5 0	13 4 0	11 2 0
,, ,, (Bombay)	Cwt.	10 10 0	10 4 0	10 5 0	9 11 0	25 12 0	22 8 0	20 6 0	17 6 0	18 3 0	15 8 0	14 8 0	15 14 0	15 10 0	17 10 0	16 9 0	18 10 0	16 2 0
Mauritius (Calcutta)	B. Md.	7 6 0	7 6 0	6 15 0	6 10 0	19 3 0	16 8 0	14 0 0	12 2 0	12 3 0	11 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, D to J (Bombay)	Cwt.	10 4 0	10 10 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	26 0 0	22 12 0	20 2 0	16 8 0	17 14 0	15 8 0	..	..	15 10 0	17 8 0	15 4 0	..	..
Kerosene oil—																		
Snowflake (Calcutta)	Case	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	9 13 0	9 13 6	9 13 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Rising Sun (Calcutta)	2 tins	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	6 12 0	7 2 0	7 1 0	7 1 0	6 15 0	6 15 0	6 13 6	6 13 6	6 13 6	6 12 6	6 12 6	7 0 0	7 0 6
Victoria (Calcutta)	,,	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 14 0	5 16 0	5 15 0	5 15 0	5 13 0	5 13 0	5 11 6	5 12 6	5 12 6	5 11 6	5 9 6	5 10 6	5 10 6
Salt—																		
Liverpool, ex-pois (Calcutta)	100 Mds.	56 0 0	57 0 0	51 0 0	56 0 0	113 0 0	113 0 0	92 0 0	75 0 0	84 0 0	70 0 0	64 0 0	70 0 0	72 0 0	128 0 0	102 0 0	131 0 0	125 0 0
(Bombay)	,,	..	..	..	..	225 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	212 8 0	206 4 0	226 0 0	225 0 0	212 8 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	197 8 0	187 8 0

(a) Relates to Pair Firsts.

(b) Small grains, 5% retraction.

(c) No stock.

No. 52.—Statistics of Maritime freights *from* Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon *to* London, Marseilles, Antwerp, Hamburg and Japan

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1914	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926				1927	
			April	April	April	April	April	January	April	July	October	January	April
Calcutta*—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jute	London	Ton of 50 c. ft.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	1 16 3	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	2 5 0	1 15 0
	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	2 0 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	1 16 3	1 15 0	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 15 0	2 5 0	1 15 0
	Antwerp	,,	1 0 0	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 10 0	2 0 0	1 12 6
	Hamburg	,,	1 2 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 10 0	2 0 0	1 12 6
Linseed	London	Ton	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	1 16 3	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	2 5 0	1 15 0
	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	2 0 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	1 16 3	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 15 0	2 5 0	1 15 0
	Antwerp	,,	1 0 0	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 15 0	2 0 0	1 12 6
	Hamburg	,,	1 2 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 15 0	2 0 0	1 12 6
Bombay— Cotton	London	Ton of 40 c. ft.	0 12 0	0 18 9	1 2 0	1 1 6	..	0 14 0	0 11 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	1 8 0	0 19 0
	Antwerp	,,	0 11 6	0 18 9	1 3 0	1 1 0	..	0 17 0	0 11 6	0 16 6	0 17 0	1 8 0	0 19 0
	Hamburg	,,	0 16 6	0 18 9	1 4 0	1 2 6	..	0 18 0	0 11 6	0 16 0	0 16 0	1 8 0	1 0 6
	Japan	Bale	Rs. 17 (*b*)	Yen 23(*b*)	Yen 4·20	Yen 4·20	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Seeds (10 cwt. and over)	London	Ton	0 12 0	0 18 9	1 2 0	1 1 6	..	0 14 0	0 11 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	1 8 0	0 19 0
	Marseilles	,,	0 11 0	0 17 6	1 3 0	..	..	0 16 6	0 12 0	..	0 12 0	1 2 0	0 17 6
	Antwerp	,,	0 11 6	0 18 9	1 3 0	1 1 0	..	0 17 0	0 11 6	0 16 6	0 17 0	1 8 0	0 19 0
	Hamburg	,,	0 16 0	0 18 9	1 4 0	1 2 6	..	0 18 0	0 11 6	0 16 0	0 16 0	1 8 0	1 0 6
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)	London	,,	0 10 0	0 16 3	0 19 0	0 18 6	0 16 0	0 11 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	1 5 0	0 16 0
	Marseilles	,,	0 10 0	0 16 3	1 0 0	..	0 13 6	0 13 6	0 9 6	..	0 9 0	0 19 0	0 13 6
Madras— Groundnuts	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 2 6	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 17 6	1 12 6
Karachi— Barley (16 cwt.)	London	,,	0 12 0 (*a*)	0 18 0	1 8 6	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	0 18 6	0 17 0	0 18 0	1 1 0	0 16 6
Rangoon— Rice	United Kingdom	,,	1 8 8	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 15 0	1 11 8
	Hamburg	,,	..	1 7 6 to 1 15 0	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 12 6

NOTE.—The rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.

* The rates since 1922 from Calcutta to London and Marseilles are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent. not exceeding 5*s.* per ton.

(*a*) Rate for Liverpool.

(*b*) Per ton of 40 c. ft.

No. 53.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1926-27 as compared with 1925-26
Sea Customs— Imports						
Non-protective special duties—						
Liquors	2,34,46	2,26,19	2,50,32	2,53,98	2,61,31	+7,33
Sugar, all sorts, excluding confectionery	4,40,95	3,32,23	5,76,90	6,47,81	7,00,72	+52,91
Tobacco	1,54,76	1,67,63	1,73,72	1,55,81	1,90,77	+34,96
Mineral oils	1,10,89	1,27,79	1,43,39	1,54,67	1,29,29	—25,38
Cotton yarn and thread	48,86	42,74	51,41	43,38	36,45	—6,93
Cotton piecegoods	6,39,03	6,16,12	7,73,76	6,06,55	6,21,04	+14,49
Matches	1,53,62	1,38,01	1,13,91	1,13,19	88,64	—24,55
Match splints and veneers	—	—	11,94	5,11	55	—4,56
Portland cement	—	—	—	—	9,06	—
Others	13,09	11,25	11,50	14,45	14,60	+15
Duty at 2½ per cent.—						
Machinery	63,33	55,83	42,88	43,86	38,18	—5,68
Other articles	2,00	1,54	1,16	87	54	—33
Duty at 10 per cent.—						
Metals—Iron and steel	1,84,09	1,72,11	84,12	42,30	42,82	+52
Railway plant and rolling stock	1,07,02	62,56	47,49	38,82	23,52	—15,30
Other articles	2,39	6,53	1,65	1,42	1,06	—36
Duty at 15 per cent.—						
Articles of food and drink (excluding grain and pulse, other than flour, and sugar and vinegar)	1,22,54	1,27,44	1,39,15	1,59,83	1,74,89	+15,06
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, other than metallic ores	74,71	65,78	63,88	69,72	65,03	—4,69
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than cotton yarn, cotton piecegoods and silk manufactures)	6,95,32	6,89,27	7,75,33	7,83,77	8,13,89	+30,12
Miscellaneous	52,74	53,07	56,46	55,67	60,72	+5,05
Duty at 30 per cent.—						
Motor cars and cycles	56,08	74,13	79,44	1,05,30	1,04,96	—34
Silk piecegoods and other manufactures of silk	80,62	81,54	90,05	78,16*	78,34*	+18
Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes	32,42	29,33	27,69	46,03	38,90	—7,13
Other articles	96,82	96,72	98,59	1,03,78	1,04,32	+59
Protective special duties—						
Coal tubs(*a*)	—	—	1,44	1,09	1,30	+21
Iron and Steel (*a*)	—	—	2,15,32	2,81,87	2,67,79	—14,08
Steel railway track material (a)	—	—	9,01	9,26	7,84	—1,42
Paper and Stationery (b)	—	—	—	12,78	23,52	+10,74

Government Stores (including imports by State Railways) (c)—						
Articles liable to protective duties—						
Steel railway track material (a)	—	—	7,20†	3,66	1,02	—2,64
Others (a)	—	—	—	17,49	9,70	—7,79
Other railway plant and rolling stock	—	—	—	25,83	23,71	—2,12
Others	—	—	53,09‡	55,49	59,85	+4,36
TOTAL IMPORTS	33,66,23	31,77,81	39,00,80	39,31,90	39,94,33	+62,43
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	1,07,31	79,93	2,14,80	61,26	54,97	—6,29
Net Import duty	32,58,92	30,97,88	36,86,00	38,70,64	39,39,36	+68,72
SEA CUSTOMS—EXPORTS						
Hides and skins, raw	42,60	25,33	26,75	31,74	30,83	—91
Jute (raw and manufactured)	3,29,25	3,57,80	3,75,64	3,68,05	3,95,05	+27,00
Rice	1,08,06	1,18,22	1,23,97	1,40,81	1,16,68	—24,13
Tea	44,41	50,06	49,12	48,09	50,96	+2,87
Government stores (c)	—	—	5	3	4	+1
TOTAL EXPORTS	5,24,32	5,51,41	5,75,53	5,88,72	5,93,56	+4,84
Deduct—Refunds	9,14	10,31	9,91	9,34	9,60	+26
Net Export duty	5,15,18	5,41,10	5,65,62	5,79,38	5,83,96	+4,58
TOTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES (net)	37,74,10	36,38,98	42,51,62	44,50,02	45,23,32	+73,30
Land Customs and miscellaneous	37,15	35,06	39,68	40,01	38,94	—1,07
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	1,87,34	1,56,52	2,17,67	1,46,60	31	—1,46,29
" " " motor spirit	64,69	65,15	78,86	76,82	96,92	+20,10
" " " kerosene	92,32	95,16	98,39	97,88	1,04,77	+6,89
TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE (gross)	42,72,05	40,81,11	49,10,88	48,81,93	48,28,83	—53,10
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	9,72	10,44	10,81	10,82	11,43	+61
Tea cess	7,32	12,69	12,87	12,29	13,13	+84

(a) Subject to protective duty from 13th June, 1924.
(b) Subject to protective duty from 21st September, 1925.
(c) Subject to duty from April, 1924.
* Excludes silk goods for medical purposes and silk mixtures from June, 1925.
† Includes the duty collected on "Other railway plant and rolling stock" imported on Government account.
‡ Includes duties collected on Government stores other than "Steel railway track material" and "Other railway plant and rolling stock."
NOTE.—Figures for 1926-27 are not finally adjusted by Accounts Department.

No. 54.—Customs Tariff*—Rates of duty in force in British India

IMPORT TARIFF

Part I.—Articles which are free of duty

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
1	Hops.
1A	Grain and pulse, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour (*see* No. 68).
2	Salt imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces. (For the general duty on salt, *see* No. 35.)
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
3	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW. Hides and Skins, raw or salted.
4	METALLIC ORES. Metallic Ores, all sorts, except ochres and other pigment ores.
5	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS. Precious Stones, unset and imported uncut, and Pearls, unset.
6	SEEDS. Oil-Seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.
7	TEXTILE MATERIALS. Cotton, raw.
8	Wool, raw and Wool-tops.
9	MISCELLANEOUS. Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, carbolime, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.
10	Pulp of wood, rags and other paper-making materials.
10A	Rubber stumps, rubber seeds and raw rubber.
10B	Stick or Seed Lac.

No.	Names of Articles
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL.
11	Uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a Public servant for his personal use.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
12	The following Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:— (*a*) Articles falling under the 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th or 8th sub-head of Item No. 42, when they appertain to a firearm falling under that item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm. (*b*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform. (*c*) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol, (*i*) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (*ii*) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment. (*d*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes. (*e*) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India which may be maintained and organized for Imperial Service. (*f*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
13	Anti-plague serum.
14	Cinchona bark and the alkaloids extracted therefrom including quinine.
14A	Sulphur.

* Corrected to April 1927. [The Indian Finance Act, No. XII of 1922, the Indian Finance Acts, 1923 to 1927, the Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act, 1925, the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Acts, 1925 and 1926 and the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927.]

No. 54—*continued.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
15	The following AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, Ensilage-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, hay-presses, potato diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines and rakes; also agricultural tractors; also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.*
16	The following DAIRY APPLIANCES, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aërating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter-dryers, and butter workers; also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy purposes.†
17	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS and APPLIANCES, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.
18	WATER-LIFTS, SUGAR-MILLS, OIL-PRESSES, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.

No.	Names of Articles
	METALS.
19	CURRENT NICKEL, BRONZE, AND COPPER COIN of the Government of India.
20	GOLD AND SILVER BULLION and coin.
20A	Zinc, unwrought, including cakes, ingots, tiles (other than boiler tiles), hard or soft slabs and plates, dust, dross and ashes; and broken zinc.
	PAPER.
21	TRADE CATALOGUES AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
21A	POSTAGE STAMPS, whether used or unused.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
22	SECOND-HAND OR USED GUNNY BAGS or cloth made of jute.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
23	ART, the following works of :—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
24	BOOKS printed, including covers, for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
25	ANIMALS, living, all sorts.
26	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, and medals and antique coins.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		
	FISH.		
27	FISH, SALTED, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India* from time to time, prescribe. ‡

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 18, dated the 17th June 1926, the following agricultural machines are exempt from payment of import duty :—
Beet Pullers, Broadcast Seeders, Corn Pickers, Corn Shellers; Culti Packers, Stalk Cutters, Huskers and Shredders, Potato Planters, Lime Sowers, Manure Spreaders and Listers.
Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 15, dated the 5th March 1927, Soil graders are exempt from payment of import duty.

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 7, dated the 5th February 1927, Milking machines and such component parts thereof as can be readily fitted into their proper places in the machines and cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy purposes are exempt from payment of import duty.

‡ The rate since the 18th March, 1924, is annas 7½.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	LIQUORS.		
28	ALE, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Eight annas.
29	DENATURED SPIRIT	*Ad valorem* .	7½ per cent.
30	PERFUMED SPIRITS	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	R A. 36 0
31	LIQUEURS, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—		
	(*a*) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Ditto .	30 0 or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	21 14 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
32	All other sorts of SPIRIT	Ditto .	Ditto.
33	WINES—		R A.
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	9 0
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	Ditto .	4 8
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to "All other sorts of Spirit".		
	SUGAR.		R A.
34	Sugar, excluding confectionery (*see* No. 124)—		
	(1) Sugar, crystallised or soft 23 Dutch Standard and above.	Cwt. . . .	4 8
	(2) Sugar, crystallised or soft inferior to 23 Dutch Standard but not inferior to 8 Dutch Standard.	,, . . .	4 0
	(3) Sugar, below 8 Dutch Standard, molasses and sugar candy.	*Ad valorem* . .	25 per cent.
	SACCHARINE.		R A.
34A	SACCHARINE (except in tablets) . . .	Pound . .	5 0
34B	SACCHARINE TABLETS	*Ad valorem* .	15 per cent. or R 5 per pound of Saccharine contents, whichever is higher.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.		
35	Salt, excluding salt exempted under No. 2.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.*

* The rate of excise duty since the 1st March, 1924, is Re. 1-4-0.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	TOBACCO.		R A.
36	TOBACCO, unmanufactured	Pound	1 8
37	CIGARS	*Ad valorem*	75 per cent.
37A	CIGARETTES of value—		R A.
	(*a*) not exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand	Thousand	7 0
	(*b*) exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand	Ditto	10 8
	NOTE.—For the purposes of this item, "value" means real value as defined in section 30 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, provided that the amount to be deducted on account of duties payable on importation to determine the real value in accordance with the provisions of clause (*a*) of the said section shall be Rs. 7 per thousand.		
38	All other sorts of TOBACCO manufactured	Pound	2 4
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		
	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.		
39	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL	Ton	0 8
	METALS.		
39A	Tin, block	Ton	250 0
	OILS.		
40	KEROSENE; also any mineral oil other than Kerosene and Motor Spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Imperial gallon	Two annas and six pies.
40A	MOTOR SPIRIT	Ditto	Four annas.
41	MINERAL OIL—		Rs. A.
	(1) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre,	Ton	10 0
	(2) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than for lubrication;	Imperial gallon	One anna and four pies.
	(3) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.		
42	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12—		R
	(1) Firearms including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified (*See* Nos. 86A and 141).	Each	15
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	,,	15
	(3) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols.	,,	5
	(4) Gun stocks and breech blocks	,,	3
	(5) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	,,	2
	(6) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms.	,,	1
			or 30 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
	(7) Machines for making, loading or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	*Ad valorem.*	30 per cent.
	(8) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	*Ad valorem.*	30 per cent.

No. 54—*continued.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*concluded.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS.		
42A	Motor Cars, motor cycles and motor scooters, and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof: provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in No. 87 shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.	*Ad valorem* .	20 per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.		R A.
43	OPIUM and its alkaloids and their derivatives.	Seer of 80 tolas .	24 0 or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.		
44	COTTON TWIST AND YARN and Cotton sewing or darning thread.	*Ad valorem* .	5 per cent.
45	COTTON PIECE-GOODS	*Ad valorem* .	11 per cent.
45A	SILK MIXTURES that is to say—		
	(*a*) fabrics composed in part of some other textile than silk and in which any portion either of the warp or of the weft but not of both is silk;	*Ad valorem* .	20 per cent.
	(*b*) fabrics not being silk on which silk is superimposed such as embroidered fabrics;		
	(*c*) articles made from such fabrics and not otherwise specified (*see* No. 100 A).		
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
46	MATCHES—		R A.
	(1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches.	Per gross of boxes	1 8
	(2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches.	For every 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box, per gross of boxes.	0 6
46A	UNDIPPED SPLINTS, such as are ordinarily used for match making.	Pound . .	Four annas and six pies.
46B	VENEERS such as are ordinarily used for making match boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.	Pound . .	Six annas.
			Rs. A.
46C	PORTLAND CEMENT	Ton . . .	9 0
46D	PAINTER'S INK	*Ad valorem* .	5 per cent.

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		MACHINERY—*contd.*
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.		following numbers, namely, Nos. 15, 16, 51B, 53, 54, 55, 87, 90A, 96, 103, 111 and 127:—
48	VINEGAR in casks.		(1) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engine and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts;
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		
	WOOD AND TIMBER.		
49	FIREWOOD.		
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.		
50	COPPERAS, green.		(2) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts;
	MACHINERY.		
51	MACHINERY, namely, such of the following articles as are not specified in any of the		

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles
	MACHINERY—*contd.*
	(3) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose;
	(4) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials and driving chains but not driving ropes;
	(5) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not, and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof.
	Note.—The term 'industrial system' used in sub-clause (3) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity.
51A	COMPONENT PARTS OF MACHINERY, as defined in No. 51, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose.
	Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.
51B	The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated, namely:—Healds, heald cords and heald knitting needles; reeds and shuttles; warp and weft preparation machinery and looms; dobbies; Jacquard machines; Jacquard harness linen cards; Jacquard cards; punching plates for Jacquard cards; warping mills; multiple box sleys; solid border sleys; tape sleys; swivel sleys; tape looms; wool carding machines; wool spinning machines; hosiery machinery; coir mat shearing machines; coir fibre willowing machines; heald knitting machines; dobby cards; lattices and legs for dobbies, wooden winders; silk looms; silk throwing and reeling machines; cotton yarn reeling machines; sizing machines; doubling machines; silk twisting machines; cone winding machines; piano card cutting machines; harness building frames; card lacing frames; drawing and denting hooks; sewing thread balls making machines; *cumbli* finishing machinery; hank boilers; cotton carding and spinning machines; mail eyes, lingoes, comber boards and comber board frames; take-up motions; temples and pickers; picking bands; and printing machines.*
	MISCELLANEOUS.
53	AEROPLANES, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines and aeroplane engine parts and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes.
54	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, alumnium lithographic plates, brass rules, composing sticks, cases imposing tables and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, halftone blocks, electrotype blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead and rule cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, rule bending machines, rule metreing machines, bronzing machines, leads, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging machines, but excluding ink (*See* No. 46 D) and paper (*see* No. 99).†
55	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf.
57	FODDER, bran and pollards.

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent. *ad valorem*

No.	Names of Articles
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE.
58	IRON OR STEEL, old.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
59	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof imported by, or under the orders of, a railway company.

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 12, dated the 6th May 1926, component parts, other bobbins and pirns, of any machinery or apparatus specified in this item are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*; provided that such parts are essential for the working of such machinery or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose.

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 19, dated the 17th June, 1926, zinc lithographic plates are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent. *ad valorem*—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
60	IRON alloys.
	" angle, channel and tee not otherwise specified (*see* No. 143).
	" bar and rod not otherwise specified (*see* No. 144).
	" pig.
	" rice bowls.
61	IRON OR STEEL, anchors and cables.
	" " bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing.
	" " hoops and strips.
	" " nails, rivets and washers, all sorts, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 145).
	" " pipes and tubes; also fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified (*see* No. 146).
	" railway track material not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 63 and 150 including bearing plates, cast iron sleepers and fastenings therefor, and lever-boxes.
	" " tramway track material, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 150), including rails, fish plates, tie-bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks.
	" " sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ⅛ inch thick, whether fabricated or not, if coated with metals other than tin or zinc.
	" " plates and sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under ⅛ inch thick, not otherwise specified, (*see* Nos. 146, 147, 153 and 154) whether fabricated or not.
	" " barbed or stranded fencing wire and wire-rope.
	" " (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete.
	" " expanded metal.
62	STEEL angle and tee if galvanized, tinned or lead-coated.
	" (other than bars), alloy, crucible, shear, blister and tub.
	" (other than bars) made for springs and cutting tools by any process.
	" ingots, blooms and billets and slabs of a thickness of 1½ inches or more.
	" bar and rod, the following kinds—
	(*a*) shapes specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete, if the smallest dimension is under ½ inch;
	(*b*) all shapes and sizes, if—
	(i) of alloy, crucible, shear, blister or tub steel, or
	(ii) galvanised or coated with other metals, or
	(iii) planished or polished, including bright steel shafting;
	(*c*) other qualities, if of any of the following shapes and sizes—
	(i) rounds under ½ inch diameter,
	(ii) squares under ½ inch side,
	(iii) flats, if under 1 inch wide and not over ½ inch thick,
	(iv) flats, not under 8 inches wide and not over ½ inch thick,
	(v) ovals, if the dimension of the major axis is not less than twice that of the minor axis,
	(vi) all other shapes, any size.
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK.
63	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings therefor; bearing plates, fish bolts and nuts, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, shunting skids, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trollies, trucks and component parts thereof; switches, crossings and the like materials made of alloy steel; also cranes water-cranes and water-tanks when imported by or under the orders of a railway company:
	Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein:
	Provided also that nothing shall be deemed to be dutiable hereunder which is dutiable under No. 51 or No. 51A.
63A	COMPONENT PARTS OF RAILWAY MATERIALS as defined in No. 63, namely, such parts only, as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose:
	Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong, if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.
64	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections *:
	Provided that articles of machinery as defined in No. 51 or No. 51A shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 2, dated the 1st January, 1927, light-ships are exempt from payment of import duty.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	FISH.
65	FISH, excluding salted fish (*see* No. 27).
66	FISHMAWS, including signally and sozille, and sharkfins.
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
67	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.*
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.
68	FLOUR.
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.
69	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (*see* No. 48).
	SPICES.
70	SPICES, all sorts.
	TEA.
71	TEA.†
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.
72	COFFEE.
73	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC.
74	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 10 B).
	OILS.
75	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential oils not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 40 ,40A and 41).
	SEEDS.
76	SEEDS, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.
77	TALLOW AND STEARINE, including grease and animal fat, and wax of all sorts not otherwise specified.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.
78	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following :— Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.
	WOOD AND TIMBER.
79	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
80	CANES AND RATTANS.
81	COWRIES AND SHELLS.
82	IVORY, unmanufactured.
83	PRECIOUS STONES, unset and imported cut (*see* No. 5).
84	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.‡
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL.
85	APPAREL, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 11 and gold and silver thread (*see* Nos. 132 and 133) and articles made of silk, or silk mixtures (*see* Nos. 45A, 100A and 134).
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
86	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse.
86A	ORNAMENTAL ARMS of an obsolete pattern possessing only an antiquarian value; masonic and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes; and *dahs* intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.
	CONVEYANCES.
87	CONVEYANCES, not specified in No. 142, namely tramcars, motor-omnibuses, motor-lorries, motor-vans, passenger lifts, carriages, carts, jinrikshas, bath-chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel barrows, bicycles, tricycles, and all other sorts of conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof, except such parts and accessories of the motor vehicles above mentioned as are also adapted for use as parts or accessories of motor cars, motor cycles or motor scooters (*see* No. 42A).
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
88	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 86, dated the 25th September, 1926, currants are liable to duty at Re. 1-4-0 per cwt.

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 38, dated the 9th October, 1926, tea of Indian origin which has been exported to Ceylon and is subsequently imported into British India for blending purposes by *bona fide* blenders, is exempt from payment of import duty: Provided

(i) that such tea is identified to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, and

(ii) that it is imported within three years from the date of its export to Ceylon.

‡ Under Government of India Notification No. 4317, dated the 2nd July, 1921, unmanufactured mica is exempt from payment of import duty.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
89	CUTLERY, excluding electroplated cutlery (*see* No. 129).
90	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
90A	ELECTRICAL CONTROL GEAR AND TRANSMISSION GEAR, namely, switches, fuses and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten *amperes* and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts, and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts; bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity; and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes, and the fittings thereof.
91	All other sorts of IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.*
	DYES AND COLOURS.
92	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts, and paints and colours and painters materials, all sorts.
	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.
93	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.
94	GLASS AND GLASSWARE, lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain all sorts, except glass bangles and beads and false pearls (*see* No. 131).
	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER.
95	HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified, leather and leather manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	MACHINERY.
96	MACHINERY AND COMPONENT PARTS thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one quarter of one brake-horse power (*see* Nos. 13, 16, 18 and 51B).
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
97	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.
98	All sorts of METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.

No.	Names of Articles
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.
99	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPIER MACHE, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD, all sorts, and stationery, including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste-paper and old newspapers for packing but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post (*see* No. 21), postage stamps whether used or unused (*see* No. 21A) and paper and stationery otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 155 and 156)
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
100	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say:— Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified; Flax, twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax; Haberdashery and millinery, excluding articles made of silk (*see* No. 134); Hemp manufactures; Hosiery, excluding article made of silk (*see* No. 134); Jute, twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding second-hand or used gunny bags or cloth (*see* No. 22); Silk yarn, noils and warps and silk thread; Woollen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool including felt; All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.
100A	SILK GOODS used or required for medical purposes, namely:— Silk ligatures; elastic silk hosiery, elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks, anklets, stockings, suspensory bandages; silk abdominal belts, silkweb cathetertubes, and oiled silk.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
101	ART, works of, excluding those specified in No. 22.
102	BRUSHES AND BROOMS.
103	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, including asphalt, bricks, cement (other than Portland cement), chalk and lime, clays, pipes of earthenware, tiles, firebricks not being component parts of any article included in No. 51 or No. 63, and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified including bitumen and other insulating materials.

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 96-1-Cus.—25, dated the 28th February 1925, apparatus for wireless telegraphs designed either for transmission or reception, whether by telegraphy or telephony, when imported in accordance with the orders for the time being governing the importation of such apparatus, is liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

No. 54—*continued.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*—*concluded.*

No.	Names of Articles
	MISCELLANEOUS—*contd*
104	CANDLES.
105	CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS.
106	CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE.
106 A	FIREWORKS specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships.
107	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.
108	MATS AND MATTING.
109	OILCAKES.
110	OILCLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH.
111	PACKING ENGINE AND BOILER—all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in Nos. 51 and 63.
112	PERFUMERY, not otherwise specified.
113	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER.
114	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS.
115	RUBBER tyres and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 53).
116	SOAP.
117	STARCH AND FARINA.
118	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble.
119	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise specified.
120	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
121	CORAL.
122	UMBRELLAS, including parasols and sunshades and fittings therefor.
123	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.*

PART VI.—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent. *ad valorem*

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
124	CONFECTIONERY.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
125	GUNPOWDER FOR CANNONS, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.
126	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12 all articles other than those specified in entries Nos. 42, 86A and 141 which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware under No. 90), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
128	CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF.
129	ARTICLES PLATED WITH GOLD AND SILVER.†
130	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS THEREOF.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.
131	GLASS BANGLES AND BEADS and false pearls.
	METALS.
132	GOLD PLATE, gold thread and wire, and gold manufactures, all sorts.
133	SILVER PLATE, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures, all sorts.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
134	SILK PIECE-GOODS, and other manufactures of silk, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 45A and 100A).
	MISCELLANEOUS.
135	FIRE-WORKS, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 106-A).
136	IVORY, manufactured.
137	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS.
138	PRINTS, engravings and pictures, including photographs and picture post cards.
140	SMOKERS' REQUISITES, excluding tobacco (Nos. 36 to 38) and matches (No. 46).
141	Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports including bird shot, toy cannons, air guns and air pistols for the time being excluded, in any part of British India, from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878; and bows and arrows.

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 109-1—Cus.-25, dated the 17th March, 1925, insignia and badges of Official British and Foreign Orders are exempt from payment of import duty.

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 27, dated 5th August 1926, silver-plated surgical instruments are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	
	CONVEYANCES.	
142	COAL TUBS, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel.	
	(*a*) if of British manufacture	*Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. ad valorem whichever is higher.*
	(*b*) if not of British manufacture	*Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. ad valorem* whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.	
143	IRON angle, channel and tee—	
	(*a*) fabricated, all qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated, kinds other than galvanized, tinned or lead-coated and other than Crown or superior qualities.	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 19 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 30 per ton.
144	IRON, COMMON BAR not galvanized, tinned or lead-coated if not of any shape and dimension specified in clause (*a*) or clause (*c*) of No. 62—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
145	IRON OR STEEL NAILS, wire or French	Rs. 3 per cwt.
146	IRON OR STEEL PIPES and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets—	
	(*a*) galvanized	Rs. 33 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) not galvanized—	
	(i) not under ⅛-inch thick—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(ii) under ⅛-inch thick—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	s. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, plus Rs. 26 per ton.
147	IRON OR STEEL plates or sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under ⅛-inch thick and not of cast iron—	
	(*a*) fabricated, all qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent, *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	R s.21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*: whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated, chequared and ship, tank, bridge and common qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	R s. 20 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	R s. 36 per ton.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*	
148	IRON OR STEEL sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ¼-inch thick—	
	(*a*) fabricated—	
	(i) galvanized	Rs. 33 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (*see* No. 61)—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 26 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated—	
	(i) galvanized	Rs. 30 per ton.
	(ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 61 and 154)—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 35 per ton.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 59 per ton.
149	IRON OR STEEL WIRE, other than barbed or stranded fencing wire, wire rope or wire netting	Rs. 60 per ton.
149A	IRON OR STEEL, the original material (but not including machinery, *see* Nos. 51 and 51A) of any ship or other vessel intended for inland or harbour navigation which has been assembled abroad, taken to pieces and shipped for re-assembly in India.	Rs. 23 per ton or 10 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
	Provided that articles dutiable under this item shall not be deemed to be dutiable under any other item.	
150	IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL—	
	A. Rails (including tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved)—	
	(*a*) (i) 30 lbs. per yard and over	Rs. 13 per ton.
	(ii) fish-plates therefor	Rs. 6 per ton or 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(iii) spikes and tie-bars therefor—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
	(*b*) under 30 lbs. per yard, and fish-plates, spikes and tie-bars therefor—	
	if of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	if not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
	B.—Switches and crossings and the like material s not made of alloy steel, including switches and crossings and the like materials for tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved—	
	(i) for rails 30 lbs. per yard and over . . .	Rs. 14 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) for rails under 30 lbs. per yard—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 29 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 29 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 12 per ton.
	C.—Sleepers other than cast iron, and keys and distance pieces and the like for use with such sleepers.	Rs. 10 per ton or 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.

No. 54—*concluded.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*concluded.*

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*concluded.*

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
151	STEEL, angle and tee, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 62) and beam, channel, zed, trough and piling—	
	(*a*) fabricated—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 19 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 30 per ton.
152	STEEL, bar and rod, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 62)—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
153	STEEL, STRUCTURES, fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of steel bars, sections, plates—or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, wellcurbs, trestles, towers and similar structures or for parts thereof, but not including builders, hardware (*see* No. 90) or any of the articles specified in Nos. 51, 51A, 64 or 87—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
154	STEEL, tin plates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers and cuttings of such plates, sheets or taggers.	Rs. 48 per ton.
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.	
155	PRINTING PAPER (excluding chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo), all sorts, containing less than 65 per cent. of mechanical wood pulp.	One anna per pound.
156	WRITING PAPER, all sorts, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof.	One anna per pound.

EXPORT TARIFF

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Rate of duty
	JUTE, OTHER THAN BIMLIPATAM JUTE.		
1	RAW JUTE—		R A.
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs. .	1 4
	(2) All other descriptions	Ditto .	4 8
2	Jute manufactures, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods—		
	(1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine) .	Ton of 2,240 lbs.	20 0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.*	Ditto .	32 0
	HIDES AND SKINS.		
3	Raw hides and skins†	*Ad valorem* .	5 per cent
	RICE.		R A.
4	RICE, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	0 3

* Under Government of India Notification No. 1428, dated 17th November, 1923, jute rags such as are used for paper making, are exempt from payment of export duty provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are useless for any purpose to which cloth or rope is ordinarily put.

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 35, dated the 25th September, 1926, hide and skin cuttings and fleshings, such as are used for glue-making are exempt from payment of export duty.

No. 55.—Share of each province in the total entries and clearances of vessels

(In thousands of tons.)

	Pre-war Average			War Average			Post-war Average			1925-26			1926-27		
	No.	(Tons 1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage
			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent
Bengal	1,387	3,979	24·5	1,041	2,951	25·3	1,142	3,670	24·1	1,015	3,645	21·3	1,092	3,874	22·7
Bombay	1,651	3,797	23·4	1,609	2,910	25·0	1,736	4,472	29·3	1,462	4,406	25·7	1,237	4,040	23·7
Sind	1,127	1,944	12·0	2,022	1,621	13·9	1,281	1,795	11·8	1,129	1,850	10·8	1,012	1,847	10·9
Madras	3,342	3,961	24·4	3,705	2,226	19·0	2,046	2,927	19·2	2,833	3,976	23·2	2,963	4,232	24·8
Burma	1,054	2,513	15·5	1,211	1,964	16·8	1,176	2,383	15·6	1,184	3,259	19·0	1,146	3,047	17·9
Bihar and Orissa	6	22	·2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8,567	16,216	100	9,589	11,674	100	7,981	15,247	100	7,623	17,136	100	7,450	17,040	100

No. 56.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign seaborne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-war Average		1925-26		1926-27		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1926-27
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
Entered											
British	2,478	6,140	2,272	4,249	2,211	5,644	2,074	5,702	2,048	5,745	68·8
British Indian	312	171	320	112	317	152	272	94	327	114	1·4
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	196	202	462	175	504	186	627	187	633	7·6
Dutch	47	114	86	206	77	241	112	333	103	307	3·7
Norwegian	55	77	97	129	46	87	48	97	41	92	1·1
Italian	46	128	57	153	64	214	121	444	119	461	5·5
Chinese	..	..	26	27	7	15	..	..	..	..	..
Greek	5	11	21	43	6	18	9	23	1	3	..
Swedish	4	10	21	48	21	60	26	82	25	70	·8
French	27	83	14	34	13	37	21	86	33	147	1·8
Spanish	..	..	6	17	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	18	26	2	5	1	2	..	..	..
American	*	*	11	26	82	258	67	280	62	268	3·2
German	249	740	17	56	41	149	99	358	104	394	4·7
Austro-Hungarian	115	338	7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	7	13	9	19	16	33	8	18	10	54	·7
Total Foreign	636	1,788	592	1,269	551	1,624	698	2,350	692	2,429	29·1
Native Craft	890	67	1,476	119	849	84	739	66	627	53	·7
Total entered	4,316	8,116	4,660	5,749	3,028	7,504	3,783	8,302	3,694	8,346	100

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 entered and also cleared in the year 1912-13.

No. 56.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign sea-borne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India—*contd.*

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-War Average		1925-26		1926-27		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1926-27
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
CLEARED											
British	2,456	6,182	2,309	4,432	2,286	6,963	2,158	6,159	2,118	6,052	69·6
British Indian	322	183	298	70	360	130	312	121	346	127	1·5
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	193	208	479	176	497	225	756	216	725	8·3
Dutch	46	112	87	207	65	191	119	361	99	296	3·4
Norwegian	54	77	95	128	45	78	37	65	32	60	·7
Italian	36	98	51	135	65	218	122	441	128	486	5·6
Chinese	..	..	25	27	8	17	..	..	..	..	..
Greek	5	12	24	49	14	49	15	41	4	13	·2
Swedish	4	10	18	43	17	51	22	68	20	60	·7
French	28	87	14	36	14	39	21	86	33	152	1·7
Spanish	..	..	7	17	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	20	28	8	7	1	2	..	..	..
American	*	*	10	23	26	274	71	300	57	244	2·8
German	234	688	17	55	28	101	100	358	97	371	4·3
Austro-Hungarian	119	351	9	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	8	16	9	21	16	36	8	16	19	52	·6
Total Foreign	615	1,672	594	1,277	539	1,562	741	2,494	705	2,459	28·3
Native Craft	858	63	1,728	146	868	88	629	60	587	56	·6
TOTAL CLEARED	4,251	8,100	4,929	5,925	4,053	7,743	3,840	8,834	3,756	8,694	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,567	16,216	9,580	11,674	7,981	15,247	7,623	17,136	7,450	17,040	..

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 entered and also cleared in the year 1912-13.

No. 57.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper during the official years 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Registration Stations.

For compilation purposes the registration stations have been divided into three groups.

Group (*a*) comprises the rail route which bifurcates into the Nushki-Duzdap extension and the trade towards Kandahar. This group will include trade with Persia and Western and Southern Afghanistan.

The following stations are included in it :—

1. Duzdap.
2. Mirjawa.
3. Nok-kundi.
4. Yakmach.
5. Dalbandin.
6. Padag Road.
7. Ahmedwal.
8. Nushki.
9. Quetta.
10. Bostan.
11. Yaru.
12. Gulistan.
13. Killa Abdulla.
14. Chaman.

Group (*b*) comprises the trade through the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab with Northern and Eastern Afghanistan, with Kashmir, and through them with Central Asia and Turkistan. The following stations are included in this group ;—

1. Ghazighat.
2. Bhakkar.
3. Darya Khan.
4. Pezu.
5. Tank.
6. Girni Road.
7. Lakinarwat.
8. Bannu.
9. Thal.
10. Kohat Cantonment.
11. Pabbi.
12. Peshawar Cantonment.
13. Peshawar City.
14. Khairabad.
15. Nowshera.
16. Mardan.
17. Takhtibhai.
18. Durgai.
19. Havelian.
20. Rawalpindi.
21. Jammu (Tawi).
22. Pathankote.
23. Hoshiarpur.
24. Haripur Hazara.
25. Damel.
26. Sarna.
27. Suchetgarh.
28. Ranbirsinghpura.
29. Miran Sahib.
30. Jammu Cantonment.
31. Parachinar.
32. Mansehra.
33. Srinagar.

Group (*c*) comprises the trade through the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam, with Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. The following stations are included in this group :—

1. Ramnagar.
2. Haldwani.
3. Tanakpur.
4. Katarnian Ghat.
5. Naipalganj Road.
6. Uska Bazar.
7. Bridgmanganj.
8. Raxaul.
9. Bairagnia.
10. Janakpur Road.
11. Jayanagar.
12. Bhaptiahi.
13. Nautanwa.
14. Jogbani.
15. Naksalbari.
16. Galgalia.
17. Ghum.
18. Kalimpong Road.
19. Nagrakata.
20. Carron.
21. Banarhat.
22. Saikhowaghat.

[All quantites in maunds, except treasure.]

IMPORTS.

Articles	1925-26	1926-27	Articles	1925-26	1926-27
Grain and Pulse—			Rice, husked—		
Wheat—			Group (*a*) . . .	1,025	1,278
Group (*a*) . . .	14,607	73,387	,, (*b*) . . .	26,495	63,479
,, (*b*) . . .	157,732	232,642	,, (*c*) . . .	686,688	1,273,269
,, (*c*) . . .	206,015	40,262	Total .	714,208	1,338,026
Total .	378,354	346,291			
Gram and pulse—			Rice, unhusked—		
Group (*a*) . . .	9,415	8,681	Group (*a*) . . .	1,056	1,790
,, (*b*) . . .	155,163	326,092	,, (*b*) . . .	111,905	96,204
,, (*c*) . . .	204,041	140,459	,, (*c*) . . .	1,613,189	600,421
Total .	368,619	476,132	Total .	1,726,150	698,415

No. 57.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper during the official years 1925-26 and 1926-27—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure.]

IMPORTS—*contd.*

Articles	1925-26	1926-27	Articles	1925-26	1926-27
Grain and Pulse—*contd.*					
Others—			Wool, raw—		
Group (*a*) . . .	14,011	11,165	Group (*a*) . . .	155,744	157,444
,, (*b*) . . .	462,872	416,402	,, (*b*) . . .	35,920	51,916
,, (*c*) . . .	323,051	276,662	,, (*c*) . . .	55,149	82,268
TOTAL .	799,934	704,229	TOTAL .	246,813	291,628
Hides and skins—			*Carpets and rugs—		
Hides of Cattle—			Group (*a*) . . .	14,559	22,924
Group (*a*) . . .	815	1,777	,, (*b*) . . .	2,968	6,001
,, (*b*) . . .	42,209	71,680			
,, (*c*) . . .	22,370	25,465	TOTAL .	17,527	28,925
TOTAL .	65,394	98,922			
			**Borax—		
			Group (*b*) . . .	..	..
Skins of sheep and goats—			,, (*c*) . . .	23,958	19,884
Group (*a*) . . .	7,113	14,199	TOTAL .	23,958	19,884
,, (*b*) . . .	41,279	55,360			
,, (*c*) . . .	4,264	5,173			
			† Charas . . .	1,469	1,372
TOTAL .	52,656	74,732	‡ Jute, raw . . .	229,955	222,186
			Oil seeds—		
			‡ Linseed . . .	376,414	580,448
Ghi—			‡ Mustard and rape seed .	321,048	390,210
Group (*a*) . . .	9,657	18,534			
,, (*b*) . . .	14,954	18,426			
,, (*c*) . . .	53,302	68,576	Treasure—		
			Gold (in ounces)—		
TOTAL .	77,913	105,536	Group (*a*) . . .	290	..
			,, (*b*) . . .	..	..
			,, (*c*) . . .	..	..
			TOTAL .	290	..
Tobacco—					
Group (*a*) . . .	5,060	9,869			
,, (*b*) . . .	66,694	69,067	Silver (in ounces)—		
,, (*c*) . . .	38,844	54,133	Group (*a*) . . .	..	339,695
			,, (*b*) . . .	554,907	1,428,488
TOTAL .	111,198	133,069	,, (*c*) . . .	344,029	1,060,420
			TOTAL .	898,936	2,828,603

* Carpets and rugs are imported in appreciable quantities into groups (*a*) and (*b*) only and are registered at those stations, from October, 1925.

** Borax is imported in appreciable quantities only from Tibet and is registered only at stations in groups (*b*) and (*c*).

† Charas is imported mainly from Central Asia and Turkistan and is registered only at stations in group (*b*).

‡ These commodities are imported in appreciable quantities only into group (*c*) and are registered only at those stations.

No. 57.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper during the official years 1925-26 and 1926-27—*concld.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure.]

EXPORTS.

Articles	1925-26	1926-27
Cotton—		
Twist and yarn—		
Group (*a*)	17,798	12,984
,, (*b*)	26,846	33,497
,, (*c*)	37,922	47,067
TOTAL	82,566	93,548
Piecegoods, foreign—		
Group (*a*)	82,599	66,964
,, (*b*)	182,805	225,592
,, (*c*)	64,022	86,704
TOTAL	329,426	379,260
Piecegoods, Indian—		
Group (*a*)	56,582	61,877
,, (*b*)	73,130	87,982
,, (*c*)	62,527	86,321
TOTAL	192,239	236,180
Grain and pulse—		
Wheat—		
Group (*a*)	164,476	152,580
,, (*b*)	708,772	871,624
,, (*c*)	125,138	171,486
TOTAL	998,386	1,195,690
Rice, husked—		
Group (*a*)	42,032	38,948
,, (*b*)	92,947	158,181
,, (*c*)	493,417	313,823
TOTAL	628,396	510,952
Others—		
Group (*a*)	234,604	95,467
,, (*b*)	777,554	719,580
,, (*c*)	289,729	478,000
TOTAL	1,301,887	1,293,047
Iron and Steel—		
unwrought—		
Group (*a*)	4,298	4,481
,, (*b*)	52,898	24,506
,, (*c*)	8,188	8,098
TOTAL	65,384	37,085
Sections—		
Group (*a*)	17,897	31,976
,, (*b*)	140,706	216,320
,, (*c*)	90,482	140,372
TOTAL	249,085	388,668
Machinery and millwork—		
Group (*a*)	3,655	10,533
,, (*b*)	15,411	38,216
,, (*c*)	10,394	9,712
TOTAL	29,460	58,461
Others, including hardware and cutlery—		
Group (*a*)	16,353	4,794
,, (*b*)	21,581	27,883
,, (*c*)	24,336	19,184
TOTAL	62,270	51,861

Articles	1925-26	1926-27
Petroleum—		
Group (*a*)	9,894	15,148
,, (*b*)	94,146	140,723
,, (*c*)	86,779	122,167
TOTAL	190,819	278,043
Salt—		
Group (*a*)	12,265	4,853
,, (*b*)	609,744	866,403
,, (*c*)	744,524	769,104
TOTAL	1,366,533	1,640,360
Sugar—		
Refined—		
Group (*a*)	201,293	121,897
,, (*b*)	428,652	632,963
,, (*c*)	95,213	96,964
TOTAL	725,158	851,824
Unrefined—		
Group (*a*)	38,483	60,009
,, (*b*)	104,474	60,069
,, (*c*)	20,089	31,849
TOTAL	163,046	151,927
Tea—		
Black—		
Group (*a*)	30,552	34,889
,, (*b*)	12,343	22,961
,, (*c*)	4,087	775
TOTAL	46,982	58,625
Green—		
Group (*a*)	25,445	16,455
,, (*b*)	58,001	70,407
,, (*c*)	452	353
TOTAL	83,898	87,215
Tobacco—		
Group (*a*)	3,171	7,161
,, (*b*)	50,624	49,993
,, (*c*)	54,247	50,991
TOTAL	107,442	108,145
* Brass and Copper	12,170	11,871
* Betelnuts	21,236	29,227
Treasure—		
Gold (in ounces)—		
Group (*a*)	..	..
,, (*b*)	129	3,121
,, (*c*)	383	..
TOTAL	512	3,121
Silver (in ounces)—		
Group (*a*)	..	91,723
,, (*b*)	1,345,830	5,732,765
,, (*c*)	76,354	338,790
TOTAL	1,422,184	6,163,278

* These commodities are sent in appreciable quantities only to Nepal, and they are consequently registered only at stations in group (*c*).

No. 57A.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land frontier routes of Burma during the official year 1926-27.

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure.]

IMPORTS.

Articles	1926-27
Cordage, rope and twine (excluding wire rope)—	
(*d*)	630
(*e*)	..
(*f*)	..
Total	630
Cotton manufactured—	
Piecegoods—	
(*d*)	421
(*e*)	..
(*f*)	16
Total	437
Other sorts, including rugs—	
(*d*)	430
(*e*)	..
(*f*)	..
Total	430
Grain and pulse—	
Gram and pulse—	
(*d*)	14,210
(*e*)	16,852
(*f*)	1,274
Total	32,336
Rice, husked—	
(*d*)	61,366
(*e*)	25,835
(*f*)	7,443
Total	94,644
Rice, unhusked (paddy)—	
(*d*)	34,682
(*e*)	408
(*f*)	15,360
Total	50,420
Hides of Cattle—	
(*d*)	3,698
(*e*)	6,485
(*f*)	..
Total	10,183
Lac—	
(*d*)	2,967
(*e*)	91,966
(*f*)	..
Total	94,933
Sugar—	
Refined—	
(*d*)	6
(*e*)	272
(*f*)	..
Total	278
Unrefined, including jaggery—	
(*d*)	..
(*e*)	..
(*f*)	1,246
Total	1,246
Tea—	
dry—	
(*d*)	6,299
(*e*)	2,480
(*f*)	..
Total	8,779

Articles	1926-27
Tea—*contd.*	
Wet—	
(*d*)	186
(*e*)	..
(*f*)	..
Total	186
Tobacco—	
Cigarettes—	
(*d*)	165
(*e*)	27
(*f*)	..
Total	192
Others—	
(*d*)	4,805
(*e*)	136
(*f*)	191
Total	5,132
Orpiment—	
(*d*)	9,040
(*e*)	..
(*f*)	..
Total	9,040
Silk—	
Raw—	
(*d*)	4,262
(*e*)	..
(*f*)	626
Total	4,888
Manufactured—	
(*d*)	2
(*e*)	..
(*f*)	48
Total	50
Timber—	
Teak—	
(*d*)	..
(*e*)	..
(*f*)	3,729
Total	3,729
Other kinds—	
(*d*)	69
(*e*)	218
(*f*)	..
Total	287
Matches—	
(*d*)	4
(*e*)	14
(*f*)	..
Total	18
Treasure—	
Gold (in ounces)	..
Silver (in ounces).	
(*d*)	24,093
(*e*)	229,200
(*f*)	212,292
Total	465,585

Note.—"(*d*)" means trade at Bhamo, downward traffic on the river.
"(*e*)" means trade at Lashio and Hehe, outward traffic.
"(*f*)" means trade at Thingannyinaung (formerly at Kawkareik), importations into Burma.

No. 57A.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land frontier route of Burma during the official year 1926-27.

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure.]

EXPORTS.

Articles	1926-27
Cotton—	
Raw cotton—	
(d)	13,355
(e)	245
(f)	..
Total	13,600
Cotton twist and yarn—	
(d)	46,735
(e)	11,822
(f)	3
Total	58,560
Cotton piecegoods—	
(d)	21,827
(e)	29,549
(f)	89
Total	51,465
Rice, husked—	
(d)	2,285
(e)	14,521
(f)	..
Total	16,806
Dyes and dyeing materials—	
(d)	69
(e)	..
(f)	..
Total	69
Iron and Steel—	
Unwrought (ore, pig iron, etc.)	
(d)	..
(e)	..
(f)	6
Total	6
Machinery and Millwork—	
(d)	420
(e)	577
(f)	39
Total	1,036
Hardware and cutlery—	
(d)	5,198
(e)	448
(f)	28
Total	5,674
Others, including bars, angles, beams, and other sections—	
(d)	6,186
(e)	17,965
(f)	425
Total	24,576

Articles	1926-27
Petroleum—	
Kerosene oil—	
(d)	20,683
(e)	45,985
(f)	978
Total	67,646
Petrol—	
(d)	1,000
(e)	12,529
(f)	21
Total	14,450
Provisions and Oilman's Stores—	
Condensed Milk—	
(d)	3,602
(e)	2,298
(f)	67
Total	5,967
Fish dry and fish wet (ngapi)—	
(d)	11,061
(e)	10,917
(f)	1,039
Total	23,067
Other provisions and oilman's stores—	
(d)	4,219
(e)	15,393
(f)	546
Total	20,158
Salt—	
(d)	92,286
(e)	129,065
(f)	1,206
Total	222,557
Silk—	
Raw	..
Manufactured—	
(d)	28
(e)	..
(f)	..
Total	28
Jade Stone—	
(d)	131
(e)	..
(f)	..
Total	131
Sugar—	
Refined—	
(d)	7,893
(e)	7,894
(f)	374
Total	16,161
Unrefined including jaggery—	
(d)	13,205
(e)	2,084
(f)	2
Total	15,291

NOTE.—"(d)" means trade at Bhamo, upward traffic on the river.
"(e)" means trade at Lashio and Heho, inward traffic.
"(f)" means trade at Thinganny inaung (formerly at Kawkareik), exportations from Burma.

No. 57A.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land Frontier Routes of Burma during the official year 1926-27—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure.]

EXPORTS—*contd.*

Articles	1926-27	Articles	1926-27
Tea, dry—		Woollen goods (piecegoods, rugs, blankets woollen twist and yarn, etc.)—	
(*d*)	2,303	(*d*)	81
(*e*)	2,294	(*e*)	54
(*f*)	3	(*f*)	...
Total	4,600	Total	135
Tobacco—			
(*d*)	1,480		
(*e*)	2,715		
(*f*)	907	Treasure—	
		Gold (in ounces)	...
Total	5,102		
Candles—			
(*d*)	1,752		
(*e*)	4,709		
(*f*)	111		
Total	6,572		
Matches—		Silver (in ounces)—	
(*d*)	3,414	(*d*)	...
(*e*)	1,892	(*e*)	...
(*f*)	...	(*f*)	8,712
Total	5,306	Total	8,712

Note.—"(*d*)" means trade at Bhamo, upward traffic on the river.
"(*e*)" means trade at Lashio and Heho, inward traffic.
"(*f*)" means trade at Thingannyinaung (formerly at Kawkareik), exportations from Burma.

No. 58.—Chief Imports into Burma from India.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Coal . . . tons	413	342	870	354	433	434	51	65	1,09	84	81	93
Cotton—Twist and yarn . lbs.	10,895	12,636	18,944	15,493	16,848	16,054	56	97	2,35	1,73	1,63	1,17
Cotton Piecegoods—Grey (unbleached)—												
Indian . . . yds.	7,859	8,570	8,649	9,081	8,036	7,477	14	22	37	33	26	22
Foreign . . . „	3,009	3,116	5,496	5,467	4,544	4,056	5	9	24	21	12	11
Cotton Piecegoods—White (bleached)—												
Indian . . . „	3,707	5,895	4,485	2,131	3,375	2,396	8	18	25	11	15	9
Foreign . . . „	2,586	3,741	2,003	1,362	1,118	708	5	13	11	6	5	2
Cotton Piecegoods—Coloured, printed or dyed—												
Indian . . . „	12,199	21,312	18,122	15,860	14,595	14,043	27	60	95	83	67	56
Foreign . . . „	2,333	4,434	3,842	1,439	839	767	6	20	25	10	6	4
Jute bags . . . no.	38,948	39,822	40,123	41,203	54,027	46,434	1,19	1,66	1,88	2,38	3,39	2,62
Betelnuts . . . cwts.	311	279	294	243	254	293	60	56	64	71	79	82
Tobacco—Unmanufactured lbs.	21,160	16,432	16,687	16,692	14,439	14,558	58	43	51	48	42	47
Pulse . . . . tons	14	12	15	19	18	16	20	20	30	30	34	36
Wheat flour . . . „	16	12	18	23	25	25	29	27	52	54	66	68

No. 59.—Chief exports from Burma to India

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1924-25	1925-26	1926 27
Rice in the husk . . tons	214	168	93	117	155	130	1,54	1,12	86	1,18	1,63	1,36
Rice not in the husk . „	383	806	709	506	852	587	4,18	7,96	10,93	7,94	12,96	9,37
Pulse . . . . „	19	19	46	24	18	22	17	19	64	29	28	29
Oils, mineral—												
Kerosene . . . gals.	97,570	110,821	119,290	137,885	127,045	137,687	3,32	3,72	4,10	4,69	4,33	4,69
Lubricating . . . „	*	2,967†	2,160	2,847	2,662	2,683	*	21†	21	27	25	26
Benzine and Petrol . „	*	4,215(a)	14,371	17,672	24,846	29,516	*	46(a)	2,01	2,63	3,40	3,95
Candles . . . . lbs.	4,409	5,455	6,237	5,388	5,644	4,604	12	15	18	15	15	13
Lac	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	43	47	19	45
Wood and timber—												
Teakwood . . C. tons	128	110	166	185	189	182	1,17	1,32	2,39	2,67	2,85	2,87
Other timber . „ „	28	20	25	18	27	40	18	14	28	20	33	52

* Not separately shown before April 1915 and included with "Oils—Mineral—Other kinds."
† Average of four years.
(a) Average of four years, representing "Petrol" only.

60.—TABLES ILLUSTRATING COMPETITION EXPERIENCED BY INDIAN PRODUCTS IN CERTAIN FOREIGN MARKETS

Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1923	1924	1925	1926
UNITED KINGDOM.						
Total	6,550	4,950	3,815	4,451	3,405	3,608
Argentine	2,250	2,090	1,700	2,977	1,510	2,699
India	1,360	2,380	1,905	1,217	1,467	411
India's percentage	21%	48%	50%	27%	43%	11%
FRANCE.						
Total	2,514	1,337	1,618	1,715	1,575	1,837
Argentine	1,143	546	649	880	637	1,140
India	1,026	617	841	678	760	492
India's percentage	41%	46%	52%	40%	48%	27%
ITALY.						
Total	454	324	373	581	466	577
Argentine	133	11	84	93	15	157
India (and Ceylon)	261	282	250	430	358	313
India's percentage	57%	87%	67%	74%	77%	54%
	1913	1914-15	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
AUSTRALIA.						
Total	35	46	187	195	244	(a)
Argentine	..	..	45	..	61	
India	27	38	139	189	180	
India's percentage	77%	82%	73%	97%	74%	

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1923	1924	1925	1926
UNITED KINGDOM.						
Total	530	620	609	686	368	162
India	190	210	601	676	330	107
India's percentage	36%	34%	98%	98%	90%	66%
BELGIUM.						
Total	94	..	107	62*	67	31
Roumania	14	..	1	..	22	4
Argentine	3	..	1	13	..	..
India	67	..	91	35	39	19
India's percentage	72%	..	85%	56%	58%	61%
ITALY.						
Total	102	220	582	1,312	967	562
India (including Ceylon)	95	183	543	1,296	949	556
India's percentage	93%	83%	93%	99%	98%	99%
FRANCE.						
Total	538	404	317	227	149	141
India	482	303	293	212	129	111
India's percentage	90%	75%	92%	93%	86%	79%

NOTE.—One quintal = 220·46 lbs.

*Ten thousand quintals of rapeseed were imported into Belgium from Dantzig in 1924.

(a) Figures not yet available.

No. 60—*continued.*

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1923	1924	1925	1926
FRANCE.						
Total import	278	261	90	131	148	108
India	228	251	48	55	125	20
India's percentage	82%	96%	53%	43%	84%	18%
China	10	2	27	57	7	49
China's percentage	4%	7%	30%	44%	5%	45%
ITALY.						
Total import	Not available	Not available	587	217	406	195
India's share (including Ceylon)	..	..	159	69	330	145
Percentage of India's share (including Ceylon)..	..	..	27%	32%	81%	74%
China's share	..	..	414	113	55	43
Percentage of China's share	..	..	71%	52%	13%	22%

Imports of Groundnut into France.

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1923	1924	1925	1926
UNSHELLED.						
Senegal	1,738	1,734	1,917	2,261	2,733	2,900
West Africa (other ports)	466	659	98	192	173	150
India	325	265	..	106	118	100
Total	2,634	2,742	2,492	3,023	3,417	3,336
Corresponding total (shelled)	1,976	2,057	1,857	2,267	2,563	2,502
SHELLED.						
India	2,442	2,700	2,315	1,747	1,981	2,060
Senegal	..	20	89	46	113	69
Other countries	245	262	351	497	429	403
Total	2,687	2,982	2,755	2,290	2,467	2,532
*Percentage of total supplied by India	58%	58%	50%	40%	40%	42%

* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled=75 tons shelled.

NOTE.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

Imports of Tea into certain countries

(In thousands of lbs.)

—	Pre-war Average	War Average	1923	1924	1925	1926
UNITED KINGDOM—						
India	189,093	238,423	267,292	294,511	291,155	271,518
Ceylon	111,796	100,563	120,551	130,462	132,540	140,084
China	19,652	17,682	25,552	24,215	10,234	13,504
Java	17,999	18,591	38,910	57,286	53,582	64,662
TOTAL	349,150	377,142	456,513	510,499	490,567	493,292
Percentage of India's share of total	54·2	61·9	58·5	57·6	59·3	55·0
FRANCE—						
India	1,515	2,957	1,796	2,170	2,049	2,281
China	7,359	5,785	12,430	14,726	11,590	9,032
TOTAL	9,601	11,098	17,567	20,923	17,480	16,717
Percentage of India's share of total	15·8	26·7	10·2	10·3	11·7	13·6
CANADA—						
India	13,850	13,019	21,638	20,818	21,804	21,083
Ceylon	15,481	10,137	11,592	10,266	10,372	10,462
China	2,772	1,763	2,031	1,594	830	1,062
Japan	4,128	5,556	2,520	2,629	3,334	3,464
Java	..	4,444	1,658	769	..	..
TOTAL	36,753	38,930	39,726	36,255	37,379	37,091
Percentage of India's share of total	37·7	33·4	54·5	57·4	58·3	56·8
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA(*a*)—						
India	6,640	10,722	7,670	9,600	12,686	10,014
Ceylon	18,893	19,247	23,420	26,459	26,619	25,092
China	22,180	18,902	19,914	11,712	12,301	12,434
Japan	46,245	49,339	36,237	28,593	29,582	28,292
Java	158	8,656	11,224	7,230	8,801	10,232
TOTAL	95,126	100,715	105,136	92,773	100,962	95,930
Percentage of India's share of total	7·0	10·6	7·3	10·3	12·6	11·4
AUSTRALIA—						
India	8,714	8,430	4,778	4,348	6,003	
Ceylon	19,973	23,406	12,850	15,246	15,086	
China	2,897	1,982	4,360	1,978	1,225	
Java	3,756	7,746	26,329	27,395	24,340	(*b*)
TOTAL	35,442	41,937	48,502	49,251	47,088	
Percentage of India's share of total	24·6	20·1	10·0	8·8	12·7	
NEW ZEALAND—						
India	651	857	1,003	1,082	1,381	830
Ceylon	6,147	7,460	7,962	9,340	9,145	9,490
China	39	58	158	110	175	92
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TOTAL	7,543	9,236	9,967	10,787	10,835	10,927
Percentage of India's share of total	8·6	9·3	10·1	10·0	12·7	7·6

NOTE.—Figures for Canada and Australia represent those for the official years 1923-24 to 1926-27.

(*a*) The exports of foreign tea from the United Kingdom to the United States are included in the corresponding figures of India, Ceylon, China and Java tea imported into the United States.

(*b*) Figures not yet available.

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CHART 1.

The Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India. (*a*) During the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

(Private and Government)

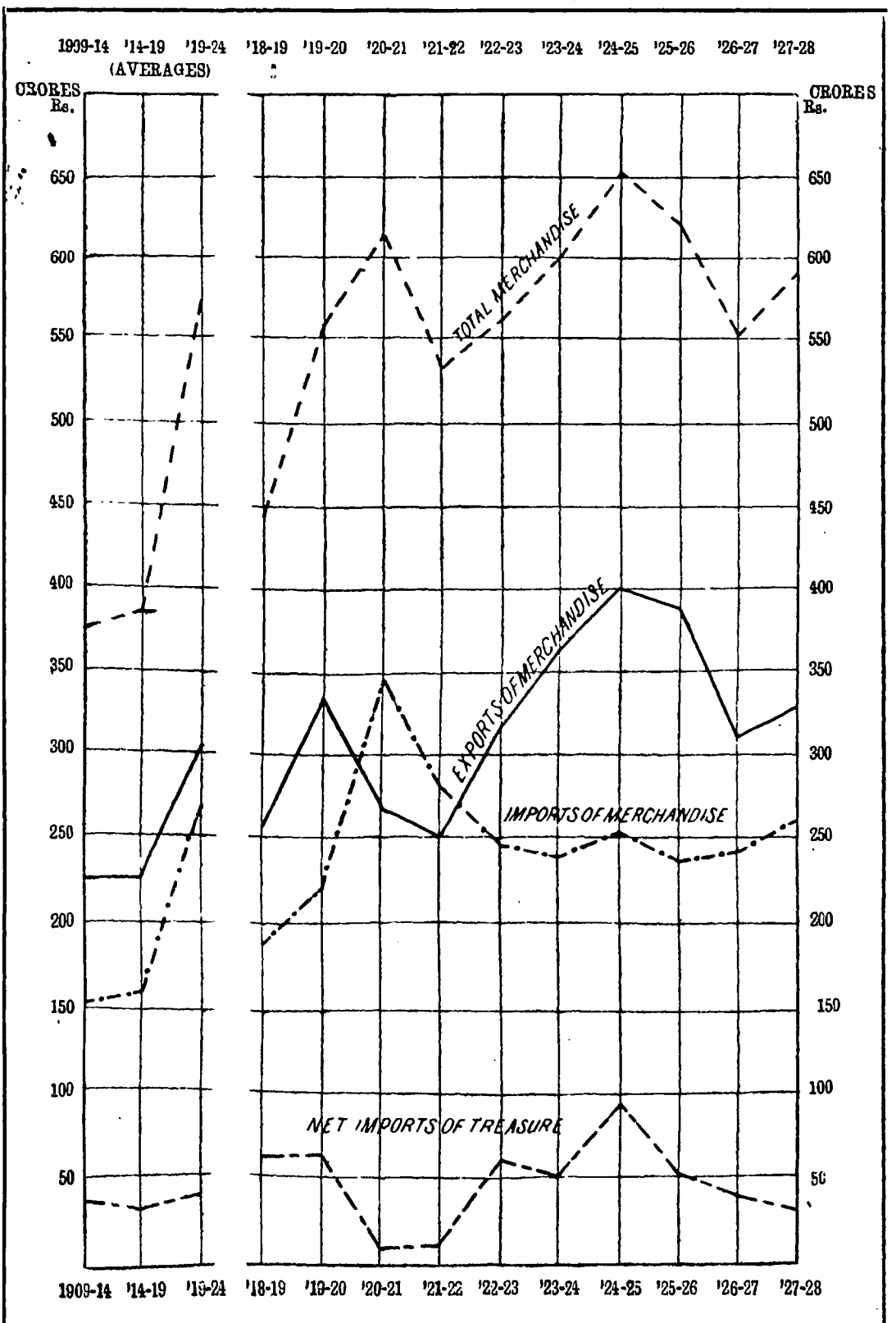


CHART 1.

The Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India. (*b*) During the 60 years (1864-69 to 1919-24). Quinquennial averages.

(Private and Government)

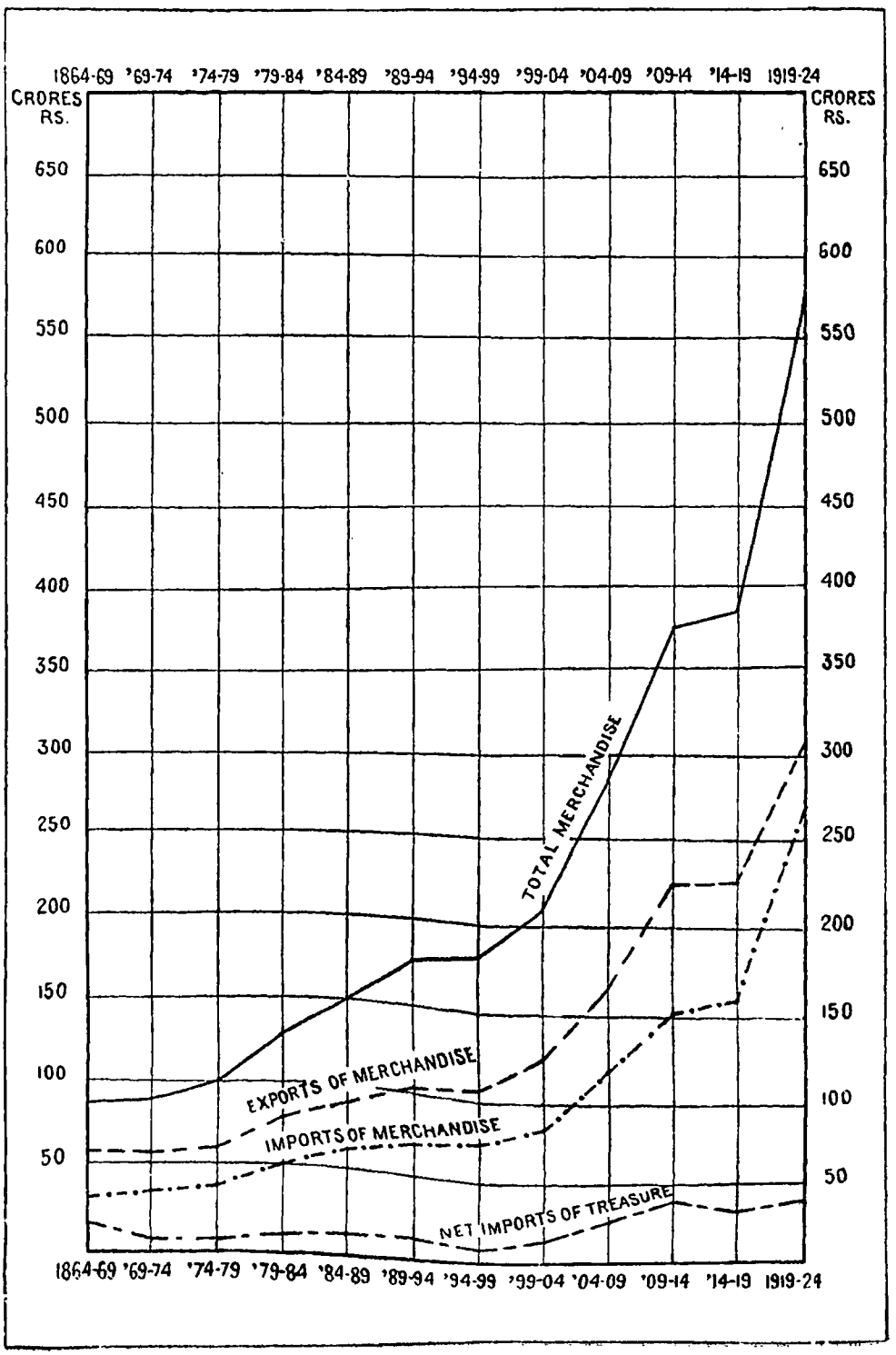


CHART 2.

(*a*) Variations in the values of principal articles in the Import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

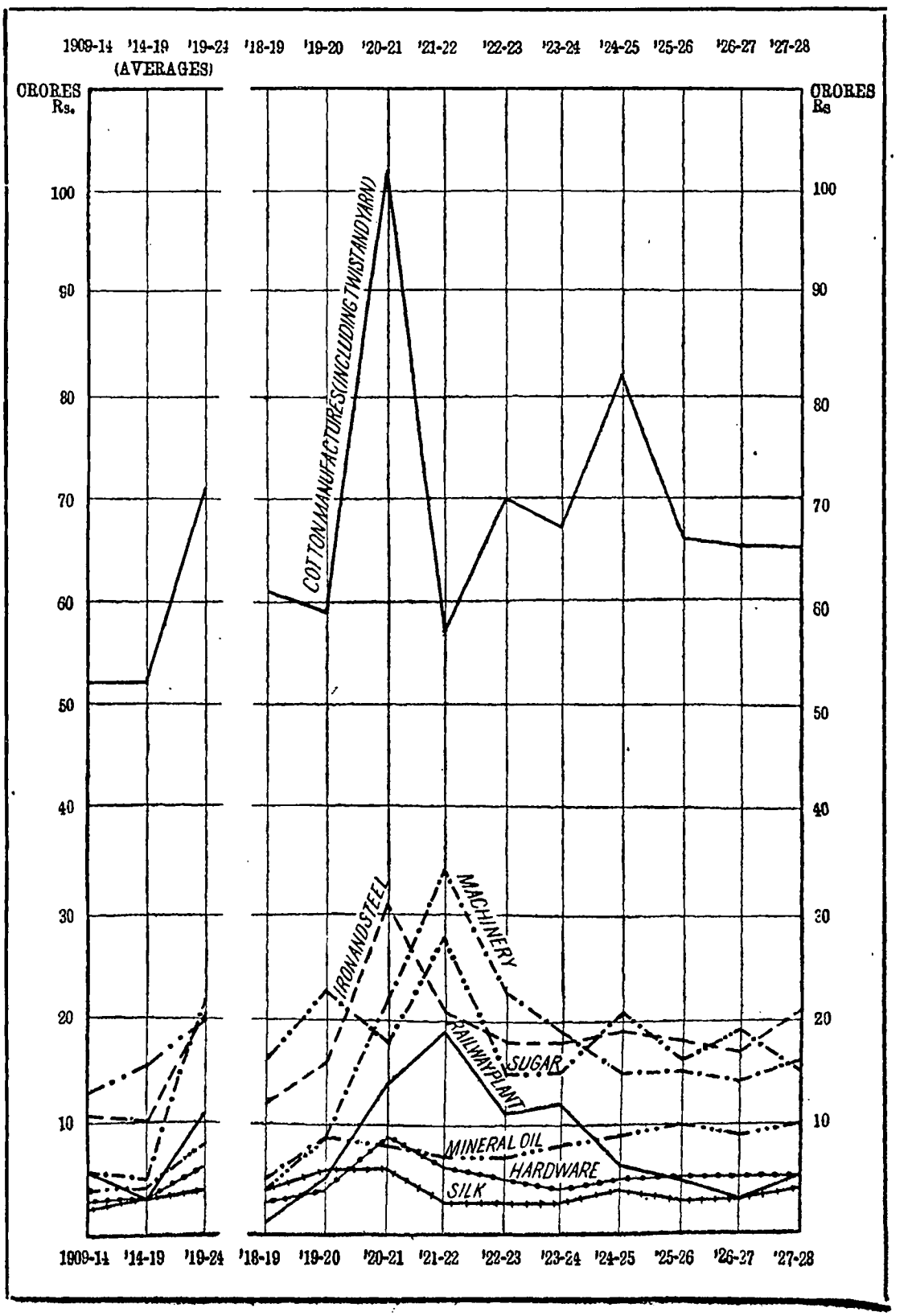


CHART 2.

(*b*) Variations in the values of principal articles in the Export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

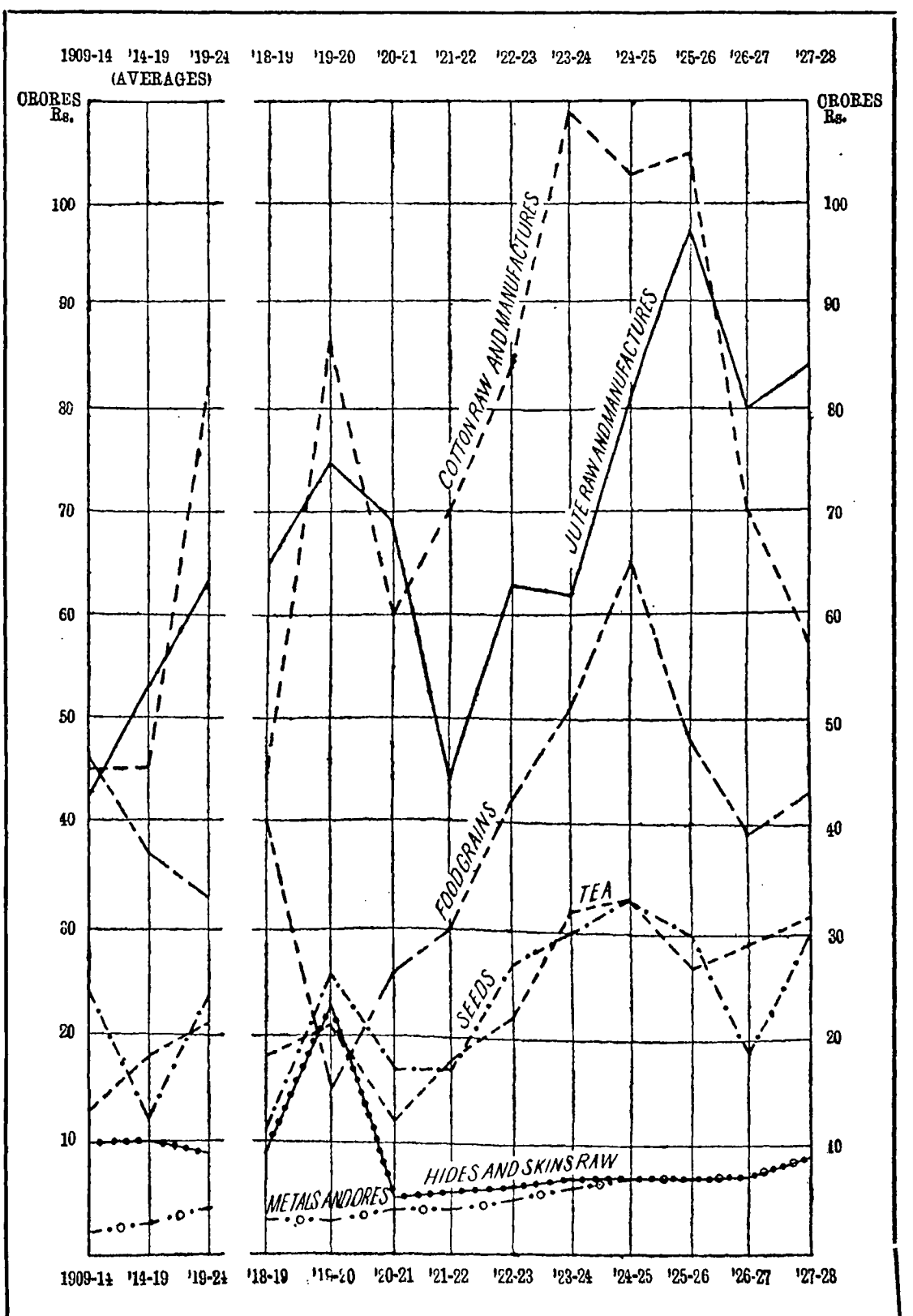


CHART 3.

Import and Export Trade of British India (Private Merchandise only) and Excess of Exports over Imports.

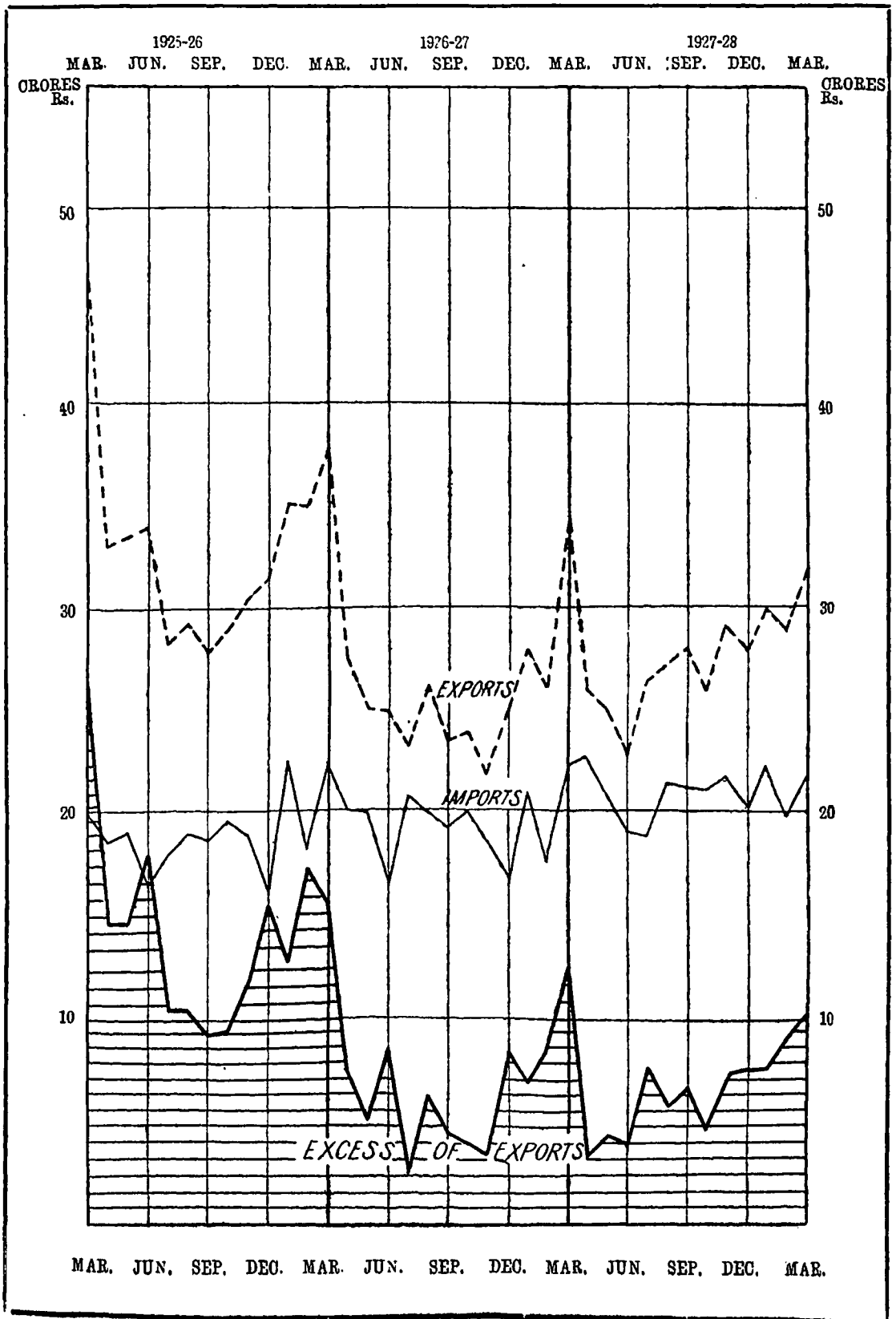


CHART 4.

(a) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

(I)—IMPORTS.

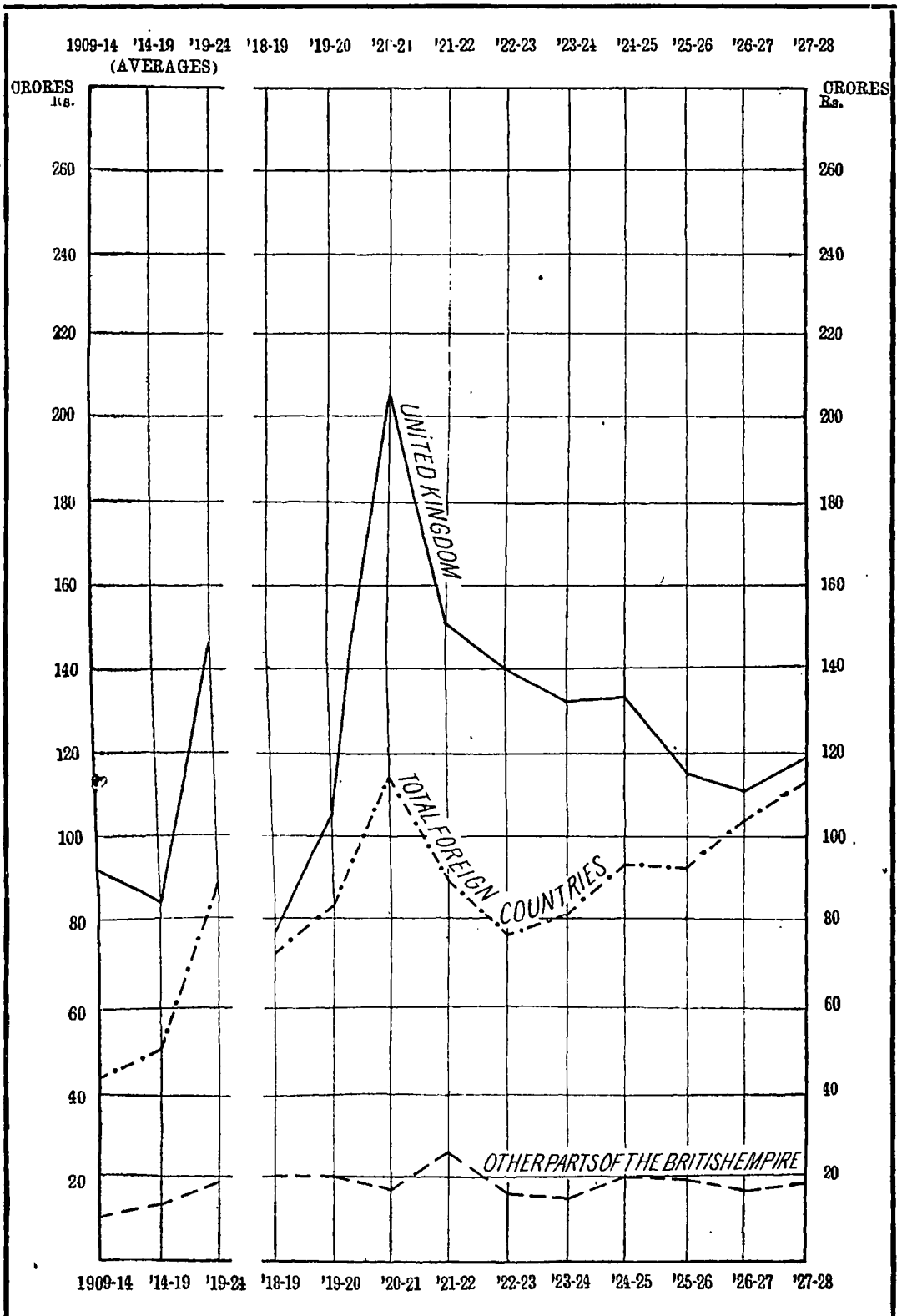


CHART 4.

(a) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

(II)—IMPORTS.

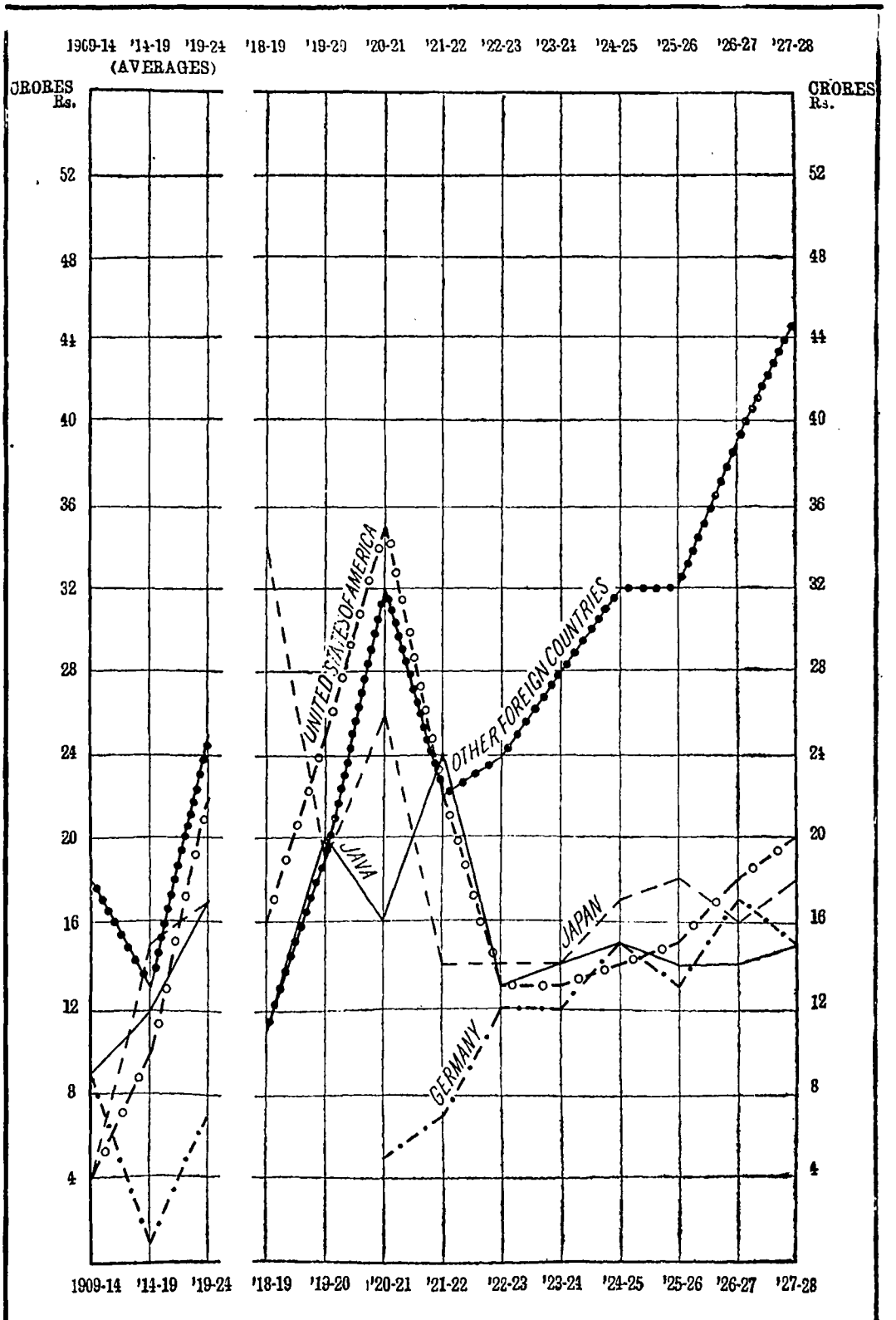


CHART 4.

(b) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS.

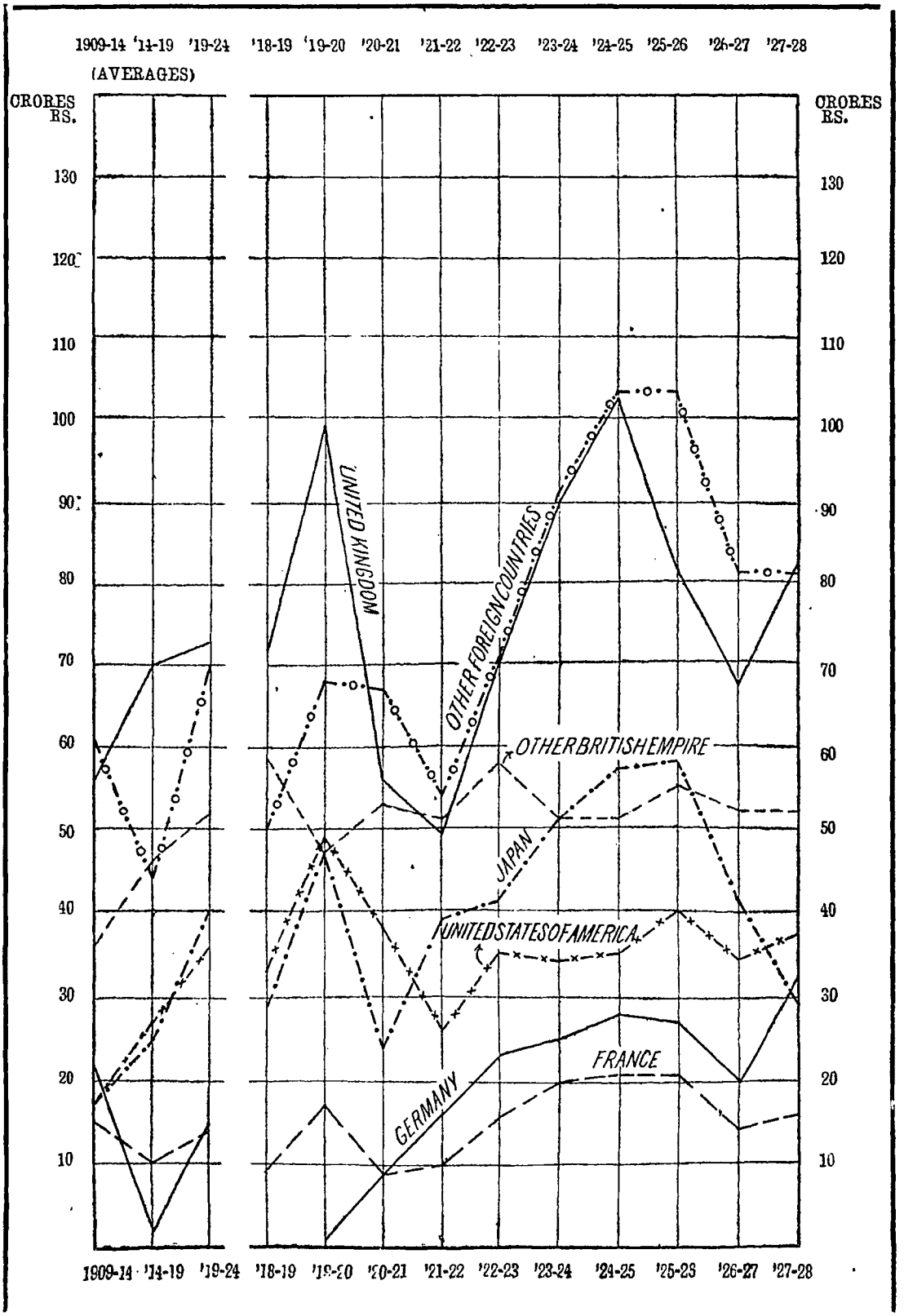


CHART 5.

Monthly fluctuations in the net Imports or net Exports of Gold, Silver and Treasure (on private account) during 1926-27 and 1927-28.

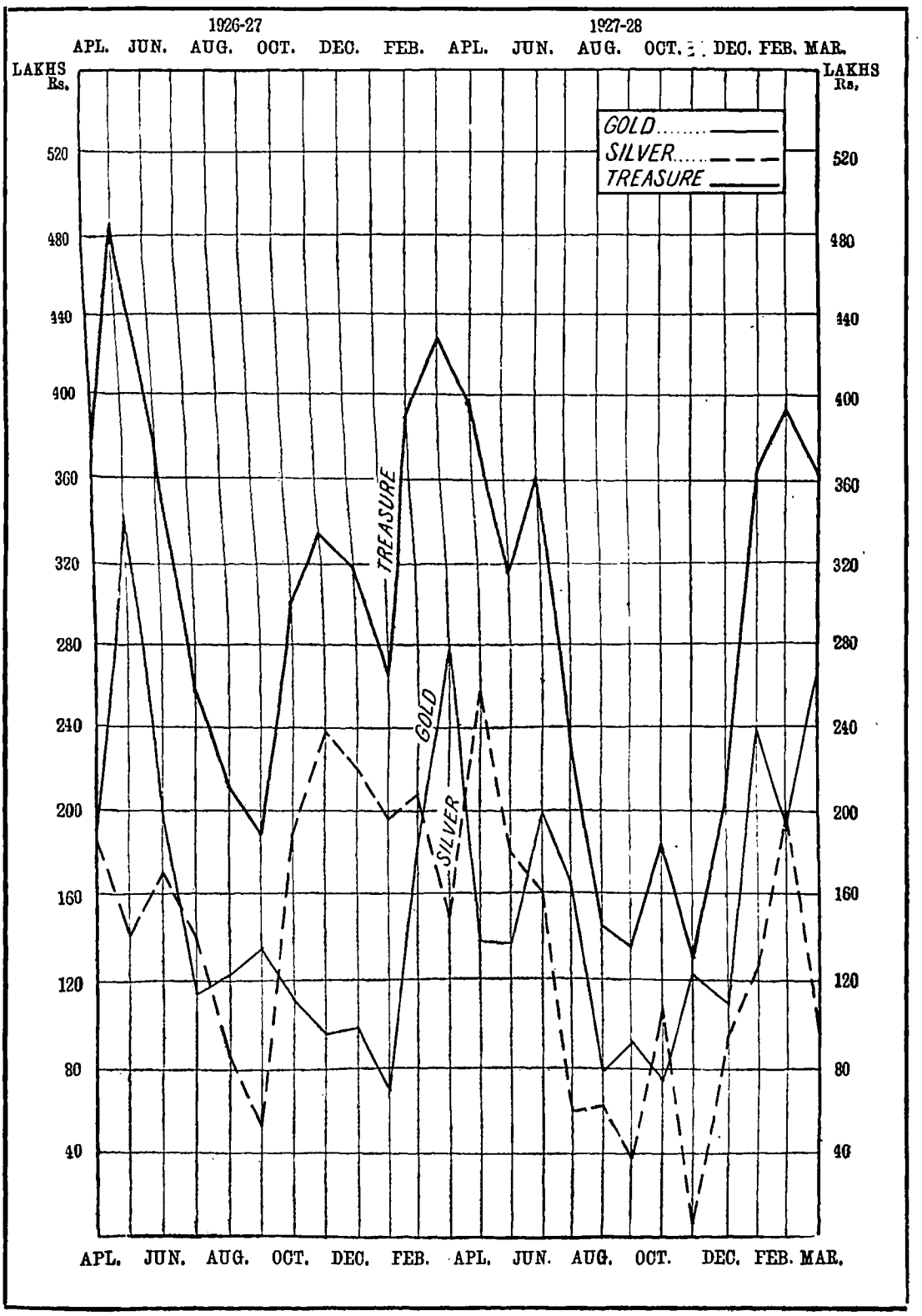


CHART 6.

Price per tola of English bar Gold in Bombay, price of Silver in London per Standard ounce and the Telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at or about the end of each month during the years 1926-27 and 1927-28.

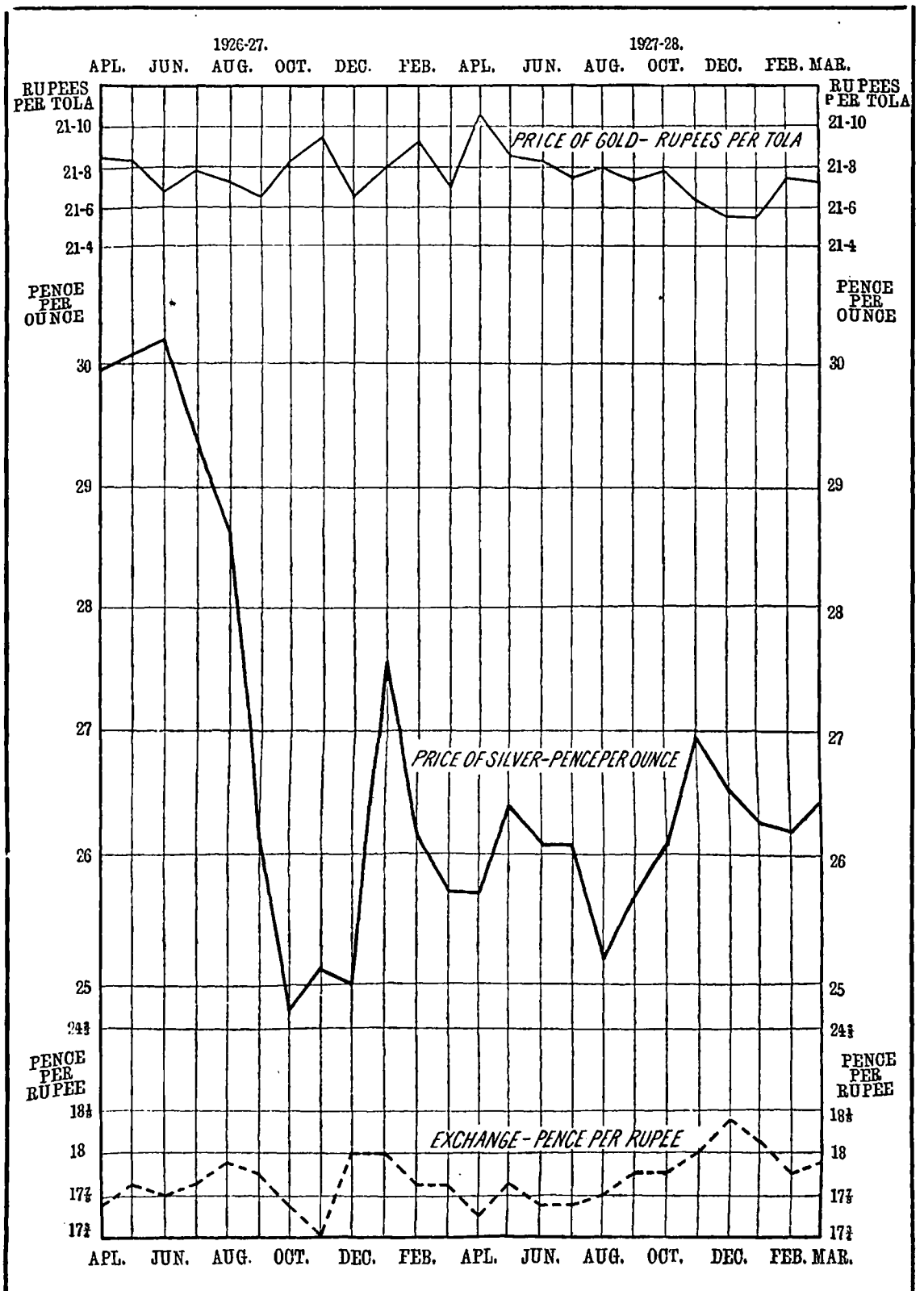


CHART 7.

(a) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the Import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS

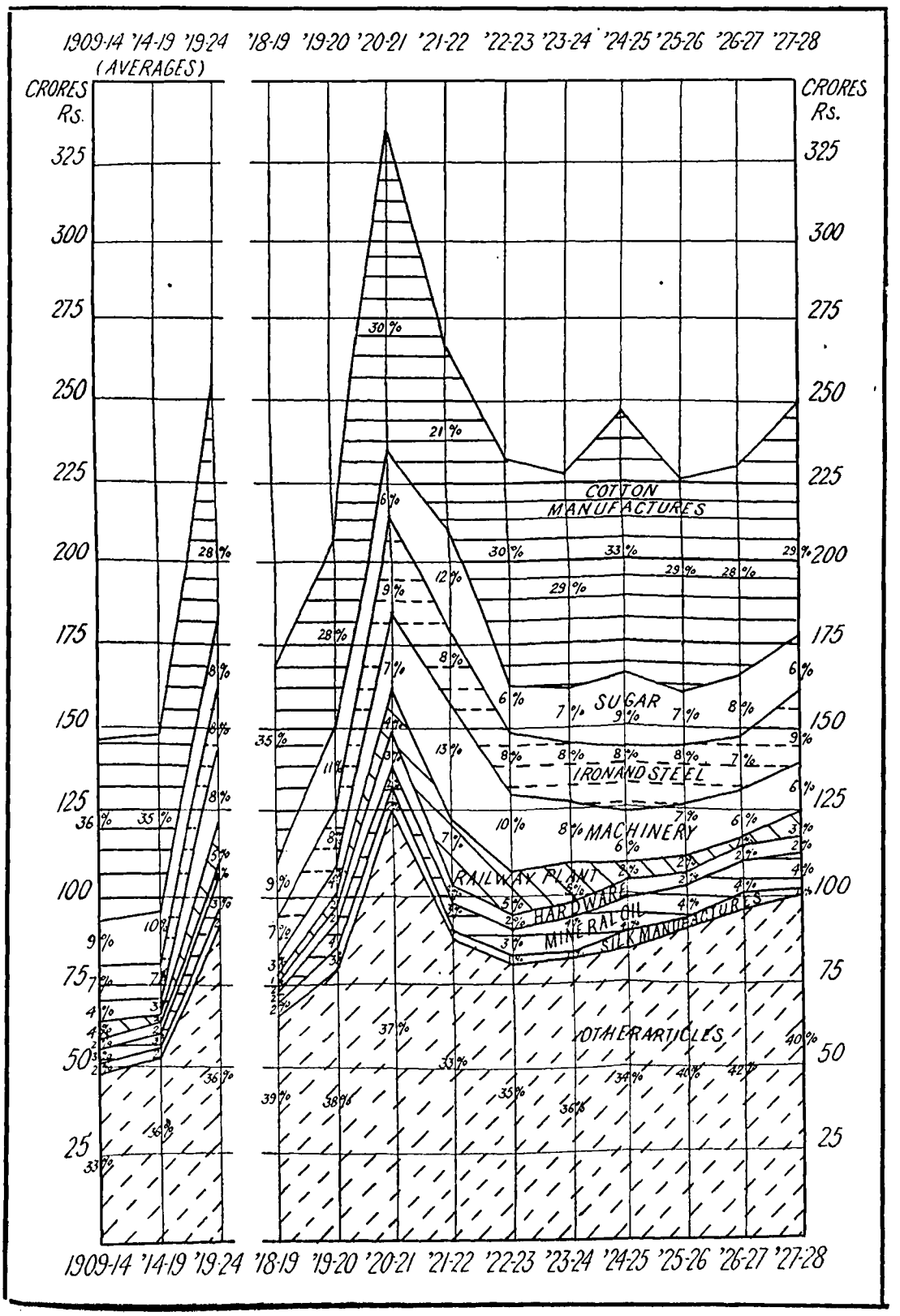


CHART 7.

(*b*) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the Export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS.

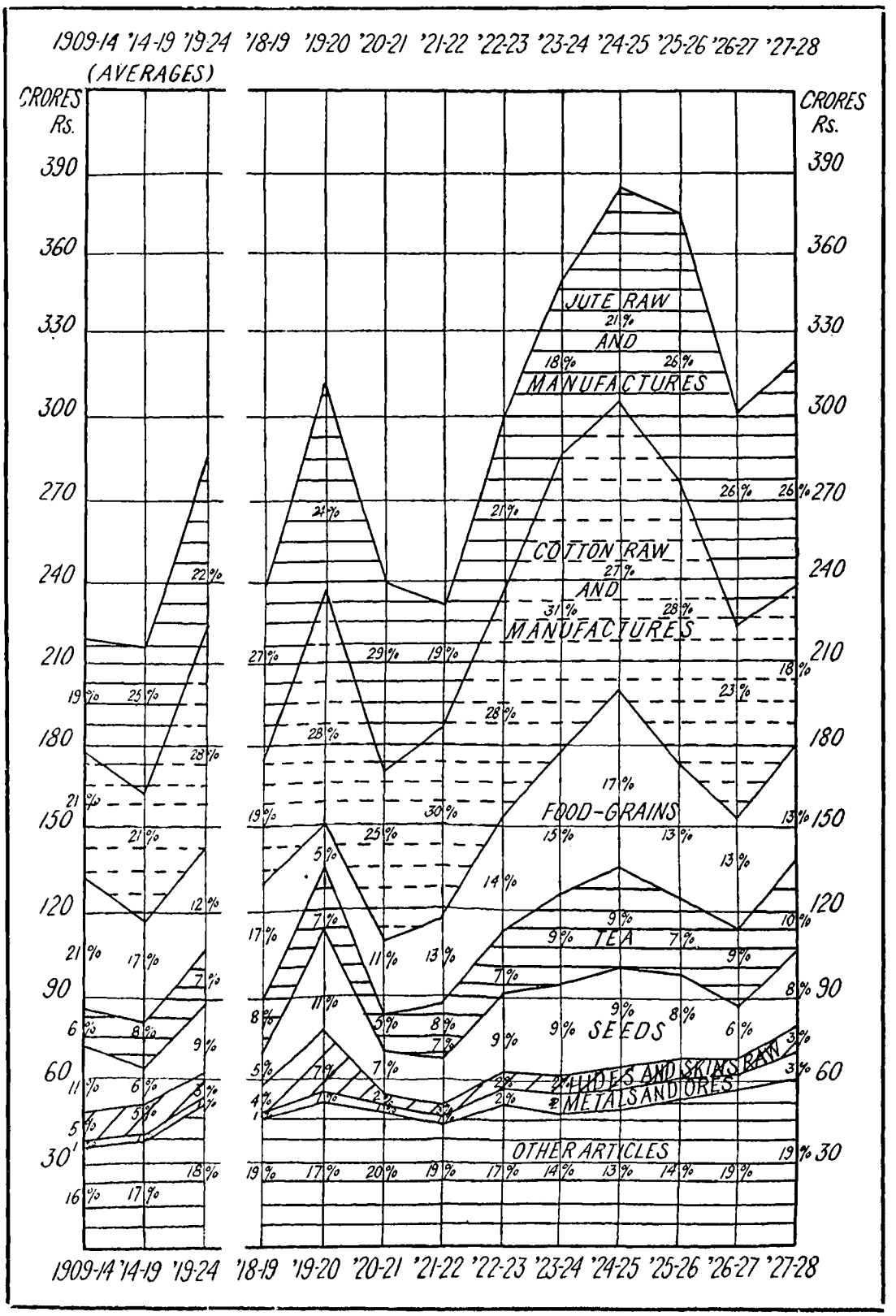


CHART 8.

(a) Variations in the shares of the principal Countries in the Import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with average of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

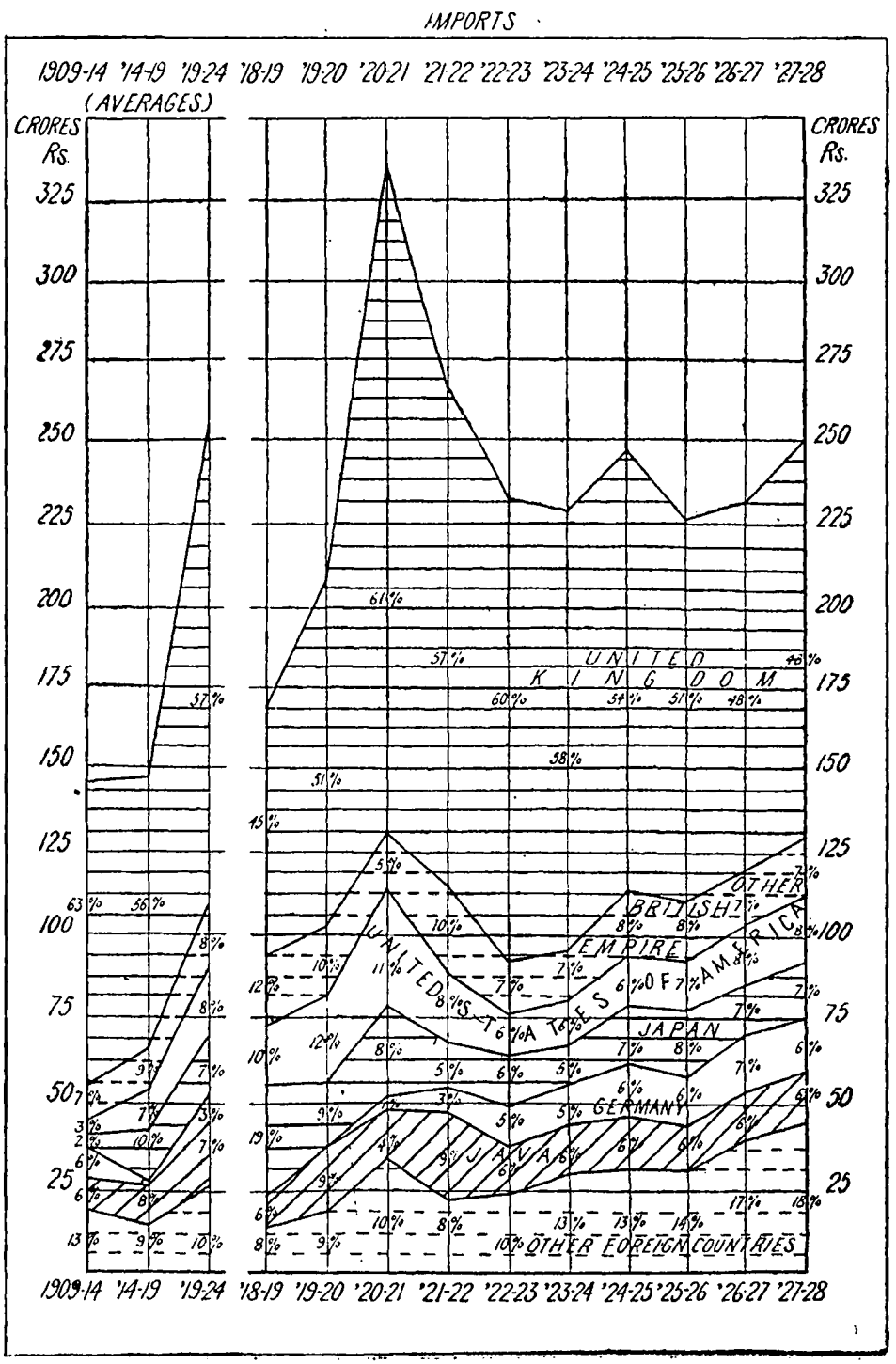


CHART 8.

(*b*) Variations in the shares of the principal Countries in the Export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

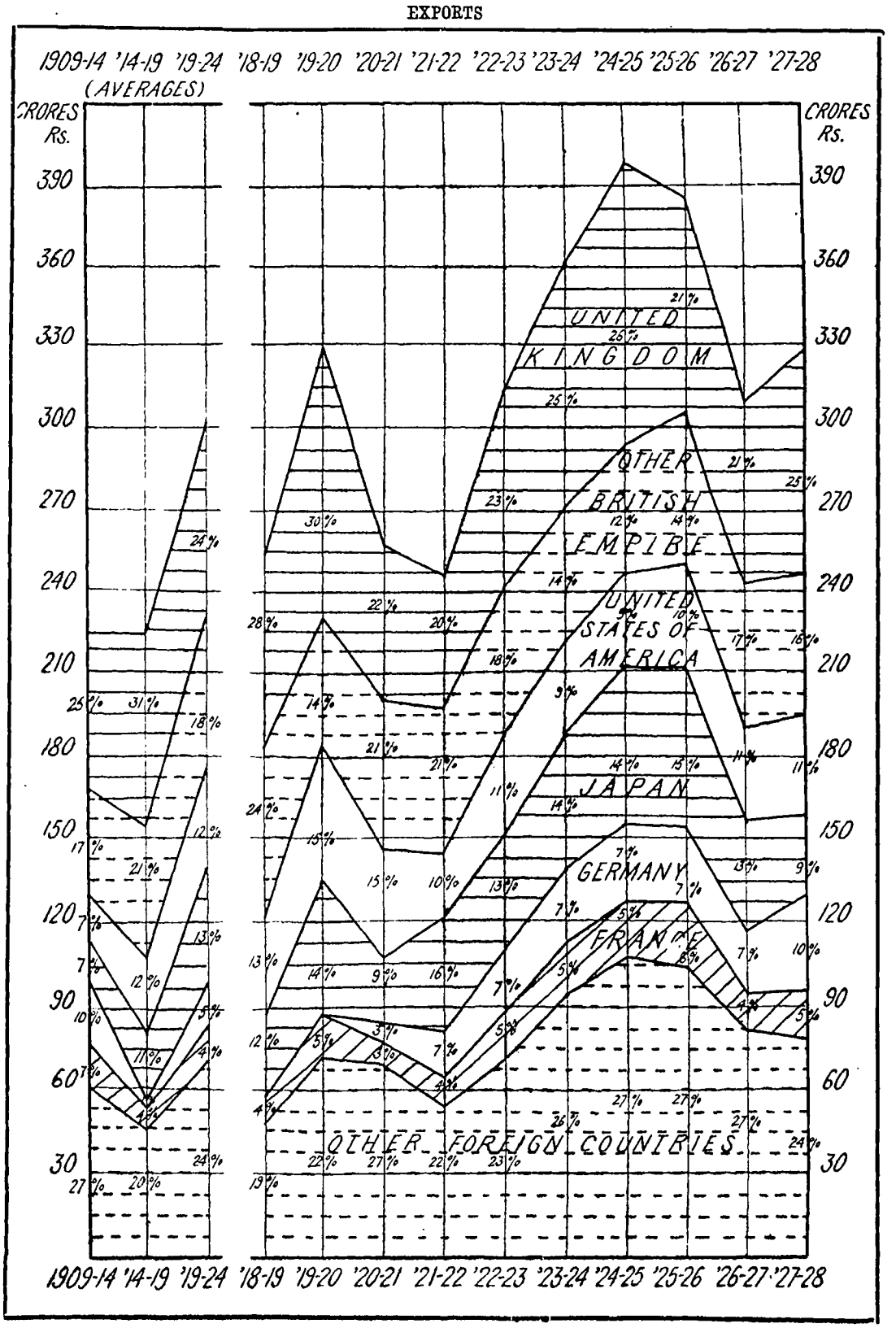


CHART 9.

Chart showing prices, etc.

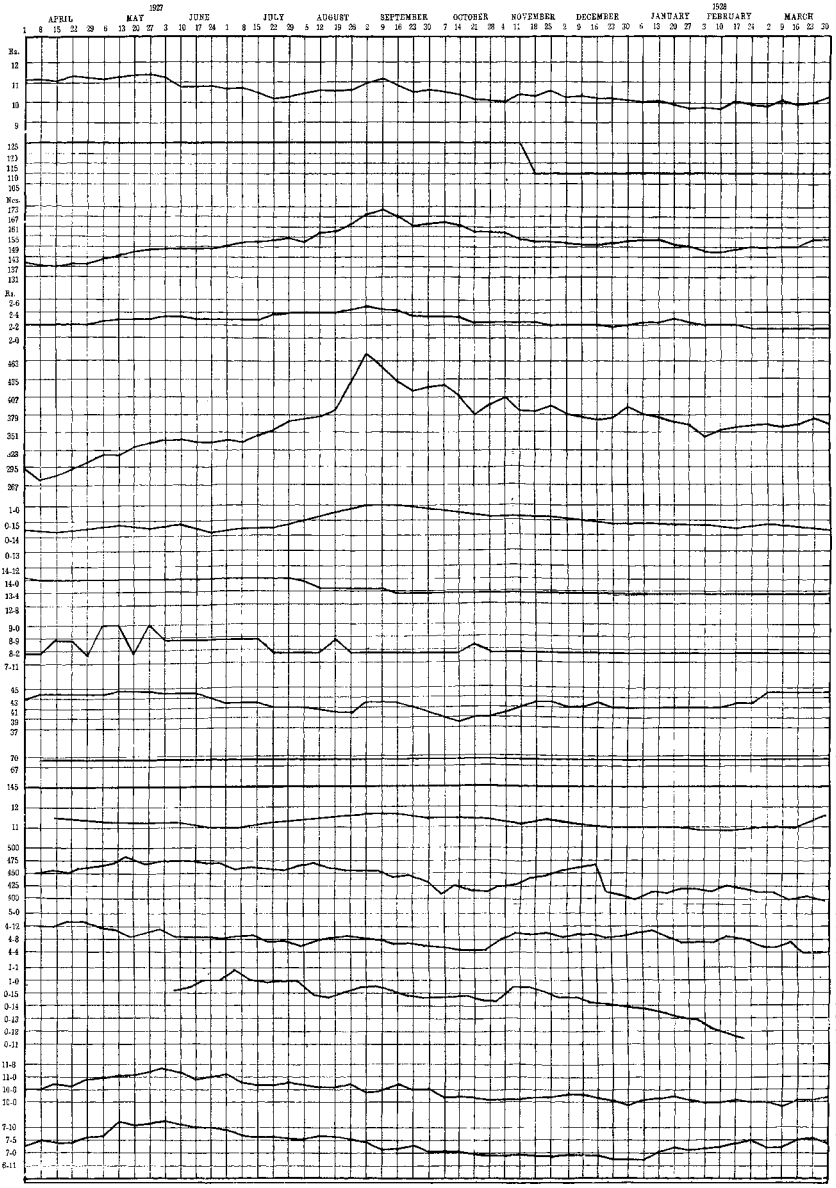
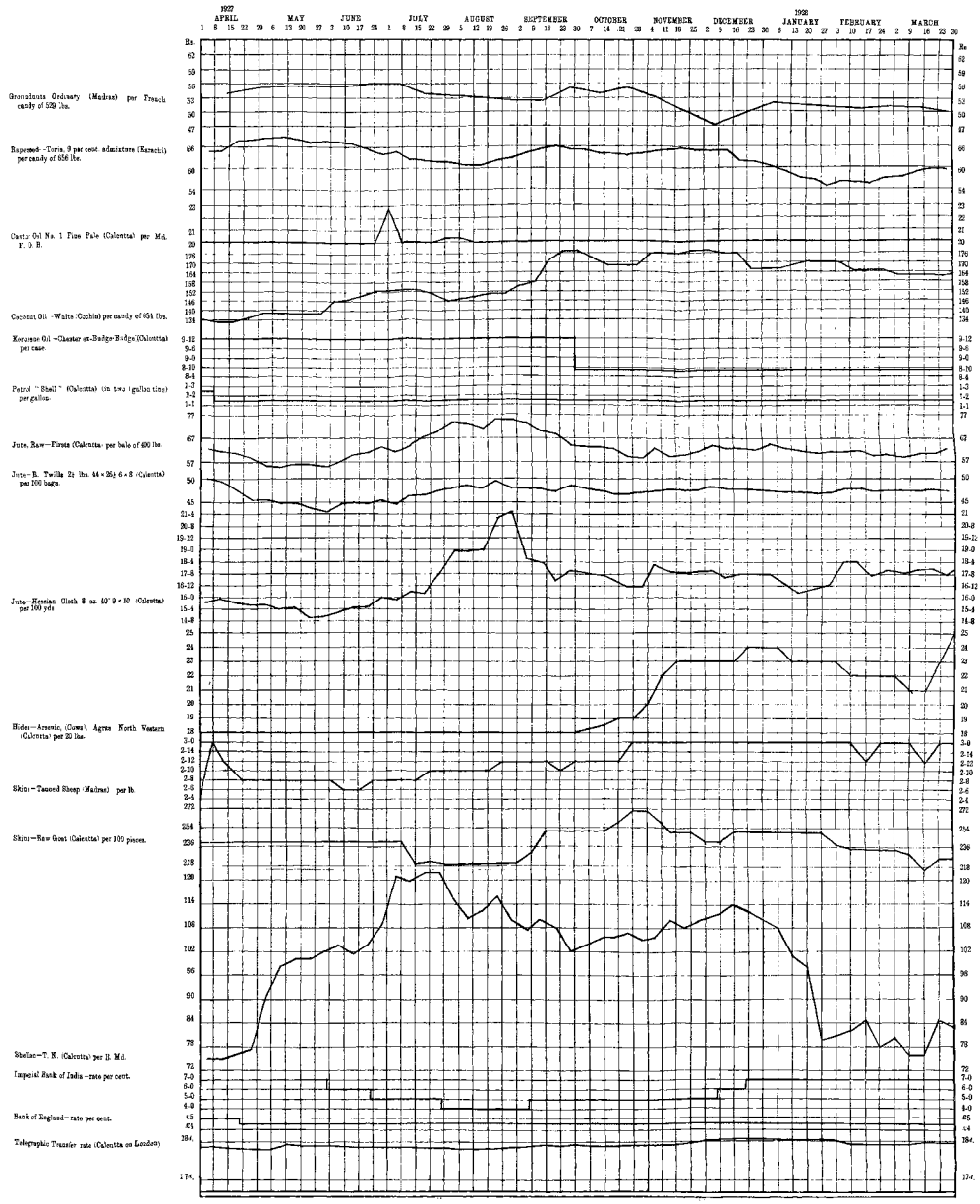

1927
1928
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
JULY
AUGUST
SEPTEMBER
OCTOBER
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
MARCH
Rs.
Nos.
Sugar-Java white 98 D. S. and above—(Calcutta) per B. Md.
Jute-Liverpool (Ex-gola) (Calcutta) per 10½ Mds.
Cloth Index Nos. (Manchester) prices in July 1914 = 100.
Grey Jamuni Dupattas 30" × 8 yds. 17 × 15 44/5 7/16 (Calcutta) per piece.
Cotton Raw-M. G. F. G. Broach (Bombay) per Candy of 784 lbs.
Cotton Grey-Domestics, 28 × 60 × 10 lbs. (Bombay) per lb.
Galvanized Corrugated Sheets 24 B. W. G. good ordinary quality (Calcutta) per cwt.
Mild Steel Bars "½" and up" British Standard (Calcutta) per cwt.
Continental Basic Steel Bars (Bombay) per Candy of 746 lbs.
Pig Iron Foundry No. 3 F. O. R. (Shalimar) per ton.
R. S. Joists-Indian F. O. R. (Calcutta) per ton.
Portland Cement-Githagnam "Hand" Brand (Madras) per Cask.
Rice-Ex Mills Specials (Rangoon) per 100 baskets of 75 lbs. each.
Wheat-White Punjab (Lyallpur) per Md.
Tea-84's Average (Calcutta) per lb.
Linseed-Gold (Bombay) per cwt.
Linseed-Small grain (Calcutta) per Indian Md.

CHART 9.

Chart showing prices, etc.


1927
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
JULY
AUGUST
SEPTEMBER
OCTOBER
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
1928
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
MARCH
Groundnuts Ordinary (Madras) per French candy of 529 lbs.
Rapeseed—Toria, 9 per cent. admixture (Karachi) per candy of 856 lbs.
Castor Oil No. 1 Pure Pale (Calcutta) per Md. F. O. R.
Coconut Oil—White (Cochin) per candy of 854 lbs.
Kerosene Oil—Chester ex-Barge-Bridge (Calcutta) per case.
Petrol "Shell" (Calcutta) (in two 4 gallon tins) per gallon.
Jute, Raw—Firsts (Calcutta) per bale of 400 lbs.
Jute—B. Twills 2¼ lbs. 44 × 26½ 6 × 3 (Calcutta) per 100 bags.
Jute—Hessian Cloth 8 oz. 40" 9 × 10 (Calcutta) per 100 yds
Hides—Arsenic, (Cows), Agras North Western (Calcutta) per 20 lbs.
Skins—Tanned Sheep (Madras) per lb.
Skins—Raw Goat (Calcutta) per 100 pieces.
Shellac—T. N. (Calcutta) per ℔ Md.
Imperial Bank of India—rate per cent.
Bank of England—rate per cent.
Telegraphic Transfer rate (Calcutta on London)

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1927-28.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General.

India's foreign trade, both exports and imports, showed considerable improvement during the year under review. The total value of the exports of merchandise advanced by R20 crores or 6 per cent to R3,29 crores, while imports rose by R19 crores or 8 per cent to R2,50 crores. The monsoon of the year was unusually good, except for floods in certain areas, and the output of crops was, therefore, generally satisfactory. Exchange was stable and there was a steady demand during the year for the staple articles of Indian produce with the exception of cotton. Shipments of raw jute during the year surpassed previous records, while at the same time, prices did not fall below a reasonable level. Jute manufactures also registered advances under the stimulus of lower prices. Cotton and cotton manufactures proved the depressing feature of the situation, the exports of the former being affected, in particular, by the fall in Japanese and Chinese demands. Among foodgrains, there was a welcome increase in the overseas demand for wheat and also for barley; exports of rice also increased, though the prices realised were not in general attractive. Tea had another good year. Indian oilseeds with the exception of rapeseed also had a good market and there was a remarkable revival in the demand for hides and skins. Shipments of lac, though smaller in quantity, commanded high prices. Exports of raw wool also increased. On the import side, the real improvement was much more than is suggested by the value figures, for in respect of such important items as cotton manufactures, iron and steel, sugar, and machinery, prices were on a lower level than in the preceding year. With the exception of sugar, nearly all the principal articles of import showed advances and mention may be made particularly of luxury articles like motor cars, silk and artificial silk goods, cigarettes, etc. It is also noteworthy that in the year under review imports of treasure by which India generally liquidates her favourable trade balance were less by R7 crores as compared with the preceding year.

General features of the trade.

The following figures have been compiled to show the values of imports and exports of merchandise on the basis of the declared values in 1913-14. These statistics are necessarily approximate, but they are sufficiently accurate to afford a fairly reliable measure of the course of trade :—

The volume of trade.

(In crores of Rupees)

—	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Imports . . .	183	142	124	138	120	137	143	156	181
Exports . . .	244	172	182	214	240	250	246	228	248
TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE, EXCLUDING RE-EXPORTS.	427	314	306	352	360	387	389	384	429

General.

It will be noticed that imports in 1927-28 reached very nearly the pre-war level, thanks to lower prices and the successive good monsoons which have increased the purchasing power of the country. Exports also were actually above the 1913-14 level, though a little below the record of 1924-25. The extent to which the general level of prices for the imported articles has adjusted itself to the general level for exported articles can be seen from the following index numbers obtained by comparing the values of imports and exports, as given in the preceding table, with actually recorded values for each :—

——	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Imports . . .	100	237	214	169	190	180	158	148	136
Exports . . .	100	140	127	140	145	154	152	132	132

The margin between the import and export prices has again contracted. It will be noticed that the level of export prices remained the same as in 1926-27, but it should again be remembered that these index numbers are based on data which are only approximately correct.

Conditions in foreign countries.

The features of progress above detailed would not naturally have been obtained, if economic conditions in most of the countries with which India has trade dealings had not been stable. The year under review saw Great Britain recovering from the depressing effects of her long coal strike. On the Continent, the year witnessed the return of Italy to the gold standard and the virtual stabilisation of the French exchange. The United States of America had another year of prosperity. Conditions in the Far East, however, were unsatisfactory. The failure of an important firm in Japan was followed by a severe financial crisis from which that country has not yet fully recovered. Conditions in China also continued unsettled. Both these countries, therefore, purchased less of Indian goods during the year, but their exports to India showed increases.

Imports and exports.—A more detailed review of the course of trade during the year is given below. Imports of cotton piecegoods rose by 185 million yards or 10 per cent in quantity to 1,973 million yards, while the corresponding gain in value was only of R12 lakhs, not even 1 per cent of the total value of R55 crores. Grey goods advanced from 748 million yards valued at R19$\frac{2}{3}$ crores to 875 million yards valued at R21$\frac{1}{4}$ crores, but the increase was offset by a decrease under white goods which fell from 571 million yards valued at R17$\frac{1}{2}$ crores to 556 million yards valued at R15$\frac{1}{2}$ crores. The value of coloured goods remained fairly steady at R17$\frac{1}{2}$ crores, though the quantity imported rose from 447 million yards to 505 million yards. Imports of cotton twist and yarn also increased from 49 million lbs to 52 million lbs, but the value recorded, *viz.*, R6$\frac{3}{4}$ crores showed very little improvement as compared with the preceding year. The quantity of sugar imported fell by 11 per cent from 923,000 tons to 823,000 tons, owing to reduced imports of Continental beet sugar, while, as a result of lower prices, the value fell by 21 per cent from R19 crores to R15 crores. Imports of iron and steel rose by 41 per cent in

quantity from 846,000 tons to 1,197,000 tons and by 28 per cent in value from R16¾ crores to nearly R21½ crores. Machinery and millwork advanced by R2 crores to R16 crores, railway plant and rolling stock by R1½ crores to R4¾ crores and motor vehicles by R1 crore to R5 crores. Imports of hardware were valued at R5¼ crores as against R5 crores in the preceding year. Larger arrivals of kerosene oil from Russia and Georgia and of fuel oils from Persia were responsible for an increase of 49 million gallons in the quantity and R1½ crores in the value of the imports of mineral oils, which amounted to 232 million gallons costing nearly R10½ crores. Imports of provisions were valued at R6½ crores as compared with R5¾ crores in 1926-27. The value of silk and silk manufactures and also of wool and woollens totalled over R5 and R5⅓ crores respectively as against R4½ crores each in the preceding year. Imports of artificial silk (including yarn and manufactures) were valued at R5⅓ crores, showing an increase of R1¼ crores as compared with the preceding year. Imports of cotton, mostly of American and East African origin, continued on a large scale and amounted to 66,000 tons valued at R6¾ crores as compared with 46,000 tons valued at R5 crores in 1926-27. The value of the imports of liquors (notwithstanding an increase in quantity) and of paper remained fairly stationary at R3½ crores and R3 crores respectively.

On the export side, the total value of raw and manufactured jute exported increased from R80 crores to R84 crores. Raw jute rose by 184,000 tons or 26 per cent in quantity to the record figure of 892,000 tons, while the value improved by R4 crores or 15 per cent to R30⅔ crores. Shipments of gunny bags also increased in number from 449 to 463 millions, but the value realised fell from R24⅓ crores to R23¼ crores. The value of gunny cloth exported advanced from R28½ crores to R30 crores, the quantity rising from 1,503 million yards to 1,553 million yards. Exports of raw and manufactured cotton decreased by R13 crores or 19 per cent to R57 crores, raw cotton accounting for a decrease of R11 crores. Shipments of rice increased by 6 per cent in quantity and 2 per cent in value and amounted to 2,152,000 tons valued at R33⅔ crores. Exports of wheat rose from 176,000 tons valued at R2¾ crores to 300,000 tons valued at R4½ crores. Foodgrains, other than these and pulses also showed increases. The tea trade showed a large improvement, shipments increasing in quantity by nearly 12½ million lbs. and in value by R3½ crores to 362 million lbs valued at R32½ crores. The total value of the shipments of oilseeds advanced by R7½ crores to R26½ crores, the exports of groundnuts being almost double the quantity despatched in the preceding year. The quantity of lac exported decreased by 8 per cent from 592,000 cwts to 544,000 cwts, but higher prices accounted for an increased return of R1½ crores or 28 per cent, the total value realised being R7 crores.

Balance of trade.—The visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure for the year 1927-28 was in favour of India to the extent of R50 crores as compared with R40 crores in the preceding year and the record figure of R1,09 crores in 1925-26. The net imports of private treasure further declined from R39 crores to R32 crores, of which net imports of gold were valued at R18,10 lakhs and silver at R13,85 lakhs. Net imports of currency notes amounted to R24 lakhs.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CALCUTTA.

(Prices in July, 1914=100.)

Period.	Foodgrains		Sugar	Tea	Other Food Articles	Oilseeds	Oil, Mustard	Textiles					Hides and skins	Metals	Other raw and manufactured articles	Building Materials (Teak-wood)	All Commodities
	Cereals	Pulses						Jute, raw	Jute Manufactures	Cotton, raw	Cotton Manufactures	Other Textiles (Wool and Silk)					
1914, End of July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915, Annual Average	115	122	164	115	121	81	78	68	109	89	97	94	102	120	128	99	112
1916 „ „	100	107	184	114	146	85	71	80	129	121	134	114	118	186	155	80	128
1917 „ „	92	96	189	95	185	83	71	65	138	174	203	129	112	206	183	103	145
1918 „ „	110	119	180	95	226	104	104	75	219	309	298	145	96	301	184	143	178
1919 „ „	163	180	268	105	206	198	161	115	175	230	295	149	184	236	192	137	196
1920 „ „	154	166	407	78	184	173	128	104	149	153	325	162	147	238	231	138	201
1921 „ „	145	160	270	100	157	135	108	83	105	143	280	142	108	237	242	146	178
1922 „ „	137	152	221	159	186	147	116	110	144	191	239	162	120	175	235	131	176
1923 „ „	114	112	246	206	222	138	100	90	138	244	221	163	135	165	207	120	172
1924 „ „	123	114	239	205	217	144	107	102	159	272	229	146	124	162	193	103	173
1925 „ „	136	128	179	180	184	146	113	154	177	205	210	132	104	131	165	119	159
1926 „ „	140	149	178	180	168	134	117	120	147	147	173	119	113	140	141	132	148
1927 „ „	139	155	171	165	168	143	116	93	146	167	159	126	119	133	151	146	148
1927, April	141	154	176	138	167	144	117	88	142	148	159	126	116	137	144	146	145
May	140	154	176	138	165	141	119	86	132	160	158	126	112	137	151	146	146
June	140	155	171	179	171	155	119	90	139	169	154	129	110	132	154	149	149
July	138	152	163	188	169	151	119	108	152	185	155	127	102	130	160	149	150
August	142	158	165	182	171	145	114	111	161	181	158	124	102	130	159	149	151
September	136	155	165	181	170	145	114	92	156	201	163	123	109	133	152	149	149
October	133	155	160	180	172	142	110	87	146	180	161	127	121	129	148	149	147
November	139	154	162	192	167	138	114	86	146	180	158	127	141	126	148	149	148
December	137	155	160	185	166	141	114	91	151	170	157	123	152	127	149	149	148
1928, January	135	149	157	175	165	139	115	89	143	170	158	131	153	125	136	149	145
February	131	151	160	169	167	136	107	88	143	170	157	129	139	126	135	149	144
March	130	146	164	169	163	136	109	95	147	168	155	137	147	125	137	149	144

General.

Index Numbers of Prices.—The general trend of world prices was, on the whole, in the downward direction. In the United Kingdom, taking the "Statist" wholesale price index number, the range between the maximum and minimum monthly figures was between 120·6 and 124·1, the average for the whole year being 122·6 as compared with 127·2 in 1926. The Bank of Japan index number also fell from 236·7 in 1926 to 224·7 in 1927, the variations remaining between 221·6 and 227·1, while in the United States of America the movement of Bradstreet's index number series was confined within 134·4 and 147·3, the average for the whole year being 139·4 as against 140·3 in 1926. The index number of wholesale prices in Calcutta for the year 1927 was 148, as in the preceding year, the maximum for all commodities being 151 and the minimum 145. The table on the preceding page shows the details. It will be observed that among imports such important commodities as cotton manufactures, sugar and metals were on a much lower level than in the preceding year. On the export side, there was an advance in the prices of raw cotton, oilseeds, pulses and hides and skins, while raw jute showed a substantial decrease. Cereals and jute manufactures were also on a lower level than in the preceding year.

Rupee Exchange.—The sterling value of the rupee was, as in the previous year, in the neighbourhood of 1*s.* 6*d.* throughout the year, the highest and lowest quotations for Telegraphic Transfers on London being 1*s.* $6\frac{3}{32}d.$ and 1*s.* $5\frac{13}{16}d.$, respectively. At the beginning of the year the rate showed a tendency to weaken, but by the second week of May it strengthened to 1*s.* $5\frac{15}{16}d.$, any further rise being checked by Government accepting tenders at that rate. Early in June the market became slightly weaker, owing to easier money position and comparatively smaller export demand. The rate remained near about 1*s.* $5\frac{7}{8}d.$ until the beginning of September, when it firmed up as a result of the demand for money for financing the jute crop and larger export bills. Towards the end of September money became a little easier and in the first week of October the rate fell to 1*s.* $5\frac{29}{32}d.$, but a revival in export demand towards the end of October produced a firmer tone which was kept up in the succeeding weeks. By the middle of December 1*s.* $6\frac{3}{32}d.$ was reached, notwithstanding large purchases of sterling by Government. At the beginning of January exchange fell to 1*s.* $6\frac{1}{16}d.$ but remained very firm at this rate until the end of the month when there was a drop of $\frac{1}{32}d.$ It again fell to 1*s.* 6*d.* and then to 1*s.* $5\frac{15}{16}d.$ in February, but larger export demands caused a rise to 1*s.* $5\frac{31}{32}d.$ in March.

Bank Rate.—At the beginning of the year the Imperial Bank of India rate stood at 7 per cent; but it dropped to 6 per cent on the 2nd June, to 5 per cent on the 23rd of the month and to 4 per cent on the 28th July. It then rose to 5 per cent on the 8th September and remained at that rate till the increasing demands for money caused a rise to 6 per cent on the 8th December and to 7 per cent on the 22nd December, which rate was maintained until the close of the year.

Government of India Paper.—The following figures show the price and yield of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Government of India paper on or about the 1st April during the past ten years. The progressive rise in price during the past few years received a check during the year under review, partly as a result of the

contraction of currency during the early months of the year and partly as a result of the issue of Treasury bills from August onwards.

	Price Rs.	A.	Yield per cent
1919	71	0	4·9
1920	60	0	5·8
1921	56	0	6·2
1922	55	8	6·3
1923	61	0	5·7
1924	67	0	5·2
1925	67	14	5·2
1926	74	6	4·7
1927	78	11	4·4
1928	75	6	4·6

Freight Rates.—After the British coal strike of 1926 the demand for shipping, particularly in the early months of the last year, was strong and the freight index number for 1927 was somewhat higher than in 1925, the year 1926 not being taken for purposes of comparison, owing to its abnormal character. Freight rates, however, gradually fell towards the end of the year 1927-28. Taking the year 1913 as a basis, the "Economist" index number of whole-cargo charter rates was 93 in March 1928, as compared with 119 in March 1927, 90 in March 1926 and 107 in March 1925. Indian rates are given in table No. 52.

Tariff Changes.—The changes in the tariff made under the Finance Act, 1927, and the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927, were fully dealt with in the last year's review. Later in the year two other Acts, *viz.*, the Indian Tariff (Cotton Yarn Amendment) Act, 1927, and the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1927, were passed in pursuance of the recommendations of the Tariff Board on the state of the cotton industry. The former, which came into force on the 22nd September, 1927, changed the import duty on cotton twist and yarn, and cotton sewing or darning thread from 5 per cent *ad valorem* to 5 per cent *ad valorem* or 1½ annas per pound, whichever is higher, and provided for the continuance of this rate up to the 31st March, 1930. The latter removed, with effect from the 1st October, 1927, the import duties on all machinery and component parts of machinery, including printing machinery, and the following mill stores :—sago flour, tallow, china clay, bleaching paste and bleaching powder, magnesium chloride, dyes derived from coal-tar and coal-tar derivatives used in any dyeing process, cotton ropes and starch and farina. Further, the duty on artificial silk yarn and thread was reduced to 7½ per cent *ad valorem*. Certain minor changes were also introduced in the tariff at the same time.

The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1928, besides imposing a duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* on cotton, hair and canvas ply belting for machinery and reducing the duty on yarn (excluding cotton yarn), such as is ordinarily used for its manufacture, to 5 per cent *ad valorem* as recommended by the Tariff Board, also gave statutory effect to certain exemptions from duty, total or otherwise, already granted by notifications under section 23 of the Sea Customs Act. These exemptions related to currants, certain agricultural implements, plated surgical instruments, milking machines, zinc lithographic plates, illustrations specially made for binding in books, light ships, stone prepared

as for road metalling and insignia and badges of official British or Foreign Orders. The Act also removed the duty on paper money, on gold and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling, and on models and wall diagrams illustrative of natural science, and made white Portland cement liable to an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent instead of the specific duty of R9 per ton. The Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1928, which came into force on 1st April, 1928, removed the protective duty of R3 per cwt. and R60 per ton respectively on iron or steel wire nails and iron or steel wire other than barbed or stranded fencing wire and subjected them to the revenue duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem*. It further imposed a protective duty of R2 per cwt. on iron or steel bolts and nuts, including hookbolts and nuts for roofing. The rates of duty at present levied on various articles in British India are detailed in table No. 54, appended to this review.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India :—

Imports

(In thousands of Rupees.)

—	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	Percentage of proportion to total imports of merchandise in 1927-28.
Cotton and cotton goods	69,99,28	86,57,25	69,31,26	70,08,13	71,90,16	28·77
Metals and ores	24,87,00	26,55,13	25,40,48	23,86,12	28,41,71	11·37
Machinery and millwork	19,13,19	14,74,07	14,88,59	13,63,14	15,93,75	6·38
Sugar	15,23,21	20,66,97	15,58,41	18,89,06	14,90,55	5·97
Oils	8,65,18	9,69,49	10,60,16	9,18,78	11,08,68	4·44
Vehicles	4,34,09	4,41,91	5,74,89	6,39,93	7,69,37	3·08
Provisions and oilman's stores	3,00,93	4,14,91	4,89,59	5,77,64	6,40,60	2·56
Wool raw and manufactures	2,84,65	4,35,41	4,66,96	4,46,36	5,36,82	2·15
Hardware	4,42,29	4,98,69	5,19,57	5,06,62	5,24,33	2·10
Silk raw and manufactures	4,62,17	4,92,15	3,74,70	4,59,71	5,05,78	2·02
Railway plant and rolling stock	11,22,55	5,83,78	4,96,51	3,25,19	4,76,87	1·91
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	3,25,77	3,02,16	3,53,83	4,01,19	4,46,52	1·79
Liquors	3,14,58	3,28,43	3,33,75	3,52,86	3,66,99	1·47
Paper and pasteboard	2,71,08	3,03,47	2,81,05	3,08,20	3,00,62	1·20
Tobacco	2,26,18	1,97,88	2,13,35	2,56,11	2,91,32	1·17
Rubber	1,68,42	1,56,06	2,17,72	2,10,96	2,71,67	1·09
Chemicals	2,04,74	2,08,83	2,02,64	2,44,35	2,64,95	1·06
Dyes	2,93,53	2,90,70	1,82,17	2,13,23	2,64,55	1·06
Spices	2,69,36	2,77,73	3,38,45	3,29,15	2,57,85	1·03

Imports.

(In thousands of Rupees).

—	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	Percentage of proportion to total imports of merchandise in 1927-28.
Glass and glassware	2,45,74	2,60,01	2,59,46	2,52,88	2,48,11	·99
Grain, pulse and flour	43,90	10,41	65,77	91,69	2,30,70	·92
Fruits and vegetables	1,70,80	1,59,46	1,57,00	1,61,76	2,01,94	·81
Drugs and medicines	1,71,90	1,69,64	1,73,11	1,90,02	1,98,28	·79
Salt	1,10,28	1,42,78	1,04,20	1,26,20	1,74,84	·70
Apparel	1,41,25	1,54,39	1,65,61	1,77,87	1,64,45	·66
Soap	1,19,27	1,32,48	1,46,11	1,52,41	1,61,37	·65
Paints and painters' materials	1,30,89	1,26,53	1,29,77	1,44,23	1,54,79	·62
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,79,81	1,19,55	1,24,03	1,06,99	1,34,45	·54
Building and engineering materials	1,24,77	1,17,37	1,19,08	1,23,91	1,28,80	·52
Haberdashery and millinery	99,02	1,15,57	1,09,99	1,13,50	1,26,55	·51
Stationery	89,06	81,58	88,91	81,96	91,67	·37
Belting for machinery	88,12	94,34	82,22	81,29	87,30	·35
Matches	1,45,92	88,89	93,45	65,60	39,37	·16
Wood and timber	65,39	58,74	65,65	73,99	81,47	·33
Earthenware and porcelain	70,91	74,87	76,45	82,82	80,71	·32
Tea chests	64,92	92,79	84,93	62,85	71,80	·29
Arms, ammunition and military stores	64,68	91,81	89,70	68,87	70,65	·28
Tea	82,26	62,83	60,30	66,72	69,00	·28
Boots and shoes	25,45	20,27	40,40	57,13	66,99	·27
Toys and requisites for games	62,88	59,06	54,27	62,11	63,82	·26
Coal and coke	1,76,20	1,32,44	97,65	35,69	62,49	·25
Umbrellas and fittings	55,99	48,27	51,10	52,57	62,38	·25
Toilet requisites	48,94	45,11	49,56	57,02	62,35	·25
Books, printed, etc.	51,42	64,47	56,88	56,60	61,98	·25
Manures	13,12	19,09	32,53	35,40	47,05	·19
Paper making materials	20,46	22,09	25,85	34,99	40,28	·16
Gums and resins	29,57	26,43	25,54	30,53	39,33	·16
Bobbins	50,54	42,94	38,51	34,76	38,99	·16
Cutlery	23,14	40,02	33,08	41,38	38,50	·15
Animals, living	19,87	30,35	34,56	41,85	38,43	·15
Flax raw and manufactures	28,31	29,97	32,78	31,49	37,09	·15
Fish (excluding canned fish)	29,67	31,27	37,72	38,66	36,98	·11
Furniture and cabinetware	18,61	15,46	22,00	29,68	30,62	·12
Clocks and watches and parts	16,51	20,96	25,15	25,66	27,22	·11
Tallow and stearine	25,71	27,89	29,40	31,64	26,25	·11
Jute and jute goods	21,09	28,64	51,04	40,37	24,11	·10
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver	16,11	11,33	19,61	38,52	17,24	·07
All other articles	9,09,65	10,48,42	10,39,35	12,83,75	15,02,86	6·02
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	2,27,61,23	2,46,62,54	2,26,17,78	2,31,22,08	2,49,84,66	100

Cotton Manufactures.

Cotton manufactures (R65,16 lakhs).—The total value of the imports of cotton manufactures in 1927-28 showed little variation from the preceding year's figure. In quantities, however, there were substantial increases, chiefly on the piecegoods side. Cotton prices reached a bed-rock level in December 1926 and with the doubts about any further fall in the prices of the raw material removed, a large volume of orders was booked in the early months of 1927. The flow of orders subsequently received a check from the advancing level of prices for cotton and cotton manufactures, prices in the distributing centres not keeping pace with the rise in manufacturers' prices. Tattersall's index number for cloth at Manchester, which was 133 early in January 1927, rose to 141 by the beginning of March and after a temporary loss of a few points, advanced steadily till 171 was reached in September. Prices thereafter receded slowly and at the beginning of November the Yarn Association withdrew its control of production and prices. A revival of business then set in, especially from Calcutta and Karachi. In December the Marwari Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta placed certain restrictions on forward purchases by its members of dhootis and white goods, the embargo affecting shipments for certain fixed periods beginning from March and April 1928, but the effect of these restrictions lies outside the limits of the period under review. The year 1927-28 was, on the whole, a profitable one for dealers in staple goods, as stocks at the beginning were not generally heavy at the principal distributing centres and clearances of the goods received were generally satisfactory.

The values of the different classes of imported cotton manufactures during the past five years and the pre-war year 1913-14 are set forth below:—

Imports of cotton manufactures	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Twist and yarn . .	4,16	7,94	9,66	7,77	6,62	6,79
Piecegoods—						
Grey (unbleached) .	25,45	23,06	28,49	21,89	19,62	21,25
White (bleached) .	14,29	15,44	20,23	15,99	17,53	15,42
Coloured, printed or dyed . . .	17,86	17,69	20,02	15,92	17,22	17,52
Fents of all descriptions . . .	54	65	68	70	65	94
TOTAL PIECEGOODS .	58,14	56,84	69,42	54,50	55,02	55,13
Hosiery . . .	1,20	94	1,12	1,40	1,47	1,38
Handerkerchiefs and shawls . . .	89	23	31	22	19	17
Thread . . .	30	71	73	84	74	77
Other sorts . . .	1,52	82	1,08	94	1,02	92
GRAND TOTAL .	66,30	67,48	82,32	65,67	65,05	65,16

Cotton twist and yarn (R6,79 lakhs).

The imports of twist and yarn amounted to 52·3 million lbs. as against 49·4 million lbs. in 1926-27. There was thus an increase of nearly 3 million lbs. in quantity over 1926-27, the corresponding value increase being R17 lakhs. The average declared value per lb. of yarn imported during the year was R1-4-9 as against

Imports.

R1-5-6 in 1926-27 and R1-8-0 in 1925-26. Of the total imports, 20½ million lbs. were derived from the United Kingdom, nearly 17 million lbs. from Japan and over 12 million lbs. from China. Imports from these countries in the preceding year were 20 million lbs., 26½ million lbs. and 930,000 lbs. respectively. It will be seen that, while the United Kingdom succeeded in maintaining her previous year's record, there was a considerable falling-off in the imports from Japan. The Japanese cotton industry has been passing through a period of depression since the financial crisis that occurred in that country in the spring of 1927. The output of the companies, forming the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association, was curtailed from May, 1927, by restricting the number of spindles to be worked, the percentage of idle spindles, during the first six months, being 15 and, from the middle of November, 1927, approximately 20. Imports from China, on the other hand, showed a remarkable advance. Costs of production in China are reported to be lower than in Japan; and further, the Japanese-controlled mills in China, unable to dispose of their goods in the Chinese markets owing to the disturbed political conditions in that country, sent large consignments to the Indian market. Other sources of imports of yarn to India were the Netherlands (588,000 lbs.), Switzerland (484,000 lbs.) and Italy (425,000 lbs.). In the preceding year supplies from these countries amounted to 486,000, 691,000 and 314,000 lbs. respectively.

From 22nd September, 1927, the import duty on cotton yarn was modified from 5 per cent to 5 per cent or 1½ annas per lb., whichever is higher. The incidence of the duty thus falls more heavily on the lower than on the higher grade yarns. In the following table a comparison is made between the imports of foreign yarn and production of yarn in Indian mills for a series of years—

—	Imports	Indian mill production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Annual average—		
Five years ending 1908-09	38,573	641,776
,, ,, ,, 1913-14 (pre-war period)	41,794	646,757
,, ,, ,, 1918-19 (war period)	34,063	666,227
,, ,, ,, 1923-24	44,681	662,512
Year 1913-14 (pre-war)	44,171	682,777
,, 1914-15	42,864	651,985
,, 1915-16	40,427	722,425
,, 1916-17	29,530	681,107
,, 1917-18	19,400	660,576
,, 1918-19	38,095	615,041
,, 1919-20	15,097	635,760
,, 1920-21	47,333	660,003
,, 1921-22	57,125	693,572
,, 1922-23	59,274	705,894
,, 1923-24	44,575	617,329
,, 1924-25	55,907	719,390
,, 1925-26	51,688	686,427
,, 1926-27	49,425	807,116
,, 1927-28	52,345	808,911

Cotton Twist and yarn.

The production of yarn in Indian mills exceeded even the record attained in 1926-27 and amounted to nearly 809 million lbs. In the following table, the production and imports of yarn are classified according to counts. The import figures prior to 1927-28, for which details by counts are given, refer to grey and coloured yarns alone. From 1927-28 the imports of bleached and mercerised yarns also have been classified according to counts in the trade statistics. This circumstance slightly affects the comparison made in the succeeding paragraph. The imports of white yarns in 1927-28, excluding two-folds, amounted to 2·4 million lbs., of which 2·3 million lbs. were of counts above 30.

—	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)		1923-24		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27		1927-28	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Cotton twist and yarn—												
Nos. 1 to 20 .	1,254	402,693	6,857	411,910	7,170	469,810	4,772	444,748	1,068	515,681	2,465	494,788
„ 21 to 25 .	806	123,995	473	124,601	477	154,672	543	142,759	483	168,345	416	182,221
„ 26 to 30 .	3,686	42,999	993	57,377	934	69,140	575	71,029	470	79,966	439	80,832
„ 31 to 40 .	23,657	19,712	19,807	19,667	21,687	19,368	26,294	19,738	24,405	27,657	27,305	33,757
Above No. 40 .	7,850	2,690	7,739	3,261	7,059	5,822	6,685	5,834	7,562	11,531	8,040	11,142
Two folds (doubles) .	—	—	4,033	—	5,833 (a)	—	6,195 (a)	—	7,146 (a)	—	13,633	—
Unspecified descriptions and waste . .	6,819	679	4,673	513	6,147 (b)	578	6,624 (b)	2,319	8,291 (b)	3,936	47	6,171
TOTAL .	44,171	682,777	44,575	617,329	55,907	719,390	51,688	686,427	49,425	807,116	52,345	808,911

(a) Excludes the figures of white and mercerised two-folds (doubles) which are separately recorded only from April 1927.
(b) White twist and yarn shown separately by counts from April 1927 is included under respective groups as shown above. Formerly included under the head "unspecified description."

Imports of counts 1—20 which had declined to 1,068,000 lbs. in 1926-27 rose to 2,465,000 lbs. in the year, inspite of the modification in the rates of import duty at the end of September, 1927. Supplies were derived principally from China (including Hongkong) and the United Kingdom, both countries having sent little over 1 million lbs. each. Japan's share dwindled to 153,000 lbs. in the year under review. The production of yarns of counts 1—20 in Indian mills declined by 21 million lbs. to 495 million lbs. In counts 21—25 the production increased by 14 million lbs. to 182 million lbs., while the imports, which were solely derived from the United Kingdom, fell from 483,000 lbs. to 416,000 lbs. In counts 26—30 the production increased by 1 million lbs. to 81 million lbs., imports, however, dropping from 470,000 lbs. to 439,000 lbs. Under counts 31—40 the imports were 27·3 million lbs. as against 24·4 million lbs. (grey and coloured alone) in the preceding year, while the production rose by 6 million lbs. to nearly 34 million lbs. Of these imports, 1·3 million lbs. represented white yarns, the increase under grey and coloured together thus amounting to 1½ million lbs. The largest single exporter was China which

sent a little under 11 million lbs., while the United Kingdom sent 7 million lbs. and Japan nearly 8 million lbs. Of the British supplies 3⅓ million lbs. consisted of grey yarns as against nearly 4 million lbs. in the preceding year. The Chinese supply consisted entirely of grey yarns. The Japanese supply of grey yarn was only 7·6 million lbs. as against 16 million lbs. in the preceding year. White yarns 31—40 were derived mostly from the United Kingdom. The total supplies of coloured yarns of the same counts were 4 million lbs. as compared with 3·5 million lbs. in the preceding year, the United Kingdom supplying a little over 2½ million lbs., the Netherlands 524,000 lbs., Switzerland 443,000 lbs. and Italy 317,000 lbs. In counts above 40 production declined by 400,000 lbs. to 11 million lbs. Imports amounted to 8 million lbs. (1 million lbs. consisting of white yarn) as against 7½ million lbs. (grey and coloured alone) in 1926-27. The main source of supply was the United Kingdom which sent over 7¾ million lbs. The Japanese supplies were insignificant. More than three-fourths of the imports consisted of grey yarns. Imports of two-folds (doubles) amounted to over 13½ million lbs. Of this, grey two-folds accounted for 5·3 million lbs. as against 6·6 million lbs. in the preceding year, Japan sending 3·1 million lbs. and the United Kingdom 1·3 million lbs. The imports of white two-folds amounted to 2·4 million lbs., of which the United Kingdom supplied over 1½ million lbs. and Japan nearly 800,000 lbs. The remainder consisted mainly of mercerised doubles, the imports of which amounted to 5⅓ million lbs.

The United Kingdom's share in the total trade in cotton twist and yarn fell from 41 per cent in 1926-27 to 39 per cent in the year under review. Japan's share fell from 54 per cent to 32 per cent, while China's share advanced from 2 per cent to 25 per cent. The shares of the important countries in the imports of cotton twist and yarn for a series of years are given below :—

Percentage shares of the United Kingdom, Japan and China in the imports of cotton twist and yarn.

—	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
United Kingdom	86	87	91	83	77	25	81	49	70	52	59	37	31	41	39
Japan	2	2	2	14	22	72	13	42	26	45	46	57	65	54	32
China (including Hong-kong)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	25

The quantities imported of the different descriptions of cotton twist and yarn are set forth below:—

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Cotton twist and yarn—							
Grey (unbleached)	19,087	48,983	31,256	41,277	37,958	35,765	36,144
White (bleached)		1,894	2,650	3,427	3,751	4,062	4,813
Coloured .	18,265	7,027	8,645	8,483	7,107	5,370	5,976
Mercerised .	..	1,320	2,019	2,664	2,845	4,169	5,365

Cotton piecegoods.

Imports of mercerised yarns are increasing in importance.

Cotton piecegoods (R55,13 lakhs).

The imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, exceeded the preceding year's receipts by 185 million yards, though, in value, the increase registered was only R12 lakhs. Compared with the pre-war year 1913-14, the imports in 1927-28 were less by over 1,200 million yards, but the year's record was the highest since 1916-17. The figures for the three important classes of cotton piecegoods from 1913-14 onwards is set forth in the table below—

—	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Year 1913-14	1,534·2	793·3	831·8
„ 1914-15	1,320·2	604·2	494·8
„ 1915-16	1,148·2	611·4	358·7
„ 1916-17	847·0	589·8	454·9
„ 1917-18	625·5	502·3	395·6
„ 1918-19	583·4	286·6	227·3
„ 1919-20	533·3	322·0	208·3
„ 1920-21	580·2	421·8	489·3
„ 1921-22	635·6	306·2	138·3
„ 1922-23	931·0	402·5	243·8
„ 1923-24	704·0	415·3	347·5
„ 1924-25	845·5	548·9	407·0
„ 1925-26	709·1	465·1	365·8
„ 1926-27	748·4	571·0	447·4
„ 1927-28	875·5	556·5	504·8

Whereas the advance in 1926-27 was principally in white goods, the increase in 1927-28 was mainly in grey goods which registered an increase of 127 million yards over the preceding year. Coloured, printed or dyed goods increased by 57·4 million yards, but there was a set-back in white goods which fell by 14½ million yards. The value of grey goods imported rose by R1,63 lakhs to R21,25 lakhs and of coloured goods by R30 lakhs to R17,52 lakhs, while white goods fell by R2,11 lakhs to R15,42 lakhs. It will be noticed that the variations in value are not in the same proportion as the variations in quantities. The following table which shows the average declared value per yard of grey, white and coloured goods imported illustrates the declining level of prices:—

Declared value per yard.

Cotton piecegoods	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey (unbleached)	0 2 8	0 5 8	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 5	0 4 11	0 4 2	0 3 11
White (bleached)	0 2 11	0 6 7	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 5 6	0 4 11	0 4 5
Coloured, printed or dyed	0 3 5	0 8 9	0 8 3	0 8 2	0 7 10	0 6 11	0 6 2	0 5 7

Imports.

The imports of coloured, printed and dyed goods from 1921-22 are set forth below:—

—	1921-22		1922-23		1923-24		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27		1927-28	
	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)
Total printed goods.	84·7	4,23	128·5	6,25	182·5	8,14	189·0	8,12	166·9	6,55	176·8	6,13	235·3	7,53
Total dyed goods.	34·9	2,09	77·6	3,98	110·1	6,12	142·2	7,54	106·8	4,88	157·0	6,17	158·3	5,61
Total woven coloured goods.	18·7	1,27	37·7	2,37	54·9	3,43	75·8	4,36	92·1	4,49	113·6	4,02	111·2	4,38

The large increase in the imports of printed goods is specially noteworthy. Detailed figures relating to the principal descriptions of imported piecegoods are given below (in millions of yards):—

Grey (unbleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	Coloured, printed or dyed	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28
Dhutis, saris and scarves.	806·1	471·6	527·6	Dhutis, saris and scarves.	104·3	114·0	71·7	Dhutis, saris and scarves.	115·2	35·5	38·4
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	150·4	72·6	78·9	Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	307·9	234·8	224·5	Cambrics, etc.	113·6	43·2	50·4
Longcloth and shirtings.	545·4	168·8	233·4	Longcloth and shirtings.	115·3	97·4	112·1	Shirtings .	152·6	90·8	88·7
Sheetings .	·2	18·3	23·0	Nainsooks .	204·7	65·9	93·0	Prints and chintz.	209·7	50·5	69·9
Drills and jeans.	21·3	14·9	11·2	Drills and jeans.	5·7	5·1	6·9	Drills and jeans.	30·0	44·9	64·2
				Checks, spots and stripes.	16·1	12·3	14·1	Checks, spots and stripes.	19·7	17·0	18·4
				Twills .	·3	11·8	14·9	Twills .	31·4	29·0	40·5
Other sorts .	10·8	2·2	1·4	Other sorts	31·0	29·7	19·3	Other sorts	159·6	136·5	134·3
TOTAL .	1,534·2	748·4	875·5	TOTAL .	793·3	571·0	556·5	TOTAL .	831·8	447·4	504·8

Under greys, the items which showed the largest increases were longcloth and shirtings and dhutis, saris, etc. Under white goods, there was a large reduction in the imports of dhutis, saris, etc., but increases under nainsooks and longcloth and shirtings. In the coloured section, the principal increases were under drills and jeans, prints and chintz, and twills.

The United Kingdom's share in the imports of grey goods increased from 589 million yards to 651 million yards, an advance by 62 million yards or 11 per cent. The Japanese share increased by about the same amount from 155 million yards to 215 million yards. The imports from China (including Hongkong) advanced from 1·8 million yards to 7 million yards, but the share of the United States of America receded from 2·7 million yards to 2·2 million yards. White goods, as usual, were derived principally from the United Kingdom, which sent 527 million yards as against 550 million yards in the

preceding year. Switzerland's share increased by 3½ million yards to 12 million yards and that of Japan from 2·9 million yards to 5·6 million yards. The Netherlands sent 7½ million yards. The British share in the import of white piecegoods was 95 per cent as against 96 per cent in 1926-27 and 1925-26.

In the imports of coloured, printed or dyed piecegoods the United Kingdom's share increased by 34 million yards to 352 million yards. Italy has been pushing her trade in this line, her contribution during the year amounting to 24½ million yards as against 15½ million yards in 1926-27 and 9·8 million yards in 1925-26. The Japanese share which is more considerable has also been advancing continuously, 102·7 million yards having been sent from that country in the year under review as against 85·8 million yards in 1926-27 and 69½ million yards in 1925-26. The share of the Netherlands declined from 14 million to 12 million yards. The other principal sources of supply were Germany, Switzerland and Belgium, the first two of which sent a little over 2½ million yards each, while the last named sent 1·7 million yards. In 1926-27, supplies from the first two countries were more than 3 million yards each, while Belgium had sent 2·2 million yards. The percentage shares in 1913-14 and in the past four years, of the United Kingdom and Japan, the two principal competitors in the piecegoods trade in the Indian market, in each of the three important classes of piecegoods, are set forth below.

Percentage share of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of cotton piecegoods.

—	1913-14		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27		1927-28	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
Cotton piecegoods—										
Grey	98·8	·5	86·0	13·0	79·2	20·1	78·7	20·7	74·4	24·5
White	98·5	..	97·1	·8	96·0	1·0	96·4	·5	94·7	1·0
Coloured	92·6	·2	83·1	10·0	73·1	19·0	71·1	19·2	69·8	20·3

The improvement in the Japanese share of the import trade in grey goods and the corresponding decrease in the United Kingdom's share may be noticed. In the case of the other varieties also the percentage share of Japan showed increases.

The percentage shares of the principal sources in the total imports of piecegoods into India are shown below.

Percentage shares in the total quantities of piecegoods imported.

—	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
United Kingdom .	97·1	85·6	87·6	91·2	88·8	88·5	82·3	82·0	78·2
Japan . . .	·3	11·3	8·3	6·8	8·2	8·5	13·9	13·6	16·4
United States . .	·3	·9	2·1	·5	·5	·5	1·0	·9	1·4
Netherlands . .	·8	·9	1·1	·8	·7	·6	1·1	1·1	1·0
Other countries . .	1·5	1·3	·9	·7	1·8	1·9	1·7	2·4	3·0
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Imports.

Fifty per cent of the total quantity of piecegoods imported in 1927-28 was received in Bengal. Bombay came second in importance as a distributing centre. Receipts in both provinces showed substantial increases as compared with the preceding year. Burma showed a small increase, but both Sind and Madras took lesser quantities.

Fents of all descriptions advanced from 21 million yards valued at nearly R65 lakhs to 36½ million yards valued at R94⅓ lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 13 million yards and the United States of America over 23 million yards.

Fents (R94⅓ lakhs).

The quantity of sewing cotton imported was 2,367,000 lbs. and was valued at nearly R77½ lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied nearly 2 million lbs.

Sewing cotton (R77½ lakhs).

The total value of the imports of hosiery declined from R1,47 lakhs to R1,38 lakhs. Imports from Japan declined from R1,18 lakhs to R1.14 lakhs and those from the United Kingdom from R3 lakhs to R1¾ lakhs. The Japanese share in the trade was 82 per cent as compared with 80 per cent in the preceding year.

Hosiery (R1,38 lakhs).

The imports of haberdashery and millinery rose from R1,13½ lakhs to R1,26½ lakhs. The United Kingdom sent R30 lakhs' worth. German supplies were valued at R30½ lakhs or R6 lakhs less than in the preceding year, while those from Switzerland were valued at R20½ lakhs as compared with R17⅓ lakhs in the preceding year. Japan's share advanced from R14¾ lakhs to nearly R22 lakhs.

Haberdashery and millinery (R1,26½ Lakhs).

Wool, raw and manufactured (R5,37 lakhs).—Imports of raw wool advanced from nearly 5 million lbs. valued at R32 lakhs in 1926-27 to 5·8 million lbs. valued at R45 lakhs in 1927-28. The principal countries from which the imports were derived were Persia, the United Kingdom and Australia. British supplies amounted to 1·6 million lbs. as against 1·5 million lbs. in the preceding year, while Persia's contribution amounted to 2·5 million lbs. against 2·3 million lbs. in 1926-27. Australian supplies advanced from 365,000 lbs. to 1,229,000 lbs. Yarn and knitting wool together were imported to the extent of 1·2 million lbs. valued at nearly R34 lakhs.

Wool, raw.

There has been a steady advance in the imports of woollen piecegoods in recent years. Imports in 1927-28 amounted to 18·8 million yards as against 15½ million yards in the preceding year and were valued at R3,28½ lakhs, an increase of 22 per cent in quantity and 18 per cent in value over 1926-27. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to over 7 million yards valued at R1,62 lakhs, figures for the preceding year being 6 million yards and R1,42½ lakhs. Next came France with 4·4 million yards as against 2·2 million yards in the preceding year. The Italian share fell slightly to 3·4 million yards. Germany sent 1·6 million yards and Japan 1·4 million yards as against 1·4 million yards and 1·2 million yards respectively in 1926-27. The Belgian share was negligible. The average declared value per yard of the imports from France was R1-5-11 and of those from the United Kingdom R2-4-5.

Piecegoods.

The shawl trade also is expanding, imports in 1927-28 amounting to over 1 million in number with a total value of over R39 lakhs. Germany has the largest share of the trade, her supplies in 1927-28 amounting to R23 lakhs in value.

Carpets and rugs.

Imports of carpets and rugs increased by 65 per cent in quantity and 31 per cent in value. The expansion of the trade can be judged from the fact that, while imports in 1925-26 amounted only to 1·4 million lbs. valued at R29¾ lakhs, the imports during the year under review were 3·1 million lbs. valued at R50⅔ lakhs. It should be remembered that both floor rugs and bed rugs are included under this heading. Italy is responsible for the large increase shown, her special line being cheap printed tapestry rugs. Her supplies amounted to 2½ million lbs. worth R34⅔ lakhs.

Artificial silk (R5,49 lakhs).—The year under review saw a further expansion of the trade in artificial silk. The figures in the marginal table are evidence of the increasing absorption of artificial silk yarn, the imports in 1926-27 being 116 per cent over that of the previous year, while the increase in 1927-28 over the preceding year was 30 per cent. The lead in this line established by Italy since 1925-26 was maintained in the year under review also, but the United Kingdom was a close competitor. Very nearly the whole of the increase in the imports during the year was contributed by that country, the British product commending itself by its quality for use in mills for the production of cotton and artificial silk mixtures. The quantities imported from Italy and the United Kingdom during 1927-28 were 3,432,000 lbs. and 2,277,000 lbs. as compared with 3,843,000 lbs. and 655,000 lbs. in the preceding year. It will be seen that the imports from Italy during 1927-28 were a little less than in 1926-27, while the British trade registered an advance of 248 per cent. Of the Continental countries, Germany and Switzerland sent only 131,000 lbs. and 283,000 lbs., respectively, as compared with 232,000 lbs. and 428,000 lbs., respectively, in 1926-27; but the Netherlands increased her trade by 148,000 lbs. to 506,000 lbs. France, whose share in the trade was of comparatively little importance in previous years, contributed 581,000 lbs. Belgium supplied 69,000 lbs. as compared with nearly 58,000 lbs. in 1926-27. Imports from Canada of 145,000 lbs. of yarn in the year under review are also worthy of mention. The total imports of artificial silk yarn were valued at R1,49 lakhs, the United Kingdom being responsible for nearly R47 lakhs, and Italy for R66¼ lakhs. The values of the imports from these countries in 1926-27 were R14 lakhs and R64 lakhs, respectively. The shares of Italy and the United Kingdom in the total quantity imported were 46 per cent and 30 per cent, respectively, as against 67 per cent and 11 per cent in 1926-27. The average declared value per lb. in 1927-28 was R1-15-9, a rise of 3 as. 4 pies over the preceding year. Italian yarn was valued at nearly R1-15 per lb., while the average value of the British product was R2-1 per lb. From October, 1927, the duty on imports of artificial silk yarn was reduced from 15 to 7½ per cent *ad valorem*.

Imports of Artificial silk yarn.

	lbs.(000)	R(000)
1922-23	225	13,40
1923-24	406	19,55
1924-25	1,171	42,40
1925-26	2,671	74,72
1926-27	5,776	1,02,64
1927-28	7,510	1,49,21

In piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk there was an increase in imports of over 11 million yards, the total takings amounting to 53,141,000 yards, valued at nearly R3,86½ lakhs, or about R80 lakhs more than in the preceding year. In 1926-27 the United Kingdom was the largest single supplier, her contribution in that year having amounted to over 16 million yards. In the year under review imports from the United Kingdom were only 14,263,000 yards, while Italy advanced her sales by a little more than what the United Kingdom lost, her shipments amounting to over 16 million yards as against nearly 14 million yards in 1926-27. Other countries which extended their interests to a notable extent were Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Japan and Czechoslovakia. Imports from these countries in 1927-28 were 11,055,000, 4,695,000, 3,413,000, 1,134,000 and 1,076,000 yards, respectively, as against 6,698,000, 2,488,000, 846,000, 40,000 and 492,000 yards, respectively, in the preceding year. Belgium's share in the trade fell from 980,000 yards to 757,000 yards, while the share of the United States of America increased to 373,000 yards. The set-back in the United Kingdom's trade should be attributed to the competition of the cheaper lines of cloth sent out by other countries. The British share of the total yardage imported fell from 38 per cent in the previous year to 27 per cent, and Italy's share from 33 to 30 per cent. The fall by 14 per cent of the combined share of Italy and the United Kingdom is evidence of growing competition in this line.

Silk, raw and manufactured (R5,06 lakhs).—India's absorption of raw silk has been increasing in recent years. Imports in 1925-26 were 1,325,000 lbs., in 1926-27 1,783,000 lbs. and in the year under review 2,356,000 lbs. The bulk of the imports came, as usual, from China (including Hongkong), 2,270,000 lbs. being derived from that source. Imports from Siam were only 11,000 lbs., but Japanese supplies rose from 19,600 lbs. to 62,700 lbs. Silk yarn, noils and warps also showed increases, the imports amounting to 1,358,000 lbs. against 1,217,000 lbs. in the preceding year. The value of the imports, however, fell from R63 lakhs to R59½ lakhs. Supplies from Italy amounted to 406,000 lbs., costing over R20 lakhs and those from China (including Hongkong) to 382,000 lbs. valued at R16 lakhs. Japan's share increased from 162,000 lbs. to 226,000 lbs. Switzerland sent 199,000 lbs. Imports of silk piecegoods rose from 19 million yards valued at R2,43 lakhs to over 21 million yards valued at R2,58 lakhs. The principal sources of supply were Japan which sent over 11⅓ million yards costing nearly R1,33 lakhs, and China (including Hongkong) which sent 9⅓ million yards valued at nearly R1,12½ lakhs. Their contributions in the preceding year were 9½ million and 9 million yards respectively. Of the total quantity of silk piecegoods imported, 97 per cent came from the Far East. Goods of silk mixed with other materials showed a slight increase from 2,136,000 yards to 2,449,000 yards, the value rising by R4 lakhs to R35 lakhs. Supplies from Japan increased from 867,000 yards in the preceding year to 1,055,000 yards. Other sources of supply were Germany 382,000 yards (402,000 yards), France 311,000 yards (212,000 yards), Italy 261,000 yards (235,000 yards) and the United Kingdom 227,000 yards (188,000 yards). The figures in brackets relate to the imports in 1926-27.

Metals and Manufactures thereof (R28,40 lakhs).—The imports of metals and manufactures thereof increased by 38 per cent in quantity from 910,000

tons to 1,259,000 tons and by 19 per cent in value from nearly R24 crores to over R28⅓ crores. Iron and steel represented R21½ crores of this total and rose to the second place in order of importance among imports, displacing sugar which occupied that position in the preceding year. If such items as machinery and mill-work, railway plant and rolling stock, cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments, and motor vehicles are included in one head with metals and manufactures thereof, the aggregate value would amount to R65⅓ crores; this figure may be compared with the value of yarn and textile fabrics, the most important group among imports, *viz.*, R81 crores. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were, for the metals group, R56 crores and, for textiles, R79 crores.

Iron and steel (R21,44 lakhs).—The United Kingdom is the largest supplier of iron and steel materials to India and the imports from that country, which in the preceding year had been affected by the British coal strike of 1926, recovered during the year under review and reached a record figure. The output of pig iron in the United Kingdom rose from 2½ million tons in 1926 to over 7 million tons in 1927, while the production of steel ingots and castings rose from 3½ million tons to over 9 million tons. British steel-makers also made very great efforts during the year to reduce prices to meet foreign competition. The chief competitors of the United Kingdom in the Indian market are Belgium and Germany. The following tables show the monthly imports of pig iron and manufactured iron and steel from these three countries during 1927-28 :—

Pig Iron.

(In tons).

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1927—			
April	572	..	..
May	1,053	..	..
June	468	..	..
July	99	15	..
August	54	40	..
September	350	..	..
October	295	..	..
November	338	..	..
December	53	..	..
1928—			
January	107	..	..
February	159	..	..
March	520	..	..
TOTAL 1927-28	4,068	55	..
TOTAL 1926-27	999	50	..
TOTAL 1925-26	2,463	41	..

Imports.

Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig and old iron).

(In thousands of Rupees).

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1927—			
April	98,09	34,80	8,09
May	1,34,54	39,40	10,34
June	1,27,30	29,40	8,79
July	1,14,36	29,63	9,92
August	1,19,46	30,66	10,87
September	1,38,39	30,04	9,08
October	1,36,56	24,56	6,52
November	1,21,62	31,90	8,84
December	1,08,50	26,88	8,01
1928—			
January	1,11,71	31,76	10,99
February	1,23,46	31,71	11,17
March	1,18,25	43,75	12,17
TOTAL 1927-28	14,52,24	3,84,49	1,14,79
TOTAL 1926-27	10,36,10	3,12,63	1,24,54
TOTAL 1925-26	12,21,72	2,82,05	1,14,60

Imports of manufactured iron and steel (excluding pig and old iron or steel), as compared with the preceding year, advanced by 42 per cent from 838,000 tons to 1,190,000 tons, the value increasing by 28 per cent from R16,71 lakhs to R21,37 lakhs. The chief single item was, as usual, galvanised sheets which in 1927-28 accounted for about 38 per cent of the total value of the manufactured iron and steel imported, as compared with 43 per cent in 1926-27. The receipts totalled 331,000 tons, a record figure, and were valued at R8,06 lakhs; the imports in 1926-27 were 275,000 tons valued at R7,17 lakhs. The United Kingdom, the chief source of imports, increased her supplies from 249,000 tons valued at R6,45 lakhs to 298,000 tons valued at R7,24 lakhs. The receipts from the United States, however, dropped in value from R40 lakhs to R16 lakhs, while those from Belgium and Germany rose from R25 and R7 lakhs to R49 and R15 lakhs respectively. Tinplates recorded a small increase, imports advancing from 22,200 tons valued at R77 lakhs to 24,900 tons valued at R82 lakhs. The trade was practically divided between the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the former increasing her share from R40 lakhs to R57 lakhs and the latter reducing her supplies from R37 lakhs to R25 lakhs. Sheets and plates, not galvanised and tinned, rose from 62,000 tons valued at R84½ lakhs to 80,000 tons valued at R1,08⅓ lakhs—the increase being due to larger receipts from the United Kingdom. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 44,400 tons valued at R66 lakhs as compared with 16,500 tons valued at R28 lakhs in 1926-27 and 27,600 tons valued at R50 lakhs in 1925-26. Arrivals from Belgium remained fairly steady at nearly 31,000 tons (valued at R36 lakhs), as in the preceding year, while those from Germany fell away to 900 tons

Galvanised sheets.

Tinplates.

from 9,000 tons in 1926-27 and 12,000 tons in 1925-26. The imports of steel bars, other than of cast steel, rose from 151,000 tons valued at R1,48½ lakhs to 181,000 tons valued at R1,83 lakhs. Imports from Belgium advanced from 89,000 tons to 111,000 tons in quantity and from R84 lakhs to R1,03⅓ lakhs in value. The supplies from the United Kingdom and Luxemburg also increased from R13 lakhs and R15 lakhs to R36 lakhs and R19 lakhs, respectively, but those from Germany declined from 27,000 tons valued at R25⅔ lakhs to 14,000 tons valued at R12⅔ lakhs. There were smaller imports of iron bars and channels, the quantity dropping from 10,400 tons valued at R14 lakhs to 4,900 tons valued at R9¾ lakhs. Belgian supplies which in 1926-27 amounted to 7,700 tons receded to 2,000 tons in the year under review. The imports from the United Kingdom showed a small improvement.

Bars and channels.

The imports of beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework were double those of the preceding year and totalled 144,000 tons valued at R1,84 lakhs as against 72,000 tons valued at R90 lakhs in 1926-27. Imports from the United Kingdom and Belgium, the two principal sources of supply, rose from R41 lakhs and R33 lakhs to R99 lakhs and R62 lakhs, respectively. There were also increased supplies from Germany and France.

Beams, pillars, girders, bridgework.

Rails, chairs and fishplates (including those for railways) mainly from British sources showed a striking increase from 23,000 tons valued at R25½ lakhs to 113,000 tons valued at R1,35 lakhs. Imports were chiefly into the Madras Presidency.

Rails, chairs, fishplates.

Imports of cast pipes and fittings rose from 9,000 tons valued at R22¾ lakhs to 16,000 tons valued at R33 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom accounted for 6,400 tons valued at R19 lakhs. Belgium made considerable headway in this line, owing to lower prices, and supplied 6,400 tons valued at R8½ lakhs as compared with 1,700 tons valued at R3 lakhs in 1926-27. The United Kingdom contributed most to the increase under wrought tubes, pipes and fittings, the imports of which rose by 57 per cent in quantity and 44 per cent in value to 47,000 tons valued at R1,31 lakhs. Receipts from the United Kingdom were 28,600 tons valued at R85 lakhs as compared with 12,200 tons valued at R45 lakhs in the preceding year. Belgium's share increased from R11 lakhs to R16 lakhs, while that of Germany dropped from R25 lakhs to R18 lakhs.

Tubes, pipes and fittings.

Bolts and nuts declined from 11,300 tons valued at R32 lakhs to 10,300 tons valued at R31 lakhs, and hoops and strips from 35,300 tons valued at R53 lakhs to 33,000 tons valued at R48 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom increased, while Belgium lost ground in both these lines.

Bolts and nuts, hoops and strips.

In quantity, the imports of nails, rivets and washers increased from 17,300 tons in 1926-27 to 18,600 tons in 1927-28, but in value, there was a slight decline to R52 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 6,600 tons valued at R17 lakhs, a small increase of 100 tons in quantity, but a decrease of R2⅓ lakhs in value. There were increased supplies from Belgium, Norway and Sweden, while those from Germany declined. Under wire nails, reduced imports from Belgium and Germany resulted in the total supplies declining slightly to 13,400 tons valued at R24 lakhs. The imports of wire rope, mostly from the United Kingdom, increased

Nails, rivets and washers.

in quantity from 3,000 tons to 4,200 tons and in value from R19½ lakhs to R25⅔ lakhs. Wire, other than fencing wire, advanced from 5,700 tons valued at R11⅓ lakhs to 8,000 tons valued at R16¼ lakhs.

Imports of pig iron rose from 1,600 tons valued at R2⅜ lakhs to 5,100 tons valued at R6 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied 4,000 tons as compared with 1,000 tons in the preceding year.

Pig iron.

The production of Indian pig iron has steadily increased since 1922-23. In 1922-23 the output was 384,000 tons, in the following year it advanced to 716,000 tons and thereafter, rising gradually, reached 1,162,000 tons in 1927-28 or an increase of 205,000 tons over the preceding year. The price in England of Cleveland No. 3 pig iron was £4 per ton in April 1927. Under stress of foreign competition, the price fell to £3-10*s.* towards the end of May and to £3-7-6 in August. Towards the end of November the quotation fell to £3-5*s.*, at which rate it practically remained till the end of March. The quotation for Belgian pig iron, foundry No. 3, stood between £3-12-6 and £3-15*s.* at the beginning of April, but declined to £3-1*s.* by the middle of June. During the next four months the rates varied from £3 to £3-5*s.* The lowest quotation of the year (£2-17*s.*) was touched in November, after which a stronger home demand gradually forced up the price to £3-4-6 towards the close of the year. Table No. 19 shows the details of the imports and the declared values of the different descriptions of iron and steel and table No. 20 the principal sources of supply. The following table shows the chief sources of supply of iron and steel (including pig and old iron) with the percentage share of each principal country :—

—	United Kingdom		Germany		Belgium		France		United States		Other Countries		Total
	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)
1913-14 .	609	59·8	200	19·6	173	17·0	2	·1	22	2·2	12	1·3	1,018
1919-20 .	269	63·0	1	·2	13	3·1	..	..	135	31·6	9	2·1	427
1920-21 .	498	70·0	15	2·1	69	9·7	2	·3	113	15·9	15	2·0	712
1921-22 .	280	45·7	60	9·8	160	26·1	9	1·5	84	13·7	20	3·2	613
1922-23 .	359	48·1	90	12·1	229	30·7	7	1·0	38	5·1	23	3·0	746
1923-24 .	429	56·7	61	8·0	217	28·7	5	·5	18	2·4	26	3·7	756
1924-25 .	439	50·5	88	10·1	273	31·4	16	1·8	17	2·0	36	4·2	869
1925-26 .	489	55·3	69	7·8	229	25·9	45	5·1	23	2·6	29	3·3	884
1926-27 .	406	48·1	79	9·3	257	30·4	33	3·9	29	3·4	41	4·9	845
1927-28 .	685	57·2	79	6·6	316	26·4	48	4·0	16	1·4	53	4·4	1,197

The imports from the United Kingdom even exceeded in volume the imports in the pre-war year and aggregated 685,000 tons or 57·2 per cent of the total imports of iron and steel, as compared with 406,000 tons or 48·1 per cent in 1926-27 and 609,000 tons or 59·8 per cent in 1913-14. Next to the United Kingdom came Belgium, the imports from which country rose by 23 per cent from 257,000 tons to 316,000 tons, although her share in the total trade was 4 per cent less than in the preceding year. Germany's share fell from 9·3 per

cent to 6·6 per cent, perhaps as a result of the high internal demands in that country. The increase in the case of France is the result of her attempt to conserve her overseas markets, so that her works may operate at something approaching full capacity. There was a marked slowing down of production in the United States of America and her exports to India also fell.

Other metals (R6,96 lakhs).—Imports of metals, other than iron and steel fell from 64,000 tons to 62,000 tons in quantity and from R7,06 lakhs to R6,96 lakhs in value. The imports of aluminium increased from 97,000 cwts valued at R95 lakhs in 1926-27 to 135,000 cwts. valued at R1,18½ lakhs in 1927-28. This represented a rise of 39 per cent in quantity and of 25 per cent in value. Wrought circles, which accounted for 87 per cent of the total quantity of aluminium imported in 1927-28, showed an advance from 80,000 cwts. valued at R76 lakhs to 117,000 cwts. valued at R1.01½ lakhs. There was a remarkable increase in the imports from the United Kingdom which rose from 19,900 cwts. to 50,600 cwts. in quantity and from R18½ lakhs to R44½ lakhs in value. Imports from the United States of America rose from 32,700 cwts. valued at R32 lakhs to 41,700 cwts. valued at R34 lakhs. There were also increased supplies from France and Switzerland, while those from Germany and Italy showed a decline. Wrought sheets, imported chiefly from the United States of America and the United Kingdom, increased from 4,600 cwts. to 6,000 cwts. in quantity and from R4 lakhs to nearly R5 lakhs in value. Other forms of wrought aluminium advanced from 7,200 cwts. to 7,900 cwts. Imports of unwrought aluminium (ingots, blocks, etc.), however, fell from 5,500 cwts. valued at R3⅔ lakhs to 3,800 cwts. valued at R2⅔ lakhs.

Aluminium.

Imports of brass decreased from 529,000 cwts. valued at R2,56½ lakhs to 508,000 cwts. valued at R2,33¾ lakhs. Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, which formed 84 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1927-28, increased slightly in quantity from 427,000 cwts. to 428,000 cwts., but declined in value from R2,05 lakhs to R1,94½ lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom increased from 121,000 cwts. valued at R60½ lakhs to 168,000 cwts. valued at R75 lakhs. But, as in the preceding year, Germany retained her place as the chief supplier, although her consignments fell from 241,000 cwts. to 195,000 cwts. in quantity and from R1,14 lakhs to R87¾ lakhs in value. Of other manufactures, brass rods recorded an increase from R3⅔ lakhs to R5 lakhs, while all others, including sheets, tubes, wires, etc., were valued at R30 lakhs as against R42 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of unwrought brass fell from R6 lakhs to R4½ lakhs.

Brass.

Imports of copper declined from 317,000 cwts. valued at R1,53 lakhs to 261,000 cwts. valued at R1,29 lakhs. Both unwrought and wrought copper (the latter consisting mostly of sheets) decreased, the former from R24¾ lakhs to nearly R17 lakhs and the latter from R1,27 lakhs to R1,10 lakhs. As a result of regulation of output and control of supplies, prices of copper were generally on a higher level than in the preceding year. Owing perhaps to the increasing activity in the German electrical industry, imports from Germany were very much reduced.

Copper.

Unwrought copper from Germany fell from 19,500 cwts. valued at R9¼ lakhs to 1,500 cwts. valued at R63,000 and wrought copper, from 165,000 cwts. valued at R77⅓ lakhs to 71,000 cwts. valued at R36½ lakhs. There were, however, increased imports, especially of wrought copper, from the United Kingdom, amounting to 70,000 cwts. valued at R36 lakhs as against 34,000 cwts. valued at R19 lakhs in 1926-27. Imports from France also increased, while those from Belgium decreased.

Lead.

The imports of lead increased in quantity from 46,900 cwts. to 48,600 cwts., but declined in value from R13¾ lakhs to R12 lakhs. Wrought sheets (excluding those for tea-chests) and pipes increased from R5¼ lakhs to R5¾ lakhs. Sheets for lining tea-chests (imported entirely from the United Kingdom and Ceylon), however, fell from 14,700 cwts. valued at R5 lakhs to 10,600 cwts. valued at R3 lakhs.

Tin.

With an increase in the world's visible supplies and consequent fall in prices there was an improvement in the demand for tin, the imports, consisting mostly of unwrought tin from the Straits Settlements, rising by 27 per cent in quantity from 51,700 cwts. to 65,800 cwts. and by 25 per cent in value from R98 lakhs to R1,12 lakhs.

Zinc.

Unwrought zinc, imported mostly in slabs, was, prior to 1st April, 1927, liable to a duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem*, but has since been made free of duty under the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927. As a result, there was a rapid rise in the imports in 1927-28 which amounted to 106,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs as against 37,000 cwts. valued at R8½ lakhs in the preceding year. On the other hand, wrought zinc showed a considerable decrease from 141,000 cwts. valued at R37¾ lakhs to 63,000 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs. The total quantity of zinc or spelter, all sorts, imported during 1927-28 declined to 169,000 cwts. and the value to R36¼ lakhs from 177,000 cwts. and R46¼ lakhs, respectively, in the previous year.

German silver.

Imports of German silver, including nickel silver, showed a small increase from 15,300 cwts. valued at R14⅓ lakhs to 17,200 cwts. valued at R15 lakhs. The principal sources of supply were Germany (R7 lakhs), Austria (R5 lakhs) and the United Kingdom (R2 lakhs).

Quicksilver.

Imports of quicksilver further declined from 225,000 lbs. to 168,000 lbs. in quantity and from R6,20,000 to R6,08,000 in value. Italy sent 123,000 lbs. valued at R4½ lakhs and the United Kingdom 21,000 lbs. valued at R74,000.

Machinery and Millwork (R16,99 lakhs).—In 1926-27 machinery and millwork had fallen to the fourth place in order of importance in India's import trade. In the year under review there was a considerable increase in imports and this head ranked third in importance, coming next to cotton manufactures and iron and steel. The total imports of machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery and printing presses, during 1927-28 were valued at R16,99 lakhs, as compared with R14,60 lakhs in 1926-27 and R15,87 lakhs in 1925-26. An important contributing factor to the increase in the import

Machinery.

trade was the removal or reduction of the customs duties on certain kinds of machinery from 1st October, 1927, effected in pursuance of the recommendations of the Indian Tariff (Cotton Textile) Board. The following table analyses the imports of machinery and millwork, according to classes, during 1927-28 and compares them with those in the four preceding years :—

——	1923-24 R (lakhs)	1924-25 R (lakhs)	1925-26 R (lakhs)	1926-27 R (lakhs)	1927-28 R (lakhs)
Prime movers	2,02	1,86	2,12	1,98	2,08
Electrical	2,23	2,02	2,22	2,29	2,00
Boilers	99	72	98	63	1,09
Metal working (chiefly machine tools).	52	37	44	37	41
Mining	1,08	1,26	1,25	98	1,51
Oil crushing and refining	38	31	21	33	71
Paper mill	6	7	3	7	9
Refrigerating	9	7	8	12	12
Rice and flour mill	21	28	24	28	23
Saw mill	10	14	8	9	8
Sewing and knitting	54	69	80	88	92
Sugar machinery	13	17	16	6	9
Tea machinery	39	46	39	26	36
Cotton machinery	5,60	2,68	2,35	1,71	1,97
Jute mill machinery	1,37	93	82	65	94
Wool machinery	11	6	2	4	2
Typewriters, including parts and accessories.	16	15	18	24	27
Printing and lithographing presses	21	20	16	15	18
Belting for machinery	88	94	82	81	87

It will be observed that, with the exception of electrical machinery, rice and flour mill machinery, saw mill machinery, and wool machinery, all other descriptions showed increases.

Textile machinery.

The value of all kinds of textile machinery imported increased by 23 per cent from R2,51½ lakhs to R3,08⅔ lakhs, of which the United Kingdom's supplies accounted for R2,89 lakhs or 94 per cent. In the preceding year she was responsible for 95 per cent of the imports, with a total value of R2.40 lakhs. Imports of cotton machinery were steadily on the decline for some years, but the tendency was arrested in 1927-28, imports amounting to R1,97 lakhs as compared with R1,70½ lakhs in 1926-27. Spinning and weaving machinery showed increases of R21 and

R12 lakhs, respectively. Jute manufacturing machinery advanced from R64⅔ lakhs to R94 lakhs, while wool manufacturing machinery fell from R4 to R1⅔ lakhs. Imports of electrical machinery declined from R2,29⅓ lakhs to R2,00 lakhs, decreases being noticeable in the case of transformers and generating plant. The United Kingdom and the United States of America sent electrical machinery worth R1,66½ lakhs and R14½ lakhs, respectively, as against supplies valued at R1,86 lakhs and R22⅔ lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year. The contribution of Germany also dropped from R11 lakhs to R9⅓ lakhs. Prime-movers, other than electrical, increased from R1,98¼ lakhs to R2,08 lakhs, of which oil engines and steam engines, including parts, were valued at R1,19 and R85½ lakhs as compared with R1,15 and R78 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year. Among other items that showed increases, mention may be made of mining machinery, the imports of which rose from R98 lakhs to R1,50⅔ lakhs. Coal mining machinery showed a small improvement to R7¾ lakhs. The balance was absorbed by other mining industries, the bulk of the imports being received in Burma. There were also increases in oil-crushing and refining machinery from R33 lakhs to R71 lakhs, tea machinery from R26 lakhs to R36 lakhs, metal working machinery (chiefly machine tools) from R37½ lakhs to R40¾ lakhs and paper mill machinery from R6⅔ lakhs to nearly R9½ lakhs. The number of sewing and knitting machines imported rose from 71,500 to 75,300, of which 55,100 or 73 per cent came from the United Kingdom and 18,000 or 24 per cent from Germany. The imports of typewriters numbered 16,952 valued at R25 lakhs as compared with 13,790 valued at R22 lakhs in the preceding year. The bulk of the imports came, as usual, from the United States of America which supplied 15,534 or 92 per cent of the total number imported in 1927-28 as compared with 12,365 or 90 per cent in 1926-27.

Electrical machinery.

Imports of belting for machinery increased in value by R6 lakhs to R87 lakhs, to which leather belting contributed R38 lakhs. Imports of cotton belting showed a small decrease and were valued at R14⅓ lakhs, the United Kingdom supplying to the value of R13½ lakhs. Belting of other materials showed a small increase from R34 lakhs to nearly R35 lakhs.

Belting for machinery.

The following table shows the relative shares of the principal countries in the total import trade :—

Imports of machinery and millwork, including belting for machinery and printing machinery.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)		1925-26		1926-27		1927-28	
	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom	7,41	90	12,60	79·4	11,38	77·9	13,33	78·5
United States .	27	3	1,53	9·6	1,53	10·5	1,72	10·1
Germany . .	46	6	96	6·0	1,03	7·1	1,13	6·7
Belgium . .	..	..	..	..	25	1·7	29	1·7
Other countries	12	1	78	5·0	41	2·8	52	3·0
TOTAL	8,26	100	15,87	100	14,60	100	16,99	100

Railway plant.

While the United Kingdom's share has improved, there has been a setback in the case of the United States of America and Germany.

Railway plant and rolling stock (R9,35 lakhs).—The total imports on private and Government account registered under this head (which, it may be remarked, excludes rails, chairs, fishplates, etc., for railways) rose from R6,08 lakhs to R9,35 lakhs, of which R4,77 lakhs represented importations on private account and R4,58 lakhs on Government account as against R3,25 lakhs and R2,83 lakhs. respectively, under corresponding heads in the preceding year. The following table shows the details of the imports during the last three years:—

Imports of railway plant and rolling stock (on private and Government account).

——	1925-26 R (lakhs)	1926-27 R (lakhs)	1927-28 R (lakhs)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1927-28 as compared with 1926-27 R (lakhs)
Carriages and parts	1,91	2,62	3,65	+1,03
Wagons and parts	3,07	97	1,05	+8
Locomotive engines and tenders and parts.	1,65	97	1,75	+78
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	76	56	2,01	+1,45
Sleepers of wood	13	36	13	—23
Other kinds	59	60	76	+16
TOTAL	8,11	6,08	9,35	+3,27

With the exception of sleepers of wood, which are chiefly imported from Australia and the United States of America, imports of all descriptions recorded increases. Carriages and wagons and locomotive engines and tenders were supplied mostly by the United Kngdom, while the bulk of the trade in sleepers and keys of steel or iron went to the Continent, notably Belgium. The following table shows the shares of the principal countries from which imports were derived :—

——	1923-24 Per cent	1924-25 Per cent	1925-26 Per cent	1926-27 Per cent	1927-28 Per cent
United Kingdom	94·6	87·0	79·9	61·1	66·8
Australia	1·3	..	2·2	4·8	1·9
Belgium	1·9	4·1	9·2	17·4	23·9
United States	1·2	2·6	2·0	3·9	1·2
Germany	0·4	2·5	4·3	6·9	3·9

The British proportion showed a sharp fall in 1926-27 which was made up to some extent in 1927-28. The steadily increasing importance of Belgium may also be noticed, her share in 1927-28 being 24 per cent as against 17·4 per cent in 1926-27and 9·2 per cent in 1925-26.

From April 1928 the head "Railway plant and rolling stock" has disappeared as a distinctive head in the trade accounts. The imports formerly classed under this head are now distributed under various headings according to the nature of the article or the material of which it is made.

Motor vehicles (R6,18 lakhs).—There was a general lowering of the prices of motor vehicles during the year. This was due mainly to the reduction of the duty on motor cars and motor cycles from 30 to 20 per cent *ad valorem* and on pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes from 30 to 15 per cent from 1st March 1927, and also to the keen competition in the automobile trade. The effect is plainly traceable in the import statistics. Leaving out of account 1920-21, when boom conditions and lower duties prevailed, the year proved to be a record one for the imports of motor cars. The number of cars imported rose by 15 per cent from 13,197 in 1926-27 to 15,122 in 1927-28, and their value by 20 per cent from R2,94 lakhs to R3,54 lakhs. Owing to temporary suspension of manufacture the Ford car receded into the background during the year. The gap in the supply was filled by increased imports of cars of competing grades from the United States of America and of British light cars. In preceding years Canada had occupied the foremost position in the import trade, as nearly all the Ford cars imported into India were manufactured in that country; in the year under review the premier share in the trade went to the United States of America. Cars imported from that country numbered 6,031 with a total value of R1,34½ lakhs as compared with 4,030 cars with a total value of R89 lakhs supplied in the preceding year. On the other hand, imports of Canadian cars decreased from 4,476 to 3,400 in number and in value from R70 lakhs to R63 lakhs. The United Kingdom strengthened her position and sent 3,600 cars valued at R1,02½ lakhs as compared with 2,546 cars with a total value of R80 lakhs supplied in the preceding year. Italy supplied during the year 1,367 cars as compared with 1,416 in 1926-27 and 860 in 1925-26. France supplied 538 cars as against 607 in the preceding year and Belgium 43 cars. The average declared value of cars imported from the United Kingdom dropped from R3,159 in 1926-27 to R2,849 in 1927-28. The decline is indicative of the efforts made by British manufacturers to extend their interests in the Indian market. The production of motor cars in the United Kingdom in 1927 is estimated by the "Motor Trader" at 161,920 as compared with 158,699 in 1926 and 133,500 in 1925. The average value of cars imported from the United States of America was R2,230, about the same as in the preceding year, while the average price of the Canadian car rose from R1,568 to R1,858.

Motor cars.

Of the imports of the year, 4,935 cars (33 per cent) were received in Bengal 4,093 (27 per cent) in Bombay, 2,660 (17 per cent) in Madras, 1,979 (13 per cent) in Sind and 1,455 (10 per cent) in Burma. The following table shows

the imports of motor cars during the past fifteen years :—

Number of motor cars imported.

——	United Kingdom	United States (a)	Canada	France	Italy	Other countries	Total
Year 1913-14 (pre-war).	1,669	868	..	111	7	225	2,880
„ 1914-15 .	1,350	510	..	54	19	72	2,005
„ 1915-16 .	787	2,136	..	126	57	15	3,121
„ 1916-17 .	489	4,169	..	62	44	14	4,778
„ 1917-18 .	39	1,222	..	1	18	2	1,282
„ 1918-19 .	21	368	..	..	1	10	400
„ 1919-20 .	448	9,353	20	3	17	84	9,925
„ 1920-21 .	2,541	10,120	1,938	192	218	423	15,432
„ 1921-22 .	790	802	576	158	222	347	2,895
„ 1922-23 .	449	1,386	1,846	61	131	450	4,323
„ 1923-24 .	1,005	2,865	3,290	153	370	301	7,984
„ 1924-25 .	1,682	3,106	3,956	215	235	186	9,380
„ 1925-26 .	2,399	4,143	4,775	367	860	213	12,757
„ 1926-27 .	2,546	4,030	4,476	607	1,416	122	13,197
„ 1927-28 .	3,600	6,031	3,400	538	1,367	186	15,122

(a) The country of origin of many of the cars imported from the United States of America during the years previous to 1920-21, is Canada.

Motor cycles.

The imports of motor cycles increased by 19 per cent in number from 1,803 in 1926-27 to 2,146 in 1927-28 and by 14 per cent in value from R10,47,000 to R11,96,000. The United Kingdom, as usual, supplied the largest number, *viz.*, 1,964 or 91 per cent as compared with 1,665 or 92 per cent in the preceding year. The imports from the United States of America further declined from 75 to 67, while those from Germany and France increased from 8 and 19 to 14 and 40 respectively.

Motor lorries, buses, etc.

The continued expansion of motor transport led to a further increase in the imports of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries. The imports totalled in number 8,682 valued at R1,49 lakhs as against 6,343 valued at R1,20 lakhs in the preceding year. Of these, about 86 per cent or 7,412 represented chassis, with a total value of Rs. 1,22 lakhs as against 5,345 valued at R96 lakhs in 1926-27. The supplies were, as usual, mostly from Canada and the United States of America. British manufacturers of commercial chassis experience great difficulty in pushing their sales in India owing to the very low and attractive prices offered by their Canadian and American competitors. Small initial outlay appeals to the average bus-owner as he has no large capital to invest either in first costs or in the maintenance of a repair organisation. It must also be remembered that India's roads and bridges call for a small vehicle, while the exports from Britain consist predominantly of heavy types unsuitable for up-country work. The average declared value of chassis imported from the United Kingdom during 1927-28 was R4,694 as compared with R1,733 for the American and R1,272 for the Canadian makes. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were R4,968 for the British, R2,050 for the American and

R1,355 for the Canadian chassis. The disparity in values is due not only to the higher prices of the British manufactures, but also to the fact that the imports from America consist mostly of lighter types.

The imports of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries from Canada rose from 3,529 to 4,268 in number and from R48 lakhs to R54¾ lakhs in value. The supplies from the United States of America also increased from 2,322 valued at R49⅓ lakhs to 3,699 valued at R67½ lakhs. The United Kingdom sent 447 vehicles valued at R22¾ lakhs as compared with 341 valued at R19 lakhs in the preceding year.

The following table shows the number of all classes of motor vehicles registered in the different provinces of British India up to the end of March 1928 :—

Number of motor vehicles registered in British India up to 31st March 1928.

Provinces	Motor cars including taxi-cabs	Motor cycles including scooters and auto-wheels	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	TOTAL
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Bengal including Calcutta	23,995	3,964	2,546	30,505
Bombay City	8,549(*a*)	560(*a*)	788(*a*)	9,897(*a*)
Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City and Sind).	7,527(*a*)	622(*a*)	107(*a*)	8,256(*a*)
Madras City	9,178	2,416	1,151	12,745
Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City).	4,917	1,664	4,087	10,668
United Provinces	7,352	2,415	2,527	12,294
Punjab	10,836	3,371	316	14,523
Burma	11,444	2,903	3,409	17,756
Bihar and Orissa	5,250	950	983	7,183
Central Provinces	3,564	935	984	5,483
Sind	2,578	882	141	3,601
Delhi	3,735	876	412	5,023
North-West Frontier Province	2,052	1,213	769	4,034
Ajmer-Merwara	261	94	35	390
Assam (*b*)	1,454	299	753	2,506
TOTAL	102,692	23,164	19,608	144,864

(*a*) Represent number of vehicles re-registered during the year ending 31st March 1928.
(*b*) Figures relate to the year ended 31st December 1927.

Rubber manufactures (R2,71 lakhs).

The reduction of duty and the increase of motor transport were also responsible for a substantial increase in the imports of rubber manufactures. It will be observed from the table below that compared with 1926-27 the imports of each description of tyres and tubes in 1927-28 showed increases in number and, with the exception of motor cycle and cycle covers, increases in value also.

Rubber Manufactures, tyres, etc.

Imports of Rubber manufactures.

	1925-26		1926-27		1927-28	
	Number	R (lakhs)	Number	R (lakhs)	Number	R (lakhs)
Pneumatic motor covers	261,082	1,23	310,551	1,18	418,808	1,69
„ „ cycle covers . . .	9,561	2	11,179	2	12,555	2
Pneumatic cycle covers	506,659	15	600,713	14	640,365	12
„ motor tubes	303,814	27	347,302	23	446,873	32
„ „ cycle tubes . . .	11,177	1	14,924	1	26,989	1
Pneumatic cycle tubes	577,581	8	751,919	9	836,379	10
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles . .	13,865	13	9,520	12	11,786	15

The number of pneumatic motor covers imported rose by 35 per cent from 311,000 to 419,000 and their value from R1,18 to R1,69¼ lakhs. The imports from both the United States of America and Canada were almost double those of the preceding year and amounted to 108,000 and 89,000 valued at R48½ and R36 lakhs, respectively. The United Kingdom supplied 116,000 tyres valued at R47½ lakhs as compared with 109,000 valued at R42 lakhs in 1926-27. Imports from France fell from 75,000 (R26 lakhs) to 63,000 (R22¾ lakhs), while those from Italy improved from 16,000 (R4⅔ lakhs) to 27,000 (R9 lakhs). The United Kingdom supplied 8,400 or 67 per cent of the total number of motor cycle covers imported as against 7,100 or 64 per cent in the preceding year, while the remainder came mostly from France, Canada and the United States of America. In pneumatic cycle covers the United Kingdom regained her position as the foremost supplier by increasing her exports from 252,000 or 42 per cent to 350,000 or 55 per cent, while France reduced her supplies from 294,000 or 49 per cent to 249,000 or 39 per cent. The bulk of the imports of pneumatic motor tubes came, as usual, from the United Kingdom (R12½ lakhs), the balance being almost equally divided between Canada, the United States of America and France (R6 lakhs each). In solid rubber tyres the shares of the United States of America and Germany improved, while that of the United Kingdom slightly decreased. The total value of all tyres and tubes for motor vehicles imported in 1927-28 was R2,19 lakhs, as compared with R1,56 lakhs in the preceding year. The highest value recorded in any year previous to 1927-28 was R1,70 lakhs, which was registered in 1920-21 when the imports of motor vehicles were very high.

Much public attention has recently been focussed on the question of the development of motor transport in India, and a committee of the Central Legislature has been considering problems of road development and road administration and finance. It is of interest, therefore, to review the progress made in recent years. In 1918-19 when the duty on the imports of motor vehicles and tyres and tubes was only 7½ per cent *ad valorem*, the imports of all sorts of motor vehicles numbered only 527. In the succeeding two years, imports rapidly advanced under post-war boom conditions, 13,486 vehicles being received in 1919-20, and 23,496 in 1920-21. There was a reaction in 1921-22, imports numbering only 4,209. The duty on motor cars, motor

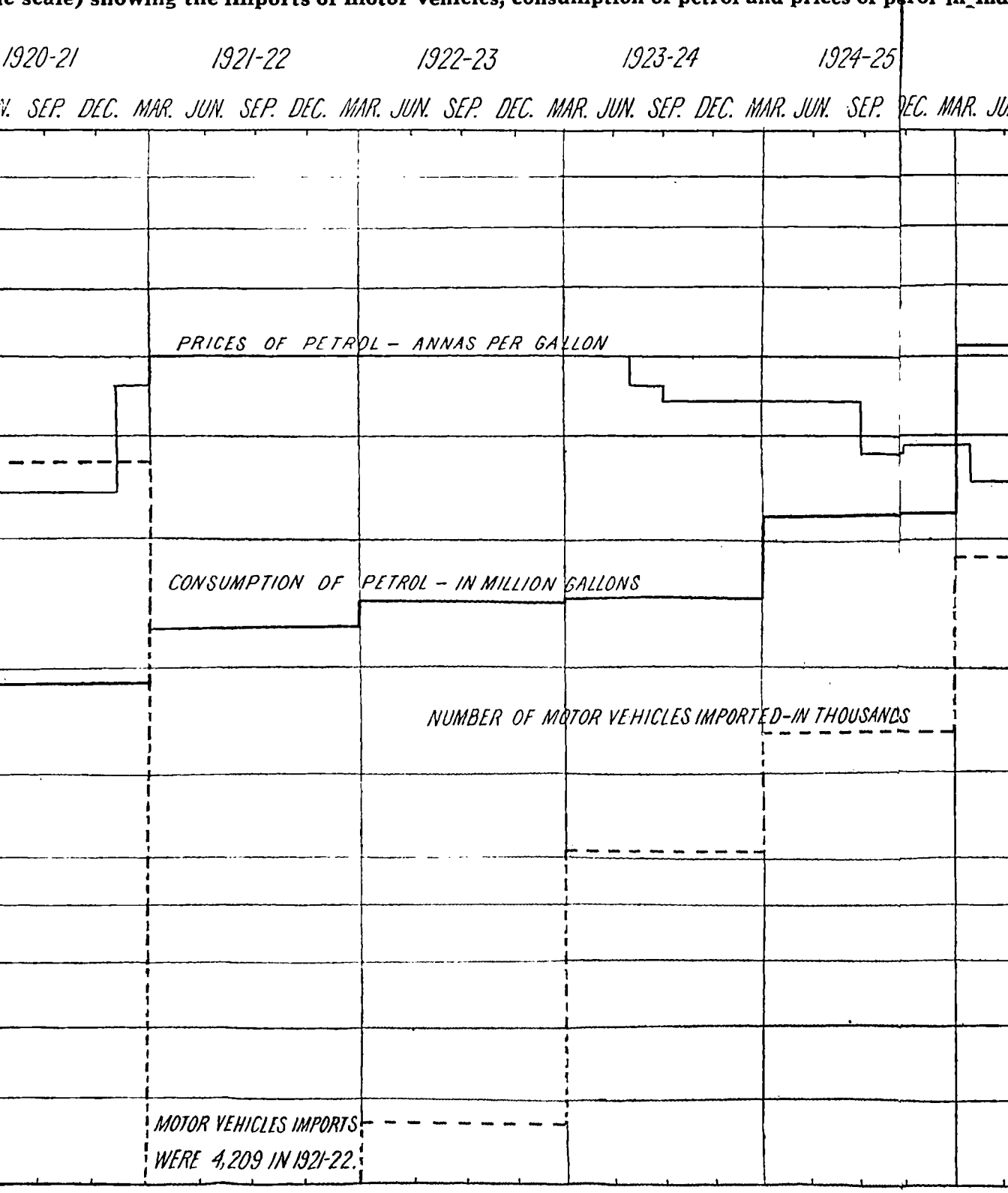
cycles and pneumatic tyres and tubes was also raised from that year to 20 per cent and on motor lorries, etc., to 11 per cent. In the succeeding year the duty was further raised to 30 per cent and 15 per cent respectively, but in spite of this increase, imports numbered 5,669. From 1923-24, the rate of advance was more marked, 10,210 vehicles being received in that year, while in the succeeding three years the numbers imported were 12,998, 19,226, and 21,343 respectively. With the reduction in the duties from 1st April 1927, imports further advanced to 25,950. It will also be of interest to trace in this connection the course of prices of petrol. From March 1918 to December 1919 the price per gallon at Calcutta (in 2 gallon tins) was R1-12-6. In February 1920 it fell by 6 as. 6 pies, only to rise again in January 1921 to R1-12-0 and to R1-14-0 in March 1921. The price remained at this level till July 1923 when a fall of 2 as. occurred, while a further reduction by 1 anna occurred in September 1923. September 1924 saw another three annas taken off, but in December there was an addition of half anna, prices standing at R1-8-6. A progressive reduction then took place, the price per gallon from April 1925 to June 1926 standing at R1-6-6, from July 1926 to October 1926 at R1-5-6 and from November 1926 to February 1927 at R1-4-6. In March 1927 the price further fell to R1-2-6 while from April 1927 the ruling price is R1-1-6 per gallon.

In the chart on the opposite page is exhibited the growth of the imports of motor vehicles, together with the course of prices and the estimated consumption of petrol each year from 1918-19. The correlation of these factors is too patent to need comment. The growth of motor transport in recent years has been remarkable but the question arises whether the present rate of progress will be maintained. There is a vast area still to be served and the possibilites are immense. Railway development, besides being inevitably slow, can never solve the whole problem of transport. But any great acceleration of progress is conditioned by the length of motorable roads in the country. Future developments depend on the extent to which the country becomes knit together by good roads.

Hardware (R5,24 lakhs).—The total value of the imports of hardware (excluding cutlery and electroplated ware) increased by R17 lakhs from R5,07 lakhs in 1926-27 to R5,24 lakhs in 1927-28. Of the various articles included in this comprehensive head the more important items are noted below with values of the imports during the past five years :—

——	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Agricultural implements	21	19	16	17	19
Other implements and tools (except machine tools).	68	65	71	79	77
Builders' hardware	24	31	31	34	34
Domestic hardware	9	10	10	10	12
Enamelled ironware	31	30	41	40	37
Metal lamps	60	84	91	84	81
Metal lamps, parts	9	8	6	7	10
Stoves	7	9	11	9	10
Safes, etc.	4	4	3	3	3
Gas mantles	5	6	7	6	8
Other sorts	2,04	2,33	2,33	2,18	2,33

ic scale) showing the imports of motor vehicles, consumption of petrol and prices of petrol in Ind


1920-21
1921-22
1922-23
1923-24
1924-25
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PRICES OF PETROL – ANNAS PER GALLON
CONSUMPTION OF PETROL – IN MILLION GALLONS
NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES IMPORTED-IN THOUSANDS
MOTOR VEHICLES IMPORTS
WERE 4,209 IN 1921-22.
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920-21
1921-22
1922-23
1923-24
1924-25

Hardware.

It will be observed from the above table that the variations between the figures for 1926-27 and 1927-28 are small, except in the case of the miscellaneous head " other sorts." Imports of metal lamps numbering 6,268,000 and parts of metal lamps were valued at R91 lakhs as in the preceding year. Of this value, lamps accounted for R81 lakhs and parts for R10 lakhs, as compared with R84 and R7 lakhs respectively in 1926-27. Owing to keen German competition in this line, the imports of metal lamps from the United States of America dropped in number from 1,741,000 (27 per cent) to 1,134,000 (18 per cent),while German supplies increased from 3,959,000 (62 per cent) to 4,605,000 (73 per cent). The remainder came mostly from Austria and Czechoslovakia. Parts of metal lamps also came chiefly from Germany and to a small extent from the United Kingdom and the United States. Imports of agricultural implements rose slightly by R2 lakhs to R18½ lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed R14 lakhs, while other implements and tools declined from R84 to R81 lakhs. The latter came mainly from the United Kingdom (R44⅔ lakhs), the United States of America (R15¾ lakhs) and Germany (R12 lakhs). The trade in builders' hardware (such as locks, hinges, door-bolts, etc.) remained unchanged at R34 lakhs, while domestic hardware, which had been steady at R10 lakhs in the preceding three years, increased to R12 lakhs in 1927-28. Imports of enamelled ironware fell from R40 lakhs to R37 lakhs to which Japan contributed R17⅔ lakhs and Germany R7½ lakhs. Safes and strong boxes imported mostly from the United Kingdom remained fairly steady at R3 lakhs, while the value of the imports of gas mantles increased from R5½ lakhs to R7½ lakhs and of stoves from R9 lakhs to R10 lakhs.

A noticeable feature of the trade was the increase in the total imports of hardware from the United Kingdom during the year to R2,06¼ lakhs or 39 per cent as compared with R1,84½ lakhs or 36 per cent in 1926-27. Imports from Germany also increased from R1,58 to R1,61 lakhs (although this increase was not sufficiently large to affect her percentage share in the trade), while the supplies from the United States of America and Japan declined. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the imports of hardware :—

Imports of Hardware.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . .	57	50	47	40	38	36	39
Germany . . .	18	22	21	27	27	31	31
United States . .	10	15	16	16	16	14	12
Japan	1	6	6	5	7	6	5
Other countries . .	14	7	10	12	12	13	13
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Imports.

Cutlery. (R38½ lakhs).

The value of the imports of cutlery fell from R41⅓ lakhs to R38½ lakhs, of which Germany supplied R26 lakhs and the United Kingdom R10 lakhs as compared with R30 and R9 lakhs respectively in 1926-27.

Electroplated ware.

Imports of electroplated ware, mostly from the United Kingdom, also showed a small increase from R6⅔ lakhs to over R7 lakhs.

Sugar (R14,91 lakhs)*.—Increase in world production and fall in prices were the principal features of the sugar market in the year under review. The world production of sugar in the season 1927-28 has been estimated at 25,118,000 tons, showing an increase of 1,371,000 tons over the preceding year, in spite of the reduction of the Cuban crop to 4 million tons. The actual production of the 1927-28 crop in Java has been estimated at 2,359,000 tons as compared with 1,960,000 tons in 1926-27. The total production of beet sugar in Europe in the season 1927-28 has been estimated at about 8 million tons as compared with nearly 7 million tons in the preceding year.

India draws the bulk of her supplies of sugar from Java. At the beginning of the year stocks of sugar in India were ample to meet demands and with prospects of a surplus crop, importers were content to postpone purchases till a lower level of prices was reached. Their attitude was also influenced by the fact that both Japan and China were ruled out as large buyers in consequence of financial troubles in the former country and civil turmoil in the latter. At the same time, prospects of the beet crop in Europe were also bright and India remained the only big market available for Java. Consequently Indian importers were able to exert pressure on Java and bring down rates. The weekly prices of Java sugar 25 D. S. and above are graphed in Chart No. 9 prefixed to this review. During the first two months prices at Calcutta fluctuated between R11-0-0 and R11-8-0 per maund. In June prices fell below R11 and, with small fluctuations, dropped further to R10-2-0 per maund by the 22nd of July. In August and September the market was firmer, but in October prices again slumped, R10-1-6 being reached on the 28th of the month. After a temporary spurt in November, prices again took a downward course in December and fell to R9-11-0 per maund towards the close of January. This level was more or less maintained till nearly the close of March when a slight appreciation took place in consequence of a revival of Chinese demand for Java sugar.

In the Bombay market the quotation for Java, white, granulated, T.M.O. quality, stood at R16-2-0 per cwt. (R11-13-7 per maund) on the 1st April. There were temporary ups and downs during the rest of the month, but May saw a definitely lower tendency which carried prices to R14-8-0 per cwt. (R10-10-6 per maund) on the 8th July. August and September saw a slightly firmer market but rates sagged again in October, and continued to show, on the whole, a downward trend in succeeding months, R14 per cwt. (R10-4-7 per maund) being recorded on the 23rd of February. The close of the year saw a firmer tendency, the quotation on the 30th March being R15-2-0 per cwt. (R11-2-0 per maund).

* Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Sugar Bureau, for assistance in connection with this paragraph.

Sugar.

Imports of sugar of all sorts, excluding molasses, in 1927-28 declined from 826,900 tons valued at R18,36 lakhs to 725,800 tons valued at R14,50 lakhs. The decline was at the expense of beet sugar, while cane sugar actually recorded an increase as a result of low prices. Imports during the year from Java of sugar 16 D. S. and above, including consignments from the Straits Settlements, were 693,200 tons as compared with 612,500 tons in the preceding year. Ceylon sent 2,800 tons and China (including Hongkong) 3,100 tons. Imports from the United Kingdom, however, fell from 5,561 tons to 366 tons. American supplies dwindled to almost nothing, while in the preceding year that country had sent 11,600 tons to India. Canada sent 400 tons as compared with 4,650 tons in the preceding year.

Imports of Java sugar into the different maritime provinces during 1927-28 were as follows :—

Bengal	289,600	tons	(305,300	tons)	or 42	per cent
Bombay	159,000	„	(89,600	„)	„ 23	„ „
Karachi	148,100	„	(139,200	„)	„ 21	„ „
Madras	51,100	„	(41,100	„)	„ 7	„ „
Burma	45,400	„	(37,300	„)	„ 7	„ „

Previous year's figures are shown in brackets.

The total amount of beet sugar imported during the year was 18,000 tons as compared with 176,000 tons in 1926-27, of which Russia supplied 11,900 tons as against nearly 23,000 tons in the preceding year. Hungary supplied 2,300 tons as against 25,400 tons in 1926-27, Germany 1,400 tons as against 47,900 tons in the preceding year. Imports from Czechoslovakia were 1,100 tons as against 28,800 tons in 1926-27. The bulk of the imports of beet sugar was received in Bombay.

The following table gives the imports from the principal sources of sugar of all kinds for a series of years :—

Imports of sugar, all kinds.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	900	1,900	100	200	6,300	9,200	400
Ceylon	100	700	500	1,100	1,300	2,100	2,800
Java	583,000	371,100	368,300	480,200	656,900	611,700	692,200
Mauritius	139,600	31,400	1,300	133,000	19,100	100	..
Straits Settlements	2,900	2,600	2,900	2,900	2,200	1,100	1,200
China and Hongkong	1,500	4,400	5,800	2,600	2,200	3,100	3,100
Egypt	100	1,000	700	200	300	..	..
Japan	100	100	..	..	..	..	100
Germany	700	9,000	5,100	21,700	1,500	49,200	1,600
Austria	} 74,000	..	{ 6,300	1,500	2,000	9,800	300
Hungary			{ 11,500	12,000	19,100	26,000	2,300
Netherlands	..	2,900	300	100	800	3,700	700
Belgium	..	4,900	2,100	6,500	6,800	13,800	400
Czechoslovakia	..	..	5,300	5,100	10,300	28,800	1,100
Italy	..	..	500	900	1,200	3,700	200
United States	..	10,300	300	600	2,100	15,500	500
Other countries	100	2,100	500	2,400	500	49,100	18,900
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	803,000	442,400	411,500	671,000	732,600	826,900	725,800
Value R (lakhs)	14,29	14,85	14,78	20,37	15,20	18,36	14,50

Imports.

In the chart on the opposite page the prices of Cuban raw sugar at New York and the course of prices in Calcutta of sugar, all-cane, equal in colour to 23 D. S. and above, are compared. At the beginning of April Cuban raw sugar stood at nearly 2·9 cents and in the latter half of May at over 3 cents. In June prices fell below 3 cents, but in September quotations again rose to 3 cents and over. In October prices receded and throughout the rest of the year remained below 3 cents.

The imports of molasses, almost wholly from Java, increased from 95,982 tons to 97,111 tons, the value, however, falling from R52½ to R40½ lakhs.

Re-exports of sugar from India increased from 12,000 to nearly 19,800 tons in 1927-28, Arabia taking 7,600 tons, Persia 2,200 tons, Bahrein Islands nearly 3,000 tons, Iraq about 2,000 tons and Kenya Colony 1,900 tons.

The total area under sugarcane in India was 2,957,000 acres in 1927-28 and the total production of raw sugar (gûr) 3,229,000 tons as compared with 3,267,000 tons in the preceding year.

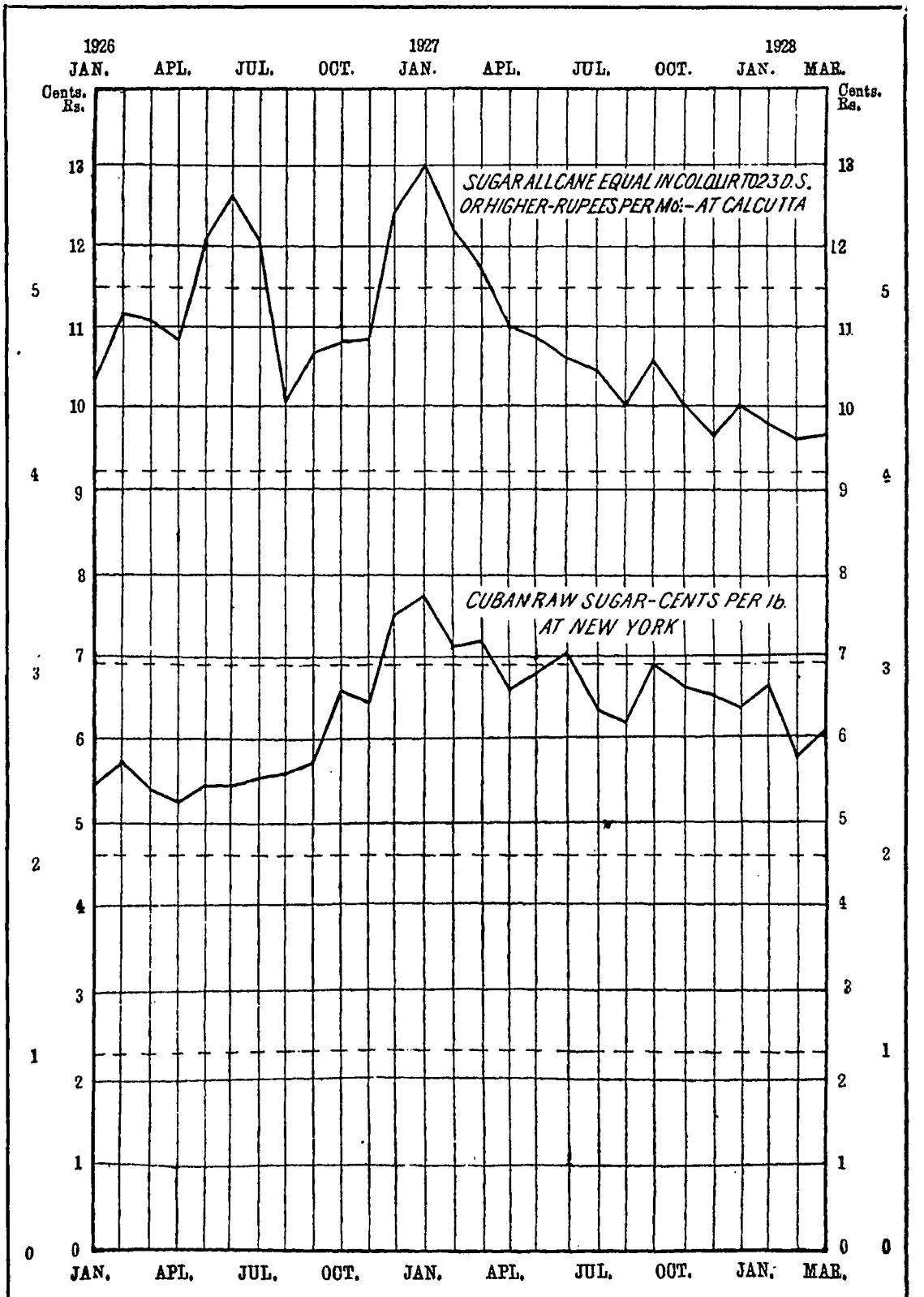
The production of sugar by modern factories and refineries in the season 1926-27 amounted to 121,028 tons as compared with 91,499 tons in 1925-26 and 67,400 tons in 1924-25. Exports of Indian sugar in the year under review increased from 627 tons to 756 tons of which 554 tons consisted of unrefined sugar. Exports of molasses (including cane and palmyra jaggery) increased from 1,487 tons to 2,135 tons of which Ceylon took 1,300 tons. Shipments from Madras amounted to 1,960 tons or 92 per cent of the total.

Mineral Oils (R10,44 lakhs).—The total foreign imports of all kinds of mineral oils amounted to 232 million gallons valued at over R10,44 lakhs as compared with 184 million gallons valued at R8,89 lakhs in the preceding year. About 41 per cent of the total imports consisted of kerosene oil, 46 per cent of fuel oil and 11 per cent of lubricating oils. The following table gives the quantities of the different descriptions of mineral oils imported by sea into British India from foreign countries :—

Imports of mineral oils into India by sea from foreign countries.

——	1913-14 (pre-war) year)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
Fuel oil . . .	7,766	80,460	90,174	93,605	90,582	106,728
Kerosene—						
In bulk . .	52,976	61,693	68,172	73,158	58,387	90,234
In tins . . .	15,874	7,262	3,808	6,064	5,663	4,172
TOTAL KEROSENE .	68,850	68,955	71,980	79,222	64,050	94,406
Lubricating oils .	14,953	16,147	20,705	21,363	24,721	26,293
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	37	2	3	6	4	138
Paints, solutions and compositions.	1	1	2	24	1	4
Other kinds . .	3,416	3,337	4,413	6,189	4,209	4,869
TOTAL MINERAL OILS .	95,023	168,902	187,277	200,409	183,567	232,438

Chart showing the monthly prices of Cuban raw sugar at New York and the prices of Sugar, all-cane, equal in colour to No. 23 D. S. or higher at Calcutta from January 1926 to March 1928.



Mineral Oils.

The imports of kerosene oil advanced by 30 million gallons to nearly 94½ million gallons. In value the imports rose by R1,10 lakhs to R5,39⅓ lakhs. The principal feature of the year was the rate-war. At the beginning of September 1927 the prices at Calcutta (ex-Budge-Budge) per two tins of "Water Lily" and "Victoria" brands of the Burma Oil Company were R9-2-0 and R5-10-6 respectively. At the end of March, 1928, the prices stood at R7-14-0 and R4-6-6 respectively. "Snowflake" which is a product of the Standard Oil Company was quoted at R10 per two tins, ex-installation, at the beginning of September, 1927, while "Elephant," another brand of the same company, was quoted at R7-7-6. At the end of March "Snowflake" fell to R8-12-0 and "Elephant" to R6-3-6. Prices at Bombay showed a greater fall. The question whether indigenous oil concerns in India should be afforded protection has been the subject of a Tariff Board enquiry, but their conclusions have not yet been published.* They were asked to determine what price for kerosene should be taken to be equivalent to world parity at Indian ports and the extent to which current prices in India are below that level, to report whether it is in the national interest that protection should be given, and, if so, in what form and for what period, and also to report whether the price-war is likely to extend to petrol and, if so, with what consequences to Indian producers and what remedial measures would be required.

The marginal table shows the sources of the imports of kerosene during the past three years and the pre-war year 1913-14. Imports from the United States of America, from which nearly half of the supplies were received as against 87 per cent in the preceding year, amounted to over 47 million gallons valued at over R3,09 lakhs. Imports from Russia, including Georgia, amounted to over 19½ million gallons valued at R1,03 lakhs. Imports from Borneo increased by 7 million gallons to over 12 million gallons valued at nearly R64 lakhs, as compared with R31½ lakhs' worth sent in the preceding year. Persia supplied nearly 9½ million gallons costing R41⅔ lakhs. The Straits Settlements sent nearly 4 million gallons valued at R15½ lakhs, but imports from Sumatra were negligible. The United Kingdom sent nearly 2 million gallons valued at nearly R6 lakhs. The average declared value per gallon of kerosene fell from 10 as. 8 p. in the preceding year to 9 as. 3 p. in 1927-28. The coastwise imports of kerosene oil from Burma into India amounted to 120 million gallons as compared with 130 million gallons in 1926-27 and 128 million gallons in 1925-26. The total quantity of

Imports of Kerosene Oil.	1913-14 (pre-war year) Gals. (1,000)	1925-26 Gals. (1,000)	1926-27 Gals. (1,000)	1927-28 Gals. (1,000)
United States	42,311	56,249	55,585	47,133
Borneo (British and Dutch)	20,815	11,457	5,327	12,393
Persia	2,303	..	..	9,440
Straits Settlements	2,340	4,719	2,694	3,955
Russia	1,079	..	..	3,847
Georgia	..	4,311	..	15,055
Egypt	..	809	..	..
Sumatra	..	1,673	392	13
Other countries	2	4	52	1,070
Total	68,850	79,222	64,050	94,406

* The report of the Tariff Board has since been published, but before its publication, the price-war was called off, as the competing companies entered into a mutual arrangement. The Board found that there was no case for any protective measure and the Government of India have agreed with this view.

kerosene available for consumption in India excluding Burma in 1927-28 has been calculated at 229 million gallons.

Fuel oil.

The bulk of the imports of fuel oil comes from Persia which during the year under review supplied over 86 million gallons, as against 66⅔ million gallons in the preceding year. The total imports during the year amounted to nearly 106¾ million gallons valued at nearly R2,33 lakhs as compared with 91 million gallons valued at R1,96 lakhs in 1926-27. The combined share of Borneo and the Straits Settlements in this line declined from 24 million gallons to about 18 million gallons. The United States of America supplied 1 million gallons and Sumatra nearly 1½ million gallons.

Lubricating oil.

Batching oils rose from 14 million gallons valued at R72 lakhs to over 15 million gallons valued at R76½ lakhs. Of this, Borneo's supplies amounted to over 10 million gallons and that of the United States of America about 5 million gallons. Imports of other lubricating oils increased by about half a million gallons to 11 million gallons, but dropped in value by about R6 lakhs to R1,41⅓ lakhs. Supplies were received principally from the United States of America which was responsible for 8·2 million gallons or 75 per cent of the total quantity, the remainder being supplied chiefly by the United Kingdom, Sumatra, Borneo and the Straits Settlements.

Imports of foreign motor spirit increased from 3,800 to 138,000 gallons. Coastwise imports of petrol and other motor spirit from Burma into India proper amounted to 39 million gallons as compared with 29 million gallons in the preceding year. Imports of other kinds of mineral oils, the principal of which is white oil, advanced slightly to about 5 million gallons, of which Germany supplied nearly 2½ million gallons and the United States of America over one million gallons.

Provisions (R6,41 lakhs).—Imports of provisions, including confectionery, rose during the year to R6,41 lakhs from R5,78 lakhs in 1926-27. The principal heads which showed increases were biscuits and cakes, canned and bottled provisions, milk foods for infants and invalids, and condensed milk.

Canned and bottled.

Canned and bottled provisions which accounted for 47 per cent of the total value of imported provisions rose from 537,000 cwts. to 667,000 cwts. in quantity and from R2,54 lakhs to R3,01 lakhs in value. The increase was due to larger receipts of vegetable product imports of which totalled 444,000 cwts. valued at R1,92 lakhs. Of these, 372,000 cwts. costing R1,61½ lakhs came from the Netherlands, while the remainder came mostly from Belgium, Germany and the United Kingdom.

Farinaceous and patent foods.

Imports of farinaceous and patent foods were valued at R1,03 lakhs as compared with R1,01 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of farinaceous foods in bulk fell from R51 lakhs to R49 lakhs, while those of milk food for infants and invalids, which came, as usual, mainly from the United Kingdom, increased from R29 lakhs to R30⅓ lakhs.

Condensed milk.

Imports of condensed milk, which have been rapidly increasing during the past five years under the stimulus of low prices, advanced

from 183,000 cwts. valued at R75¾ lakhs to 224,000 cwts. valued at R83 lakhs in 1927-28. The chief sources of supply were the Netherlands and the United Kingdom which sent 120,000 cwts. and 61,000 cwts. as compared with 91,000 and 50,000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year. There were also increased importations from Switzerland and Denmark while Norway sent less. Australian supplies which amounted to 21,000 cwts. in 1925-26 and 5,000 cwts. in 1926-27 fell away practically to nothing in the year under review. Biscuits and cakes also showed an increase from 51,000 cwts. valued at R49 lakhs to 60,000 cwts. valued at R56⅔ lakhs. Imports were, as usual, mostly from the United Kingdom which supplied 49,000 cwts. or 81 per cent of the total quantity imported as against 43,000 cwts. or 84 per cent in 1926-27. Imports of confectionery, mostly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R27½ lakhs, almost the same as in the preceding year. The United Kingdom continues to retain the bulk of the trade in bacon and hams, cocoa and chocolates and in jams and jellies notwithstanding Australian competition. Cheese (mostly from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom) recorded an increase in quantity with a small decrease in value, while pickles, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, decreased in quantity with a small increase in value.

Biscuits and cakes.

The value of provisions of all sorts imported from the United Kingdom increased from R2,25 lakhs in 1926-27 to R2,34 lakhs, but her percentage share in the total trade dropped to 37 from 39 in the preceding year. The share of the Netherlands showed an increase from R1,65 lakhs to R2,06 lakhs or an increase by 3 per cent to 32 per cent, as a result of her growing trade in vegetable product. Imports from the Straits Settlements declined from R55 lakhs to R42½ lakhs. The share of Australia further declined from R13 lakhs to R9 lakhs, while China (including Hongkong) and the United States of America improved their shares from R15 lakhs to R21 lakhs and from R45 lakhs to R48 lakhs respectively.

Liquors (R3,67 lakhs).—Imports of liquors during the year amounted to 7,118,000 gallons valued at R3,67 lakhs as against 6,261,000 gallons valued at R3,53 lakhs in 1926-27. There was thus an increase of 857,000 gallons or 14 per cent in quantity and of R14 lakhs or 4 per cent in value as compared with the preceding year's figures. The increase was shared by all the maritime provinces. Bengal, with 2,142,000 gallons, valued at R1,09 lakhs, occupied the first place among the distributing centres both as regards the quantity and the value of imports. These figures were higher by 250,000 gallons in quantity and by R9 lakhs in value over the corresponding figures for the preceding year. Bombay came second in importance and took 2,076,000 gallons or 217,000 gallons more than in 1926-27, but the value of the imports fell by R5 lakhs to R1,00 lakhs. Sind registered a small increase, imports being valued at R63 lakhs as compared with R62 lakhs in the preceding year. Importations into Burma and Madras rose by R6 and R3 lakhs to R64 and R31 lakhs respectively. Of the total quantity of liquors imported in 1927-28, ale, beer and porter accounted for 63 per cent, spirits for 33 per cent and wines, etc., for 4 per cent. Imports of ale, beer and porter rose from 3,820,000 gallons (of which 3,618,000 gallons represented ale and beer) valued at R92 lakhs to 4,487,000 gallons (ale and

Ale, beer and porter.

beer representing 4,267,000 gallons) valued at R1,04 lakhs. Trade in both bottled beer and beer in bulk expanded, the former from 2,315,000 gallons to 2,684,000 gallons and the latter from 1,303,000 gallons to 1,583,000 gallons. Imports from the United Kingdom included 1,556,000 gallons of beer in bulk and 1,141,000 gallons of bottled beer as against 1,275,000 gallons and 915,000 gallons respectively imported in the preceding year. The improvement in the quality of British light beers is bringing them more into favour with consumers. German supplies amounted to 1,092,000 gallons, nearly the same as in the preceding year, and were valued at R31 lakhs. Shipments from the Netherlands and Japan, consisting, like the German, mostly of bottled beer, increased from 164,000 and 150,000 gallons to 246,000 gallons and 190,000 gallons respectively. Stout and porter imported, as usual, mostly from the United Kingdom rose from 202,000 gallons to 220,000 gallons.

Spirits.

Imports of spirits of all sorts increased to a small extent from 2,135,000 gallons to 2,315,000 gallons, the value rising by R1 lakh to R2,30 lakhs. The details are shown below :—

—	1926-27		1927-28	
	Gallons	R (lakhs)	Gallons	R (lakhs)
Brandy	469,200	51	425,700	46
Gin	108,100	10	114,100	11
Rum	115,400	2	90,700	2
Liqueurs	18,500	3	16,400	3
Whisky	542,800	90	547,400	92
Spirit, present in drugs	131,800	37	141,300	39
„ perfumed	17,300	13	15,100	13
„ denatured	661,700	10	911,100	13
„ other sorts	70,500	13	52,800	11

Imports of spirits from the United Kingdom did not show any marked variation from the preceding year's imports and amounted to 743,000 gallons valued at R1,36 lakhs. The United Kingdom is the principal source of supply of whisky and gin, while brandy is obtained chiefly from France and to a small extent from the United Kingdom. Reduced importations of brandy were responsible for a drop in the contribution of France to the total imports of spirits which declined to 388,000 gallons valued at R51 lakhs from 430,000 gallons valued at R55 lakhs in the preceding year. There was a noticeable increase in the imports from Java which consist largely of rum and denatured spirit (the bulk of the spirits being denatured in bond at the Custom Houses after arrival in India). Her share in the imports rose from 759,000 gallons to 995,000 gallons in quantity and from R11 lakhs to R14 lakhs in value. Larger arrivals of spirit present in drugs accounted for an increase in the share of the United States of America by R1½ lakhs to R15⅔ lakhs, while German supplies consisting chiefly of low-grade potable and perfumed spirit showed a decrease.

Wines.

The total imports of wines increased from 296,000 gallons valued at R31 lakhs to 304,000 gallons valued at R32 lakhs, the increase being most noticeable in the case of such unspecified varieties as vermouth and ginger wine which are supplied chiefly by France. The bulk of the sparkling wines (champagne, etc.), totalling 29,800 gallons, also

came from France, while British shipments of wines consisting mostly of port and of sherry, madeira and marsala, re-exported from the United Kingdom, amounted to 88,000 gallons.

Paper and Pasteboard (R3,01 lakhs).—The quantity of paper and pasteboard imported rose by 4 per cent from 100,400 tons in 1926-27 to 104,400 tons in 1927-28, but lower prices accounted for a decline in value by R7 lakhs to R3,01 lakhs. Imports of news printing paper fell from 20,900 tons to 16,000 tons and in value from R59⅓ lakhs to R39⅔ lakhs, while other kinds of printing paper advanced from 9,400 tons valued at R40⅔ lakhs to 10,900 tons valued at R44⅓ lakhs. This brought the total imports of printing paper to 26,900 tons valued at R84 lakhs as compared with 30,300 tons valued at R1,00 lakhs in 1926-27. As in the preceding year Norway was the largest single supplier, having sent 8,700 tons valued at R21⅔ lakhs, and was followed by the United Kingdom which sent 5,100 tons worth R21 lakhs. In 1926-27 the respective contributions of these two countries were 7,800 tons valued at R23 lakhs and 4,300 tons valued at R19⅓ lakhs. The share of Germany fell considerably from 6,700 tons to 2,700 tons. There were also reduced importations from Austria and Sweden, while the Netherlands increased her supplies.

Printing paper.

Imports of writing paper and envelopes amounted to 10,900 tons valued at R63 lakhs as compared with 9,500 tons valued at R59 lakhs in 1926-27. The United Kingdom, the most important source, supplied almost the same quantity as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 3,800 tons (valued at R32 lakhs), but secured only 35 per cent of the trade as compared with 39 per cent in 1926-27 and 53 per cent in 1925-26. Norway increased her supplies from 1,000 tons valued at R5 lakhs to 1,600 tons valued at R7⅔ lakhs, while German supplies fell from 1,300 tons to 800 tons in quantity and from R7 lakhs to nearly R4½ lakhs in value. There was a small increase in the imports from Sweden but a decrease in the imports from the Netherlands.

Writing paper.

Packing paper also increased in quantity from 10,400 tons to 12,300 tons and from R40 lakhs to R49 lakhs in value. Sweden succeeded in regaining her former position as the most important supplier, displacing Germany which had enjoyed that position during the preceding few years. Imports from Sweden rose from 2,800 tons valued at R10 lakhs to 4,600 tons valued at R17 lakhs, while those from Germany dropped from 3,300 tons valued at R13 lakhs to 2,700 tons valued at R12 lakhs. Norway increased her supplies from 500 tons to 800 tons, while the imports from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands slightly declined to 1,100 tons and 800 tons respectively.

Packing paper.

Imports of old newspapers in bags and bales continued to advance and during the year totalled 35,100 tons as against 32,900 tons in the preceding year, but, owing to lower prices, the value remained nearly the same, *viz.*, R38 lakhs. The trade is practically divided between the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The former increased her supplies from 22,800 tons to 25,300 tons and accounted for 72 per cent of the total quantity imported as compared with 69 per cent in 1926-27, while the latter slightly curtailed her shipments from 10,000 tons to 9,600 tons.

Old newspapers.

Imports.

There was a further decrease in the imports of paper manufactures from 1,300 tons valued at R16 lakhs to 900 tons valued at R12 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied 340 tons valued at R6 lakhs.

Other items.

Imports of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard of all kinds increased in quantity from 13,600 tons to 15,900 tons and in value from R30⅔ lakhs to over R31 lakhs. Imports of strawboard amounted to 11,900 tons valued at R15 lakhs as compared with 9,490 tons valued at R12⅔ lakhs in 1926-27. In 1927 there were nine paper mills in India as in the preceding two years, 1925 and 1926, *viz.*, four in Bengal, three in Bombay, and one each in the United Provinces and Travancore. Their aggregate production amounted to 33,900 tons in 1927 as compared with 32,100 tons in 1926 and 28,600 tons in 1925.

The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total imports of paper and past-board.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	56·2	49·2	42·9	41·5	35·5	36·4
Norway	5·1	9·3	9·0	9·0	10·1	11·4
United States	·8	1·7	3·1	4·7	4·8	4·4
Sweden	3·2	4·9	4·4	7·2	7·1	9·3
Netherlands	2·5	7·5	7·4	9·0	7·8	8·4
Japan	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·6	1·6	2·4
Germany	17·3	18·0	21·2	12·1	16·2	11·7
Austria	8·3	2·8	4·0	6·3	7·6	6·5
Hungary		..	·1	..	..	..
Other countries	5·6	5·6	6·9	8·6	9·3	9·5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

The largest variation is in the case of Germany the share of which declined by 4·5 per cent. The shares of Austria and the United States of America also fell, while the other countries specified in the table improved their position.

Imports of wood pulp increased from 15,300 tons valued at R35 lakhs to 20,000 tons valued at R40 lakhs, of which Norway supplied 13,500 tons or 68 per cent, Sweden 2,500 tons or 13 per cent and Germany 1,100 tons or 6 per cent. The shares of these countries in 1926-27 were 38, 17 and 20 per cent respectively. Imports of rags and other paper-making materials were insignificant.

Wood pulp.

Chemicals.

Chemicals (R2,65 lakhs).—The total imports of chemicals into India were valued at R2,65 lakhs in 1927-28 and showed an increase of R21 lakhs over the preceding year's figure of R2,44 lakhs. Soda compounds which accounted for 42 per cent of the total value of the imports were valued at R1,12 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied to the value of R95 lakhs. Imports of sodium carbonate and caustic soda, chiefly from the United Kingdom, amounted to 1,061,000 cwts. (valued at R60 lakhs) and 175,000 cwts. (valued at R19⅔ lakhs) as against 990,000 cwts. (valued at R58 lakhs) and 161,000 cwts. (valued at R18 lakhs), respectively in the preceding year. Of other soda compounds, sodium bichromate, borax (including boracic acid) and sodium silicate showed increases, while soda sulphide and sodium cyanide showed small decreases. The quantity of acids imported rose from 14,300 cwts. to 16,500 cwts. and the value from R6⅓ lakhs to R6⅔ lakhs, the increase being most noticeable in the case of sulphuric acid which, owing to lower prices, increased from 519 cwts. to 3,372 cwts. Imports of alum declined from 61,000 cwts. to 56,000 cwts. and those of aluminous sulphates from 70,000 cwts. to 64,000 cwts. The imports of ammonia and salts thereof declined by 2,000 cwts. to 29,000 cwts., the value remaining practically unchanged at R8 lakhs. Imports of bleaching materials are steadily on the increase and during the year under review amounted to 101,000 cwts. valued at R9 lakhs as compared with 84,000 cwts. valued at R8 lakhs in 1926-27 and 67,000 cwts. valued at R6⅓ lakhs in 1925-26. Sulphur was imported to the extent of 387,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs, an increase of 84,000 cwts. in quantity and of R4 lakhs in value over the preceding year. Of this, 305,000 cwts. or 79 per cent came from Italy, 71,500 cwts. or 18 per cent from Germany, their shares in the preceding year's imports being 74 and 22 per cent respectively. Among other chemicals, imports of disinfectants, carbide of calcium and magnesium compounds showed increases, while there were decreases under glycerine, copperas, copper sulphate, arsenic and its oxides, lead compounds, zinc compounds and potassium chlorate. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports of chemicals :—

Soda compounds.

Acids.

Alum.

Ammonia and salts thereof.

Others.

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total value of chemicals imported.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1914-19 (war average)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . .	74·7	70·4	65·8	62·7	61·2	57·9	55·4
Germany . . .	12·4	·7	17·1	18·7	20·6	21·5	21·5
United States . .	·3	5·5	2·9	1·9	2·9	2·7	3·3
Italy	5·2	2·8	5·8	5·0	3·1	5·9	6·7
Kenya Colony . .	..	·3	1·5	1·4	1·4	1·4	1·8
Norway . . .	·5	·5	1·5	1·9	1·8	1·7	2·6
Japan	1·5	16·7	1·0	1·0	1·3	1·4	1·2
Other countries . .	5·4	3·1	4·4	7·4	7·7	7·5	7·5
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Imports.

Drugs and Medicines (R1,98 lakhs).—Imports under this head, which since 1st April 1927 includes saccharin but excludes cassia lignea, showed an increase of R8 lakhs over the preceding year and amounted to R1,98 lakhs in 1927-28. Arrivals of camphor fell from 1,402,000 cwts. to 1,374,000 cwts. in quantity and from R28 lakhs to R26 lakhs in value. Japan, which, as in the preceding year, accounted for 62 per cent of the total quantity imported, reduced her shipments from 871,000 cwts. in 1926-27 to 858,000 cwts. in 1927-28, the value declining by R1 lakh to R17 lakhs. There were also much smaller importations from China and Hongkong which together sent only 7,000 cwts. as against 74,000 cwts. in the preceding year; Germany on the other hand pushed forward her sales and sent 491,000 cwts. as against 433,000 cwts. in the preceding year, values, however, remaining constant. Imports of quinine salts on private account fell from 120,000 lbs. to 114,000 lbs. while those on Government account further receded to 63 lbs. in 1927-28 from 71 lbs. in 1926-27 and 1,600 lbs. in 1925-26. Cinchona bark was imported on Government account to the extent of 272,000 lbs. in 1927-28 as compared with 205,000 lbs. in 1926-27. Imports of saccharin amounted to 18,000 lbs. valued at R68,000 as compared with 6,000 lbs. valued at R29,000 in the preceding year. The value of proprietary and patent medicines imported rose from R27 lakhs to R29 lakhs to which the United Kingdom contributed R13½ lakhs, the United States R4 lakhs and Germany R7 lakhs. Imports of both cocaine and morphia increased from 551 and 1,090 ounces to 1,157 and 1,111 ounces respectively. The United Kingdom supplied 398 ounces of cocaine and 797 ounces of morphia, the remainder coming mostly from Germany. Preparations of opium and morphia were valued at R1,12,000 as compared with R90,000 in the preceding year.

Camphor.

Quinine salts.

Patent medicines.

Salt (R1,75 lakhs).—The quantity of foreign salt imported into India increased by 10 per cent from 542,000 tons in 1926-27 to 596,000 tons in 1927-28, while the value of the shipments rose by 38 per cent from R1,26 lakhs to R1,75 lakhs. It is estimated that about 90 per cent of imported salt is fine white crushed salt, which is preferred by consumers in Bengal and also in Burma to salt of indigenous manufacture, while the remaining 10 per cent is white uncrushed salt ("karkatch") used normally for cattle. Bengal and Burma were the chief importing provinces, the former taking 497,000 tons or 83 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1927-28 and the latter 99,000 tons or 17 per cent as compared with 462,000 and 79,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. Aden continued to be the most important source of supply of salt to India. She sent 180,000 tons during the year as compared with 179,000 tons in 1926-27 and 185,000 tons in 1925-26. Her shipments in 1927-28 realised better values than in the preceding years, having fetched R53 lakhs as compared with R32½ and R39½ lakhs realised in 1925-26 and 1926-27 respectively. Supplies from Egypt decreased in quantity from 132,000 tons to 123,000 tons but, owing to higher rates, the value increased from R30 lakhs to R34¾ lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom which, owing to industrial troubles in that country, had fallen off in the preceding year recovered during the year under review and totalled 81,000 tons as compared with 54,000 tons in 1926-27. Imports of Spanish salt advanced to 83,500

tons from 57,300 tons supplied in the preceding year. Receipts from Germany and Italian East Africa did not show much variation, the former sending 56,700 tons and the latter 56,200 tons. The following table shows the shares of the principal countries of consignment :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the imports of salt.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependencies	19·1	39·5	33·1	32·9	33·0	30·2
Egypt	13·9	16·9	27·1	21·2	24·3	20·7
United Kingdom	22·5	19·3	17·4	18·5	10·0	13·6
Spain	15·0	3·0	4·7	8·6	10·5	14·0
Germany	8·8	5·2	5·6	7·2	10·7	9·5
Italian East Africa	8·1	16·1	7·7	9·1	10·1	9·4
Turkey, Asiatic	12·6	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	..	..	4·4	2·5	1·4	2·6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS)	607,300	474,600	615,700	560,100	541,800	596,200

Besides foreign salt, Bengal imports a fair quantity of Indian salt manufactured in Bombay. The coastwise imports of Indian salt from Bombay into Calcutta rose from 12,000 tons in 1925-26 and 22,000 tons in 1926-27 to 32,000 tons in 1927-28. Imports from Bombay were encouraged by the introduction of a new procedure under which duty is collected on landing at the port of arrival and not on the quantity loaded at the port of shipment. The following statement shows the prices per 100 maunds in Calcutta, month by month, of Liverpool, Spanish and Indian salt :—

—	IMPORTED		INDIAN
	Liverpool (ex-golah)	Spanish Fine (ex-ship)	Bombay (ex-golah)
1927—	R	R	R
April	125	103	65
May	125	110	65
June	125	118	65
July	125	121	75
August	125	118	75
September	125	118	75
October	125	118	75
November	110	103	75
December	110	..	70
1928—			
January	110	..	70
February	110	103	70
March	110	103	70

The total issues of salt during 1927-28 amounted to 2,049,500 tons.

Other Articles.—Of other imports the following deserve special mention :—

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,82	3,26	3,02	3,54	4,01	4,47
Tobacco	75	2,26	1,98	2,13	2,56	2,91
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,41	2,94	2,91	1,82	2,13	2,65
Spices	1,73	2,59	2,66	3,38	3,29	2,58
Glass and glassware	1,95	2,46	2,60	2,59	2,53	2,48
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,07	1,80	1,20	1,24	1,07	1,34
Cement	66	75	69	65	58	64
Coal and coke	11	1,76	1,32	98	36	62
Matches	90	1,46	89	93	66	39

Imports of instruments and apparatus were valued at R4,47 lakhs in 1927-28 as against R4,01 lakhs in 1926-27 and R3,54 lakhs in 1925-26. Electrical instruments and apparatus(including telegraph and telephone apparatus, but excluding electrical machinery) represented over 63 per cent of the total value. Imports of electrical instruments from the United Kingdom rose from R1,70 lakhs to R1,85 lakhs and from Germany from R22 lakhs to R28 lakhs. There were also increased imports from the other sources, *viz.*, the United States of America, the Netherlands, Italy and Japan. The following statement shows the values of the different classes of electrical apparatus imported during the last three years :—

Instruments and apparatus (R4,47 lakhs).

——	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	28	32	34
„ wires and cables	77	81	90
Telegraph and telephone instruments	8	5	6
Electric lamps and parts thereof	28	39	39
Batteries	9	10	11
Carbons, electric	1	1	1
Accumulators	12	17	22
Electric lighting accessories and fittings, including switches.	16	15	16
Meters	6	5	7
Electro-medical apparatus, including X-ray apparatus.	3	2	2
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone)	3	4	5
Unenumerated	34	41	50
TOTAL	2,25	2,52	2,83

Instruments and Apparatus, Tobacco.

Among the other items included under the general heading there were noticeable increases in the imports of wireless apparatus and cinematograph films, while musical instruments recorded a decrease. The value of wireless apparatus imported rose from R5 lakhs to nearly R16 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied over R10½ lakhs' worth. Nearly 23 million feet of cinematograph films valued at R26 lakhs were imported during the year under review as compared with 17½ million feet valued at R23 lakhs in 1926-27. The imports in 1927-28 included films worth R15 lakhs from the United States of America, R5 lakhs from the United Kingdom and R3 lakhs from Germany. A special committee appointed by the Government of India is now at work considering, among other things, the desirability of encouraging the exhibition of films produced within the British Empire, generally, and the production and exhibition of Indian films, in particular.*

The share of the United Kingdom in the total value of all sorts of instruments and apparatus was R2,73 lakhs or 61 per cent, of the United States of America R64 lakhs or 14 per cent and of Germany R57 lakhs or 13 per cent. Supplies from the Netherlands, Italy and Japan were valued at R15, R9 and R5 lakhs, respectively.

Tobacco (R2,91 lakhs).

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco fell from nearly 5¾ million lbs. valued at R41½ lakhs in 1926-27 to nearly 4 million lbs. valued at R32 lakhs in 1927-28. The increase in the import duty from R1 to R1-8-0 per lb., from March 1927, no doubt contributed to this decrease. The bulk of the consignments came, as usual, from the United States of America whose supplies amounted to 3⅔ million lbs. valued at R27½ lakhs as compared with 5½ million lbs. valued at R38⅔ lakhs in the preceding year.

Cigarettes.

The market for cigarettes is expanding. The imports during 1927-28 were 5·6 million lbs. as compared with 4·1 million lbs. in the preceding year. It is interesting to note that, while an increase of 1·4 million lbs. occurred in the imports of cigarettes, the decline in the imports of unmanufactured tobacco which is largely used by the indigenous cigarette-making industry amounted to 1·7 million lbs. The United Kingdom had 99 per cent of the trade, her supplies amounting to over 5½ million lbs. Imports from Egypt amounted only to 8,489 lbs., while the United States of America sent 5,775 lbs. Estimating the production of Indian-made cigarettes at 10 million lbs., the total consumption of cigarettes during 1927-28 may roughly be placed at nearly 16 million lbs. Imports of

Cigars.

cigars increased from 33,000 lbs. valued at R1⅔ lakhs to nearly 36,000 lbs. valued at over R2 lakhs, but pipe and cigarette tobacco showed a slight fall, imports amounting to 254,000 lbs. valued at a little over R15 lakhs.

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* The report has since been published. It recommends, among other things, the creation of a Cinema Department attached to the Commerce Department of the Government of India consisting of an Advisory Committee with a Central Cinema Bureau as its executive branch to advise, guide and assist the trade and industry, and the formation of a Central Board of Film Censors. No special preference to films produced within the Empire is recommended, but the majority of the Committee have proposed that a qualified quota system for Indian films should be introduced to encourage their production.

Imports.

Synthetic dyes imported into India during the year amounted to nearly 18½ million lbs. valued at over R2,16 lakhs as against 15 million lbs. valued at R1,70½ lakhs in the preceding year. Of this, alizarine dyes accounted for over 5 million lbs. costing about R33 lakhs, the variations between these and the preceding year's figures being very small. Imports of aniline dyes, on the other hand, advanced from 9,957,000 lbs. valued at R1,38 lakhs to 13,156,000 lbs. valued at R1,79 lakhs, an increase of 32 per cent in quantity and 30 per cent in value. Over 1 million lbs. were, however, re-exported from India during the year, nearly half of this amount going back to Germany and Belgium. Germany, as usual, dominated the trade in coal-tar dyes, her share (including imports from the Netherlands and Belgium which consist in the main of dyes of German origin) representing 71 per cent of the total imports of synthetic dyes into India.

Dyeing and tanning substances (R2,65 lakhs).

The statement below gives details of the imports of alizarine and aniline dyes during the last three years :—

—	Quantity in thousands of lbs.			Value in lakhs of Rupees		
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Imports of Alizarine Dyes—						
From United Kingdom	585	742	1,284	4	4	8
„ Germany	650	2,991	3,001	5	19	19
„ United States	..	..	63	..	..	1
„ Belgium	239	154	62	1	1	..
„ Netherlands	329	1,000	514	3	7	3
„ Switzerland	28	83	85	..	..	..
„ Other countries	23	75	164	1	1	2
Total	1,854	5,045	5,173	14	32	33
Imports of Aniline Dyes—						
From United Kingdom	470	443	357	7	7	7
„ Germany	4,862	6,002	9,005	77	84	1,16
„ United States	1,571	1,951	1,327	16	19	14
„ Belgium	232	359	187	4	7	3
Netherlands	497	411	228	9	8	4
„ Switzerland	578	404	520	11	7	10
„ Other countries	245	387	1,532	5	6	25
Total	8,455	9,957	13,156	1,29	1,38	1,79

Direct imports from Germany of alizarine dyes showed only a small advance on the preceding year's figure and amounted to a little over 3 million lbs. Adding imports from the Netherlands and Belgium to the direct supply from Germany, imports of alizarine dyes of German origin actually showed a reduction from 4,145,000 lbs. to 3,577,000 lbs. The United Kingdom's share in the trade, on the other hand, increased from 742,000 lbs. in 1926-27 to 1,284,000 lbs. in 1927-28. Switzerland raised her share to a small extent and sent 84,500 lbs.

Dyes, Spices, Glass and Glassware.

In aniline dyes direct imports from Germany increased by 3 million lbs. to over 9 million lbs. But the Netherlands and Belgium sent only 228,000 lbs. and 187,000 lbs., respectively, as against 411,000 and 359,000 lbs. in the preceding year. The British share in the imports declined by 19 per cent to 357,000 lbs., while the shares of Switzerland and Italy rose from 404,000 and 268,000 lbs. to 520,000 and 731,000 lbs., respectively. Aniline dyes from the United States of America which have lately been making great advances in the Indian market were imported to the amount of 1,327,000 lbs., or 600,000 lbs. less than in the preceding year. The average declared value per lb. of alizarine dyes imported into India was 10a. 2p. in 1927-28 as compared with 10a. 3p. in 1926-27, and that of aniline dyes R1-5-10 as against R1-6-2 in 1926-27. American aniline dyes registered an average value of R1-0-9 per lb., while German aniline dyes showed R1-4-7 per lb.

The imports of spices fell from 1,391,000 cwts. valued at R3,29 lakhs to 1,119,000 cwts. valued at R2,58 lakhs, owing to reduced imports of betelnuts and pepper. The quantity of betelnuts imported fell from 1,185,000 cwts. to 965,000 cwts., while the value declined by R57 lakhs to R1,93 lakhs. The bulk of the supplies was received from the Straits Settlements. Imports of pepper which rose from 5,000 cwts. valued at R2 lakhs in 1925-26 to 39,000 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs in 1926-27 fell back to more normal proportions and totalled only 6,000 cwts. valued at R5 lakhs in 1927-28. On the other hand, cloves, imported chiefly from Zanzibar and Pemba, increased from 72,000 cwts. to 83,000 cwts. in quantity and from R34 lakhs to R39 lakhs in value.

Spices, (R2,58 lakhs).

Imports of glass and glassware further declined in value from R2,53 lakhs to R2,48 lakhs. As in the preceding year, the premier position was held by Japan which increased her share from R66½ lakhs to R69 lakhs, while the supplies from Czechoslovakia dropped to R61 lakhs from R63 lakhs in 1926-27 and R83 lakhs in 1925-26. There were also reduced importations from Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom. Glass bangles recorded an increase from R85 lakhs to R89½ lakhs. Japan accounted for R26 lakhs (her supplies consisting mostly of cheaper varieties) and Czechoslovakia for R50 lakhs, as compared with imports to the value of R21 lakhs and R51 lakhs, respectively, from these countries in the preceding year. Beads and false pearls, imported chiefly from Czechoslovakia and Japan, decreased from 35,000 cwts. to 31,000 cwts. in quantity and from R31 lakhs to R27 lakhs in value. There was also a decrease under bottles and phials, imports of which amounted to 516,000 gross valued at R33 lakhs in 1927-28 as compared with 579,000 gross valued at R39 lakhs in the preceding year. The chief sources of supply were Germany (R12 lakhs), Japan (R11 lakhs) and the United Kingdom (R7 lakhs). The improvement noticed in 1926-27 in the imports of funnels, globes and glass parts of lamps was maintained in the year under review and the value of the imports rose from R19 lakhs to R22 lakhs. Glass sheets and plates were imported to the extent of 23½ million sq. ft. valued at R30 lakhs as against 25 million sq. ft. valued at R32 lakhs in 1926-27, Belgian supplies during the year falling from R22 lakhs to R18½ lakhs. Imports of tableware (including decanters, tumblers, etc.), showed a small increase, while those of scientific glassware declined.

Glass and glassware (R2,48 lakhs).

Imports.

The value of the imports of precious stones and pearls increased by R27 lakhs to R1,34 lakhs, of which diamonds accounted for R71 lakhs as against R58 lakhs in the preceding year. Pearls accounted for R41 lakhs as against R35 lakhs in the preceding year. Precious stones are chiefly imported from Belgium and, to a smaller extent, from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Ceylon, while pearls are imported mostly from the Bahrein Islands and Arabia. Imports of precious stones from Belgium rose in value from R37 lakhs to R62 lakhs and those from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands advanced from R12 and R8 lakhs to R14 and R10 lakhs, respectively. On the other hand, precious stones imported from Ceylon decreased from R10 lakhs to R5 lakhs. Commercial travellers trading in diamonds now prefer to come to India, through Bombay, instead of, through Colombo. Larger arrivals of pearls from Arabia accounted for an increase in the total imports from that country from R10 lakhs to R18 lakhs. Supplies from the Bahrein Islands were valued at R20 lakhs as against R21 lakhs in the preceding year.

Precious stones and pearls, unset (R1,34 lakhs).

Imports of cement showed an increase from 101,000 tons to 112,000 tons in quantity and from R58 lakhs to R64 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom improved her position and sent 90,600 tons, or 19,100 tons more than in the preceding year, while German supplies dropped from 9,200 tons in 1926-27 to 5,300 tons in 1927-28. Imports from Japan were almost on the level of her preceding year's supply and totalled 9,400 tons, while those from Italy and Belgium declined to 2,000 and 1,600 tons respectively. The details for the past three years are given in the appended table :—

Cement (R64 lakhs).

	Quantity			Value		
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	94,584	71,513	90,585	57	44	53
Hongkong	26	2,503	242	..	1	..
Sweden	..	34	4	..	..	..
Norway	310	169	161	..	..	..
Germany	3,398	9,199	5,350	2	5	3
Belgium	1,766	2,100	1,576	1	1	1
Italy	2,028	4,535	1,983	1	2	1
Japan	5,720	9,309	9,449	2	4	4
Other countries	2,546	1,674	2,931	2	1	2
Total	110,378	101,036	112,281	65	58	64

Coal (R62 lakhs).—Imports of foreign coal which suffered a serious setback in 1926-27 in consequence of the British coal strike made some recovery during the year, arrivals totalling 263,000 tons, valued at R58½ lakhs, as compared with 142,000 tons valued at R31⅓ lakhs in the preceding year There was thus an increase of 85 per cent in quantity and of 86 per cent in value. Compared with 1925-26, however, the figures showed a decrease of 29 per cent in quantity and of 34 per cent in value. Natal increased her supplies to 155,000 tons as compared with 114,000 tons in 1925-26 and 86,000

tons in 1926-27. Supplies from the United Kingdom, although higher than in 1926-27, were much below those of 1925-26 and amounted to 52,300 tons. Portuguese East Africa also was unable to regain her former position and imports from that country amounted to 35,000 tons as compared with 126,000 tons in 1925-26. Australian coal was less in demand in Madras and Burma, these provinces showing a preference for Indian coal. The following table shows the principal sources of supply of foreign coal :—

——	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	108,000	97,000	13,000	52,000
Natal	102,000	114,000	86,000	155,000
Japan	3,000	14.000	1,000	6,000
Portuguese East Africa	118,000	126,000	26,000	35,000
Australia	14,000	12,000	13,000	9,000

The tables below show the monthly prices per ton during 1927-28 and the average prices since 1920, of Bengal, Welsh and South African coal in Bombay :—

Prices at Bombay in the first week of each month.

1927-28	Desherghur Ex-scales	Best Welsh ¾ large ¼ small c. i. f. (*a*)	Natal (African) c. i. f. (*a*)
	(Per ton) Rs. A. P.	(Per ton) Rs. A. P.	(Per ton) Rs. A. P.
April	21 0 0	23 13 4	20 13 0
May	20 8 0	23 3 3	19 13 5
June	20 8 0	22 1 10	19 1 7
July	20 8 0	22 8 6	18 10 7
August	20 0 0	21 14 4	18 8 5
September	20 0 0	21 13 1	18 7 5
October	19 12 0	21 12 6	18 1 6
November	19 8 0	21 11 10	17 6 4
December	19 0 0	21 10 1	17 10 2
January	18 8 0	21 9 6	17 9 8
February	18 8 0	21 10 8	17 5 4
March	18 0 0	21 11 10	16 11 7

(*a*) Sterling quotations converted into rupee prices at the current rates of exchange.

Average prices (per ton) of Bengal, Welsh and Natal coal at Bombay.

——	Bengal	Cardiff	Natal
	(Per ton) Rs. A. P.	(Per ton) Rs. A. P.	(Per ton) Rs. A. P.
1910	13 3 0	18 14 0	15 10 0
1911	13 7 8	20 1 8	15 4 0
1912	17 6 4	23 2 2	19 0 0
1913	18 5 8	24 5 0	20 5 0
1914	16 5 8	23 14 0	19 4 0

Imports.

Average prices (per ton) of Bengal, Welsh and Natal coal at Bombay.

	Bengal	Cardiff	Natal
	(Per ton)	(Per ton)	(Per ton)
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1915	17 3 6	39 2 8	23 14 0
1916	25 0 0	43 0 0	41 5 0
1917	27 0 0	No quotation	45 0 0
1918	33 4 0	Ditto	No quotation.
1919	22 4 7	Ditto	Ditto
1920	32 3 8	Ditto	Ditto
1921	33 4 0	39 4 0	46 0 0
1922	33 8 0	39 5 20	30 10 0
1923	30 8 8*	36 11 4	27 3 0
1924	28 15 2*	34 2 0	26 8 0
1925	(*a*)19 6 3(*d*)	(*a*)29 3 0	(*a*) 21 15 3
1926	(*a*) 18 8 9(*d*)	24 6 5(*b*) (*c*)	(*b*) 19 1 2
1927	(*a*)20 3 0(*d*)	22 10 1(*b*) (*c*)	(*b*) 18 15 9
1928 (six months)	(*a*)18 5 4(*d*)	21 10 11(*b*) (*c*)	(*b*) 16 10 10

Since the imposition of high specific duties on the imports of matches from March, 1922 numerous match factories have been established in India, and a fair proportion of Indian requirements is now being met by locally produced matches. There has, therefore, been a substantial decline in the imports of foreign matches which fell from 11 million gross of boxes in 1923-24 to 7 million gross in 1924-25, 6 million gross in 1926-27 and to $3\frac{1}{2}$ million gross in 1927-28. The corresponding value figures were R1,46 lakhs in 1923-24, R89 lakhs in 1924-25, R66 lakhs in 1926-27 and R$39\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs in 1927-28. The 1927-28 figures represented a decrease of 42 per cent in quantity and 40 per cent in value as compared with 1926-27. Imports of safety matches fell from 4 million gross valued at R46 lakhs to $2\frac{1}{2}$ million gross valued at R$26\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, of which Sweden supplied 79 per cent and Japan 14 per cent. Other kinds of matches also declined to 1 million gross valued at R$12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, of which Sweden supplied 94 per cent and Norway 6 per cent. The total arrivals from Sweden in 1927-28 amounted to 3 million gross valued at R$32\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared with $4\frac{1}{2}$ million gross valued at R48 lakhs in 1926-27 and 5 million gross valued at R$60\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs in 1925-26. The Japanese shipments were valued at R$3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs only, while in 1926-27 her supplies had been valued at R$10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and in 1925-26 at R$24\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs. There were also reduced importations from other countries such as Czechoslovakia and Norway. Imports of match splints and of veneers for match boxes are now insignificant, being valued at R26,000 and R33,000 respectively in 1927-28. The Indian match industry has formed the subject of a lengthy enquiry by the Indian Tariff Board, which has not yet been made public†.

Matches (R39 lakhs).

* Bengal first class mill delivery.

(*a*) Ex-scales.

(*b*) Sterling quotations converted into rupee prices at the current rates of exchange.

(*c*) Two-thirds one-third c.i.f.

(*d*) Desherghur.

(*e*) Best Welsh $\frac{3}{4}$ large, $\frac{1}{4}$ small c.i.f.

† The Report has since been published. The Board has recommended that the existing rate of import duty on matches should be maintained and converted into a protective duty. This recommendation has been accepted by the Government of India and effect has been given to it by the Match Industry (Protection) Act, 1928 (Act XVII of 1928).

CHAPTER III.

Exports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India :—

Exports

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	Percentage of proportion to total exports of merchandise in 1927-28
Jute, raw	20,00,06	29,09,30	37,94,57	26,78,04	30,66,26	9·61
Jute manufactures	42,28,36	51,76,06	58,83,98	53,18,09	53,56,43	16·78
Cotton, raw and waste	99,71,83	91,96,30	95,91,42	59,14,19	48,15,53	15·09
Cotton manufactures	10,95,49	11,27,48	9,64,85	10,74,85	8,67,23	2·72
Grain, pulse and flour	50,87,15	65,06,04	48,03,39	39,24,90	42,92,03	13·45
Tea	31,04,61	33,39,24	27,12,17	29,03,77	32,48,49	10·18
Seeds	29,81,72	33,16,85	29,63,68	19,08,77	26,69,30	8·36
Leather	6,00,77	7,28,87	7,10,21	7,37,69	9,07,27	2·84
Metals and ores	5,78,25	7,18,02	7,28,83	7,20,86	8,97,08	2·81
Hides and skins, raw	6,93,25	6,77,41	7,23,38	7,17,97	8,80,94	2·76
Lac	9,06,27	7,55,06	6,00,10	5,47,24	6,98,86	2·19
Wool, raw and manufactures	4,00,12	6,21,32	4,59,48	4,68,28	5,33,38	1·67
Oilcakes	1,94,10	2,20,00	2,10,62	2,52,76	3,14,19	·98
Rubber, raw	1,14,46	1,42,94	2,94,10	2,00,14	2,57,09	·81
Paraffin wax	1,14,14	1,36,60	1,59,45	1,84,60	2,42,46	·76
Spices	1,10,86	1,06,75	1,76,28	1,55,97	2,39,96	·75
Coffee	1,57,46	2,08,95	1,85,26	1,32,63	2,31,92	·73
Opium	2,66,31	1,47,24	1,93,37	2,11,85	1,99,09	·62
Wood and timber	1,27,09	1,40,97	1,95,74	1,62,04	1,65,73	·52
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,31,74	1,35,72	1,33,11	1,17,72	1,60,70	·51
Fodder, bran and pollards	1,28,46	1,58,86	1,28,58	1,06,25	1,36,74	·43
Manures	1,58,89	1,26,68	1,17,49	1,25,40	1,28,01	·40
Coir	1,03,13	1,22,46	1,08,27	99,85	1,18,75	·36
Tobacco	1,02,97	1,25,04	1,11,40	1,04,15	1,06,13	·33
Fruits and vegetables	71,78	71,66	83,46	89,88	1,05,42	·33
Mica	86,37	1,02,71	1,04,17	1,08,41	92,84	·29
Fish (excluding canned fish)	62,84	72,32	76,44	75,38	87,13	·27
Hemp, raw	76,43	1,72,87	1,59,17	82,76	80,83	·26
Coal and coke	22,31	37,51	34,80	81,33	76,43	·24
Oils	2,90,03	3,44,10	1,79,27	95,71	70,98	·22
Provisions and oilman's stores	60,35	58,87	64,94	60,95	61,21	·19

Exports.

Exports—contd.

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	Percentage of proportion to total exports of merchandise in 1927-28
Animals, living	26,60	31,42	34,62	38,32	46,87	·14
Silk, raw and manufactures	54,48	41,02	38,76	35,08	42,60	·13
Drugs and medicines	28,98	35,87	36,77	37,10	34,53	·11
Fibre for brushes and brooms	23,73	26,28	22,20	25,34	29,03	·09
Apparel	24.83	29,45	23,90	22,30	23,82	·08
Cordage and rope	15,12	15,30	16,92	18,44	18,52	·06
Bristles	20,06	24,56	19,33	13,56	16,18	·05
Candles	15,15	11,59	15,86	8,81	12,55	·04
Saltpetre	26,87	27.18	20,28	12,12	12,13	·04
Tallow, stearine and wax	22,42	11,35	10,69	14,00	11,15	·03
Horns, tips, etc.	11,56	10,40	9,35	7,91	9,18	·03
Sugar	06,97	52,49	7,05	5,78	7,81	·02
All other articles	4,29,24	4,43,92	4,91,60	4,82,39	5,46,88	1·72
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	3,48,83,61	3,84,66,5	3,74,84,21	3,01,43,58	3,19,15,35	100

Jute and jute manufactures (R84,23 lakhs).—Two successive good crops and a steady demand for both the raw material and manufactured articles enabled the total exports during the year under this head to beat previous records as regards the quantity shipped. The revised official estimate of the 1926 crop placed the yield at over 12 million bales, while the 1927 crop is estimated to have yielded 10·2 million bales. Inspite of abundant supplies the prices of jute were well maintained, owing to high consumption and heavy buying ahead by spinners both in India and abroad. At the beginning of April the price of raw jute at Calcutta per bale of 400 lbs. stood at R62-8-0, but rates gradually fell as a result of the anticipations of a good crop and reached R55 early in May. There was no dearth of supplies at this period as considerable quantities of the old crop were available. Still lower prices were, therefore, expected by traders, but the course of the market changed suddenly during June and R75 was touched by the third week of August. Several factors contributed to this rise—an unexpectedly steady demand from foreign countries towards the close of the season 1926-27, improvement in hessian prices, lateness of the new crop, want of rain in jute districts and speculative activity resulting from these circumstances. Towards the end of August, however, beneficial rains fell throughout the jute districts and the situation became easier. On the 20th September the price stood at R69 per bale, and, when the official crop estimates became available, prices fell further, R64-8-0 being reached on the 27th of the month. Towards the end of October the price dropped to R60, but subsequent fluctuations were not wide. On the 1st November R59-8-0 was touched, and within a week R63.

The course of prices during the rest of the year generally remained within these limits.

The London prices per ton c.i.f. for ' First marks' stood at £31 at the beginning of April, but fell to £28 on the 1st June. A steady appreciation then took place as increasing quantities of the old crop were absorbed, £37 per ton being reached in August. In September the new crop figures became available and the market weakened in consequence, £29-15-0 being quoted in November. December and January saw an appreciation, owing to an improvement in the prices of manufactured articles, but prices fell away subsequently, till the end of March saw a further rise. The quotation on the 30th March was £31-10-0 per ton.

Arrivals of raw jute in Calcutta and neighbouring mill areas during the fiscal year 1927-28 were 104·8 lakhs of bales as compared with 113·3 lakhs of bales in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Exports abroad of raw jute from Calcutta during the same period were 4,768,000 bales. Arrivals during the period from 1st July 1927 to 30th June 1928 were 110·3 lakhs of bales as against 120·8 lakhs of bales in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

As a result of plentiful supplies of raw jute at attractive rates and a brisk demand for manufactured articles, the jute industry enjoyed a year of prosperity. The mills continued to work short time of 54 hours a week for the seventh year in succession, and, though the question of extension of working hours was discussed, a reversion to full time working conditions was not made. The number of looms at work on 1st January, 1928 was 49,491, the same number as on the corresponding date of 1927.

The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported during the year amounted to 1,777,000 tons, or 208,000 tons more than in the preceding year, while the total value increased from R80 crores to R84·2 crores. Raw jute accounted for 36 per cent of this value and jute manufactures for 64 per cent as compared with 33 and 67 per cent respectively in 1926-27. The following statement compares the quantities exported during 1913-14 and each of the past three years :—

——	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Jute (in thousand tons) . . .	768	647	708	892
Bags (in millions)	369	425	449	463
Cloth (in million yards) . . .	1,061	1,461	1,503	1,553

The quantity of raw jute exported was 26 per cent higher than that in the preceding year and 16 per cent higher than that in the pre-war year 1913-14. The exports of bags increased in number from 449 millions to 463 millions and of gunny cloth from 1,503 million yards to 1,553 million yards. The production, Indian mill consumption and exports of raw jute for the last 16 years are given in table No. 30 and detailed figures of exports of manufactures are given in tables Nos. 29, 31 (*a*) and 31 (*b*).

Exports.

Raw jute.

Of 4,995,000 bales of raw jute exported during the year, Germany took 1,399,000 bales as against 1,025,000 bales in the preceding year, an increase of 36 per cent. Her imports were valued at R8.54 lakhs as against R7,40 lakhs in the preceding year. There was a large improvement in the takings of the United Kingdom, her imports amounting to 1,244,000 bales valued at R7,68 lakhs as compared with 968,000 bales valued at R6,14 lakhs in the preceding year. France increased her demands to 613,000 bales as against 504,000 bales in 1926-27. The Netherlands took 117,000 bales, Belgium 273,000 bales and Spain 253,000 bales as compared with 61,000 bales, 248,000 bales and 187,000 bales respectively in the preceding year. Italy increased her takings by 22,000 bales to 275,000 bales and Brazil by 45,000 bales to 109,000 bales. The United States of America, however, took only 472,000 bales as compared with 489,000 bales in the preceding year. Japan took 66,000 bales and Egypt 71,000 bales.

Gunny bags.

The total exports of gunny bags increased in number from 449 millions to 463 millions as compared with 369 millions exported in 1913-14. The total value of the exports, however, fell by R1 crore to R23¼ crores. Sacking gunny bags increased in number from 360 millions to 380 millions, but in value fell from R21¼ crores to nearly R20½ crores. Hessian gunny bags fell in number from 89 millions to 83 millions and in value from R3,10½ lakhs to R2,82 lakhs. Of the total exports of gunny bags, the United Kingdom accounted for over 46 millions as against 39 millions in the preceding year. Australia remained the best market for gunny bags, as usual, but took only 76½ millions as against nearly 86 millions in the preceding year. Java took nearly 26 millions and the Straits Settlements 15⅔ millions as against 27 millions and 16⅓ millions respectively in the preceding year. Chile and Peru together took 44 millions or 10 millions more than in 1926-27. Japan which took 25 millions in the preceding year took only 19 millions in the year under review. The Union of South Africa took 18½ millions as against 16 millions in 1926-27. China's takings increased by 6 millions to 25 millions (nearly the whole of the supplies going to Hongkong), while Siam took 14½ millions and Indo-China nearly 14 millions. Egypt took 14 millions as in the preceding year. The United States of America took only 21 millions as against 28 millions in the preceding year, while Cuban requirements fell by 1 million to 28 millions. New Zealand took 10 million bags.

Gunny cloth.

Exports of gunny cloth increased from 1,503 million yards to 1,553 million yards. Hessian gunny cloth increased from 1,423 million yards to 1,478 million yards, but sacking gunny cloth fell from 81 million yards to 75 million yards. Of the total exports, the United States of America absorbed 1,023 million yards as against 975 million yards in the preceding year, the value of the exports rising by R1 crore to R19 crores. The Argentine Republic took 331 million yards as compared with 318 million yards in 1926-27. Canadian demands increased from 60 million yards to 69 million yards, but the United Kingdom took only 31 million yards as against 50 million yards in the preceding year. Australia took 24½ million yards and New Zealand 3 million yards. Chinese requirements fell from 15 million yards to 11 million yards, while Uruguay's requirements remained steady at nearly 15½ million yards. The Union of South

Africa imported 4 million yards as in the preceding two years. The Philippine Islands took 12 million yards or double the quantity taken in the preceding year. The following table shows the prices of a typical grade of bags and of the two more important grades of hessians :—

Date	B. Twills		Hessians, 40" × 8 oz.		Hessians, 40" × 10½ oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.
1927—						
April 5	50 0	50 0 to 49 8	15 11	15 12 to 15 11	21 14	20 12 to 20 10
April 26	46 4	46 8 to 46 0	15 8	15 6 to 15 0	20 6	20 2 to 19 12
May 31	43 0	44 0	14 13	14 12 to 14 8	19 4	19 4 to 18 8
June 28	45 8	45 12 to 45 8	16 0	15 11 to 15 3	21 0	20 5 to 19 5
July 26	47 8	48 0 to 47 4	17 6	15 12 to 15 4	21 10	19 14 to 19 4
August 30	48 4	49 4 to 48 4	21 6	18 2 to 16 8	24 6	21 12 to 20 8
September 27	48 8	47 8 to 46 8	17 12	16 4 to 15 12	23 8	20 4 to 19 12
October 26	47 0	46 0 to 45 0	16 10	15 8 to 15 4	21 10	19 6 to 19 0
November 29	47 8	46 8 to 45 8	17 11	16 11 to 16 0	22 14	20 12 to 20 0
December 20	47 8	46 8 to 46 0	17 8	16 4 to 15 4	23 14	20 4 to 19 6
1928—						
January 31	47 0	46 0 to 45 8	16 14	15 14 to 15 0	21 2	20 0 to 19 0
February 28	47 8	46 8 to 46 0	17 12	16 4 to 15 4	21 10	19 8 to 19 4
March 27	47 12	47 0 to 46 8	17 8	16 8 to 16 0	22 4	20 12 to 20 0

Cotton (R47,72)*.—The Indian cotton crop of the season 1927-28 has been estimated at 5,871,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 5,024,000 bales in the preceding year. The American crop of 1927 was a short one, unlike the crops of the three preceding years, its yield being estimated at 12,955,000 bales of 500 lbs. each (16,194,000 bales of 400 lbs. each). The Egyptian crop

* Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, for assistance in connection with this paragraph.

of the season also gave a smaller yield, the output being estimated at 1,496,000 bales of 400 lbs.

The course of prices of American cotton in the early months of 1927 was influenced by reports of the restriction of the acreage of cotton in that country. On the 1st April, 1927, spot prices of Middling American at Liverpool stood at 7·86*d.* per lb., but before the month was out there were further advances, the movement of prices being influenced by the unprecedented floods in the Mississippi valley and the reports of a severe drought in Texas. The close of May saw spot quotations above 9*d.* at Liverpool. July saw a further strengthening of the market, as a result of the publication of the Government estimate of acreage, which showed a reduction of 12 per cent as compared with the preceding year. The August report forecasted only 13,492,000 bales, the outstanding factor in the situation being the menace of the boll-weevil. This estimate was much below expectation and values shot up immediately. On the last day of August 11·72*d.* was registered, but the peak was reached in September when a further reduction of the estimate of production to 12,692,000 bales was announced. On the 9th September 12·67*d.* was recorded, but a reaction then set in, a loss of 1*d.* occurring by the 13th September. Thereafter the market exhibited no startling fluctuations, the tendency on the whole being weaker. This was a result of two factors, first, the natural reaction from the rise, and second, the expectation that the rise in values would reduce consumption. When it became evident that anticipations of a curtailment of consumption were not being realised, prices started on a new upward movement. From 9·79*d.* on the 3rd February prices rose to 10·65*d.* on the 25th of the same month and 10·77*d.* towards the end of March.

Indian cotton followed, as usual, the general trend of American prices. The weekly prices of Broach M. G. Fully Good at Bombay are displayed in Chart No. 9, prefixed to the Review. From R278 per candy, quoted on the 8th April (for April-May deliveries), prices rose to R303 per candy on the 29th of the month. The month of May and the early days of June saw a steady advance, R332 being recorded on the 27th May and R340 on the 10th June. After a set-back, prices again advanced rapidly from about the middle of July, R368 per candy being quoted for July-August deliveries on the 29th of the month. On the publication of the August report on the American crop, a further rise took place, R429 being reached on the 26th August for April-May, 1928, deliveries. The September Bureau Report which confirmed the deterioration of the American crop sent prices up soaring further, R462 per candy being reached on the 7th September. From this point a reaction set in, and, with very little change in the prospects of the American crop, the market remained unsettled, but in the main showing a weakening tendency. On the 30th September R424 was quoted, but on the 11th November prices fell to R383 and with fluctuations fell further to R372 on the 16th December. The second half of December saw a firming-up, but the rise could not be maintained and on the 3rd February R342 was recorded. The market then gained strength, but not to the same extent as the American, R366 being quoted at the beginning of March. Prices towards the close of March also remained at about this level.

Exports of raw cotton from India during the year were poor, the quantity falling to 2,686,000 bales from 3,188,000 bales in the preceding year and

4,173,000 bales in 1925-26. While there was a welcome improvement, as compared with the preceding year, in the takings of European countries, the exports to Japan and China were much below normal. The trade depression consequent on the financial crisis in Japan was the chief reason for the falling-off in the demands from that country, while China was unable to buy on a large scale, owing to her unsettled political conditions. The Chinese situation also reacted on Japanese demand, for China is one of Japan's important consuming markets. Other factors were the comparative dearness of Indian cotton in relation to American and the large outturn of the Chinese cotton crop. Exports to Japan during the year totalled 1,235,000 bales as against 1,842,000 bales in the preceding year and 2,084,000 bales in 1925-26, while Chinese imports of Indian cotton fell from 392,000 bales to 112,000 bales. In 1925-26 the Chinese market had absorbed 545,000 bales. The total exports to the Continent were 1,102,000 bales as compared with 821,000 bales in the preceding year and 1,235,000 bales in 1925-26. Italy took 331,000 bales, France 185,000 bales and Belgium 230,000 bales, as against 305,000, 123,000 and 159,000 bales respectively in the preceding year. Germany took 256,000 bales as against 145,000 bales in 1926-27. There was an improvement in the United Kingdom's demands which rose to 160,000 bales as compared with 87,000 bales in the preceding year and 225,000 bales in 1925-26. The quantities and destinations of the exports are given in detail in table No. 32, appended to this Review. The following statement gives the monthly exports of Indian cotton during the last four years and the pre-war average :—

Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.

——	Pre-war average 1909-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
April	303,600	348,900	430,100	385,400	226,100
May	248,800	283,500	405,900	295,200	200,600
June	218,900	253,300	452,400	280,100	240,300
July	190,100	138,000	308,400	237,800	180,400
August	110,300	109,300	208,400	208,200	201,600
September	75,300	113,800	136,000	104,700	152,800
October	66,800	62,300	87,400	39,300	88,300
November	101,400	63,800	120,200	62,000	93,500
December	158,200	266,700	306,100	153,900	193,700
January	319,800	459,500	540,300	446,100	400,600
February	318,300	594,100	632,500	398,600	• 323,500
March	295,800	633,200	545,700	576,700	384,800
TOTAL	2,407,300	3,326,400	4,173,400	3,188,000	2,686,200

Exports from Bombay were 63 per cent of the total quantity of raw cotton exported, those from Karachi 27 per cent and from Madras 5 per cent, as compared with 66, 26, and 5 per cent respectively in 1926-27.

The imports of cotton into India during 1927-28 were heavy and amounted to 66,000 tons (370,600 bales of 400 lbs. each), as compared with 46,000 tons (255,800 bales of 400 lbs. each) in the preceding year and nearly 18,000 tons (98,200 bales) in 1925-26. Besides an actual shortage, at times, of Indian staple cotton, Indian prices were out of parity with American for considerable periods in the season 1926-27. Nearly all the imports of foreign cotton were into Bombay. Supplies from the United States of America amounted to 49,900 tons as against 25,000 tons in the preceding year and from the Kenya

Exports.

Colony over 13,000 tons as against 12,700 tons in the preceding year. Persia sent 1,070 tons, while imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 661 tons as against 5,000 tons in 1926-27. The quantity of African cotton re-exported from Bombay during the last three years is shown in the following statement :—

	From Bombay		
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	Tons	Tons	Tons
To Japan	6,100	1,100	200
„ United Kingdom	1,000	500	1,600
„ Other countries	900	400	300
TOTAL	8,000	2,000	2,100

During the cotton season, 1927-28, 3,260,000 bales were received in Bombay up to the end of June as against 2,923,000 bales in the corresponding period of the previous season. Arrivals during the cotton year 1926-27 were 3,166,000 bales.

Stocks of cotton in Bombay—including mill-stocks and cotton sold, but not delivered—were 238,271 bales on the 31st August, 1927, as compared with 650,964 bales on the same date in 1926. Stocks on the 31st March, 1928, were 962,936 bales as compared with 580,755 bales on the corresponding date of 1927. There was an abnormal accumulation of stocks during the period from September, 1927, to March, 1928, as a result of the slackness in export demand. In this period, no less than 724,665 bales were added to the stocks, whereas, during the corresponding period of the previous season, the stocks were depleted by 70,209 bales.

According to the Indian Central Cotton Committee the mill consumption of Indian cotton during the past three fiscal years was as follows :—

Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian mills.
(In bales of 400 lbs.)

	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Bombay Island	773,778	875,017	663,293
Ahmedabad	288,858	274,031	280,889
Bombay Presidency	1,233,286	1,315,559	1,102,582
Madras	170,947	182,010	186,728
United Provinces	184,235	199,550	186,347
Central Provinces and Berar	109,290	111,150	113,262
Bengal	77,507	87,117	88,610
Punjab and Delhi	33,038	39,007	45,240
Rest of British India	17,328	14,441	12,436
TOTAL BRITISH INDIA	1,825,631	1,948,834	1,735,205
TOTAL INDIAN STATES	181,286(*a*)	209,645(*a*)	243,441(*b*)
TOTAL INDIA	2,006,917	2,158,479	1,978,646

(*a*) Calculated from yarn production.
(*b*) Part calculated from yarn production, rest actual raw cotton consumption reported.

Cotton Manufactures.

Cotton manufactures (R8,67 lakhs).—The cotton industry passed through another period of depression in the year under review. Production both of yarn and piecegoods increased, but exports declined and stocks accumulated. The tariff changes, proposed in pursuance of the recommendations of the Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Enquiry), were detailed in last year's review; the legislative enactments in which these are embodied have already been noticed in Chapter I. Following on the recommendations of the Board, a Government Trade Mission has also been surveying the prospects of Indian textiles in the Persian Gulf markets, the Levant and East and South Africa.

Cotton yarn (R1,88 lakhs).

The production of yarn in Indian mills in 1927-28 increased to 809 million lbs., as compared with 807 million lbs. in the preceding year and 687 million lbs. in 1925-26. Details of production by counts are given below in millions of lbs.:—

Counts	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Nos. 1—10 . . .	131	103	85	93	96	115	106
,, 11—20 . . .	362	376	327	377	349	401	389
,, 21—30 . . .	167	209	182	224	214	248	263
,, 31—40 . . .	20	16	20	19	20	28	34
Above 40 . . .	3	2	3	6	6	11	11
Wastes	..	..	..	..	2	4	6

While the production of counts 1—10 declined by 8 per cent and of 11—20 by 3 per cent, counts 21—30 and 31—40 increased by 6 per cent and 21 per cent respectively as compared with the preceding year.

Exports of yarn fell by 40 per cent in quantity from 41½ million lbs. in 1926-27 to 24¾ million lbs. in the year under review. The average exports in the five years ending 1913-14 were 193 million lbs., while the average of the war period was 130 million lbs. and of the post-war quinquennium 82 million lbs. The value realised fell from R3,08½ lakhs to R1,88 lakhs, a decline of 39 per cent. China, usually the most important market, took only ·8 million lbs. as compared with 16·8 million lbs. in the preceding year. Far from being a buyer, she was actually selling large quantities of her cotton yarn in the Indian market, undercutting both the local product and the imports from other sources. If Chinese requirements had been maintained at the preceding year's level, the year under review would not have compared unfavourably with 1926-27. Syria and Iraq also reduced their purchases from 3·6 million lbs. and 1 million lbs. to 1·9 million lbs. and 936,000 lbs. respectively. Exports to Persia fell from 4·4 million lbs. to 3·3 million lbs. There were, however, slight increases in the shipments to Egypt, Aden and Dependencies, and Siam, which respectively took 5·1 million lbs., 3·8 million lbs. and 1·6 million lbs. in the year under review. The Straits Settlements took a little over 1 million lbs. as against nearly 1·2 million lbs. in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey (European) showed some increases. A reference is invited to tables Nos. 33A and 33B, where further details of the exports of Indian yarn are given.

Exports.

The production of piecegoods in Indian mills in 1927-28 increased in quantity by 4 per cent as compared with the preceding year. The proportion of the exports of piecegoods to the total production was 7 per cent in 1927-28 as compared with 8·7 per cent in 1926-27 and 8·4 per cent in 1925-26. The actual quantity exported, compared with that of the preceding year, declined by 29 million yards. The following table sets forth the quantities of piecegoods, grey, white and coloured, exported from 1921-22 onwards as well as the average exports during the war period :—

Piecegoods (Rs.18½ lakhs).

—	(In thousand yards)							
	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Cotton piecegoods—								
Grey	74,576	24,239	31,126	33,877	44,198	37,395	19,949	17,989
White	1,475	997	1,050	1,484	1,145	893	1,550	1,355
Coloured	80,377	135,730	124,775	129,967	136,168	126,546	175,902	149,280
TOTAL .	156,428	160,966	156,951	165,328	181,511	164,834	197,401	168,624

The marked improvement that occurred in the exports of coloured goods in 1926-27 was not kept up. Grey and white goods also showed decreases. The progressive decline in the exports of grey goods may be specially noticed. Detailed figures of production and exports for the past three years and for 1913-14 are given below :—

Production in the Indian Mills.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings and longcloth . .	292·5	521·1	580·5	620·0
Chadars	69·9	62·1	65·5	66·8
Dhutis	284·8	516·4	585·7	615·9
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings .	128·9	74·1	93·3	92·2
Drills and jeans	27·8	74·1	79·7	91·2
Other sorts	68·5	166·5	172·5	188·9
TOTAL .	872·4	1,414·3	1,577·2	1,675·0
Coloured piecegoods . . .	291·9	540·2	681·5	681·6
TOTAL PIECEGOODS .	1,164·3	1,954·5	2,258·7	2,356·6

Cotton Manufactures.

Exports.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings	2·2	4·3	·2	2·1
Chadars and dhutis	7·6	9·1	3·7	3·8
T. cloth and domestics	21·6	13·3	2·0	1·4
Drills and jeans	·6	2·9	·6	·4
Other sorts	12·2	8·7	15·0	11·6
TOTAL	44·2	38·3	21·5	19·3
Coloured piecegoods	45·0	126·5	175·9	149·3
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	89·2	164·8	197·4	168·6

On the production side, coloured piecegoods remained stationary, while nearly all descriptions of grey and bleached piecegoods showed increases. Shirtings and longcloth advanced by 39½ million yards and dhutis by 30 million yards. On the export side, the principal increase was in grey and bleached shirtings. Chadars and dhutis improved slightly, but other descriptions declined.

The largest single customer for Indian piecegoods during the year was Persia, which took 28·2 million yards against 37·8 million yards in the preceding year. Iraq, which was the premier market in the preceding year, took only 24·1 million yards as compared with 38·3 million yards in 1926-27, while the Straits Settlements received 22½ million yards, or 3 million yards less than in the preceding year. Ceylon's requirements fell from 21·7 million yards to 19·6 million yards. Aden and Dependencies, and Arabia took 5·6 and 6 million yards as against 6·6 and 7·5 million yards respectively in the preceding year. The Bahrein Islands took 5·1 million yards, a little more than in 1926-27. Siam took 1·9 million yards, while Egyptian demands fell from 3·4 million yards to 2·7 million yards. The Union of South Africa took 1·2 million yards, nearly the same quantity as in the preceding year. East Africa alone proved to be the only large market retained, the total shipments amounting to 37·6 million yards as compared with 35·7 million yards in the preceding year. Of this, the Kenya Colony (including Zanzibar and Pemba) took 13½ million yards, the Tanganyika Territory 11·2 million yards, and Portuguese East Africa 10½ million yards as compared with 13·2 million yards, 9½ million yards and 10·3 million yards respectively in the preceding year. The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and Mauritius and Dependencies also increased their requirements to 3·7 and 3·1 million yards, as compared with nearly 2 million yards and 2·4 million yards respectively in 1926-27.

A more detailed examination of the trade figures will show the lines in which the demand has receded or improved in the various export markets. In Persia the demand for grey goods fell still further and amounted only to 289,000 yards as against 717,000 yards in the preceding year and over 4 million yards in 1925-26. Her takings of coloured goods which had increased by 12 million yards to 37 million yards in 1926-27 fell to 28 million yards, while

her purchases of white goods dropped from 65,000 yards to 23,000 yards. Shipments to Iraq of grey goods dwindled to 336,000 yards as against 883,000 yards in 1926-27 and 10⅔ million yards in 1925-26. Coloured goods, for which there was a large demand in the preceding year, fell from 37 million yards to 23½ million yards, but an increase was recorded in her imports of white piecegoods which amounted to 143,000 yards as against 81,000 yards in the preceding year. Exports to the Straits Settlements of coloured goods fell by 3 million yards to 22 million yards and of grey goods from 521,000 yards to 336,000 yards ; but, as in the case of Iraq, white goods had a better demand, 242,000 yards being taken during the year as against 140,000 yards in 1926-27. In East Africa alone were Indian grey goods able to maintain their hold during the year, the total shipments amounting to about 10 million yards, as in the preceding year. This result was brought about by the Portuguese East Africa taking nearly 4½ million yards as against 2·8 million yards in the preceding year, but both the Kenya Colony and the Tanganyika Territory showed reduced demands. The latter territories, however, bought more of coloured goods, the total shipments of which to East African ports amounted to 26 million yards as against 24 million yards in the preceding year. Consignments of white goods to East Africa also increased from 95,000 yards to 279,000 yards. Ceylon took 19 million yards of coloured goods and 220,000 yards of white goods during the year as against 21 million yards and 247,000 yards respectively in the preceding year. Aden and Dependencies reduced their takings of white piecegoods from 159,000 yards to 32,000 yards, while their purchases of coloured goods slightly fell to 4·2 million yards. Arabia took 5·7 million yards of coloured piecegoods and 286,000 yards of grey goods as against 7 million yards and 517,000 yards respectively in the preceding year. Mauritius and Dependencies increased their demand for both coloured and grey goods, the exports of the former amounting to 2·4 million yards as against 1·9 million yards in the preceding year and of the latter to 673,000 yards as against 448,000 yards in 1926-27. The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan also bought larger quantities of Indian coloured and grey goods, her takings of the former rising from 1·5 million yards to 2·6 million yards, and of the latter from 435,000 yards to 1,151,000 yards. The Union of South Africa maintained her takings of coloured goods at 1·1 million yards.

The total value of piecegoods exported in 1927-28 was R6,18½ lakhs as compared with R7,32½ lakhs in 1926-27 and R6,15½ lakhs in 1925-26. Grey goods accounted for R53 lakhs, coloured goods for R5,60 lakhs and white goods for the remainder.

The following tables show the average declared values per yard of the different classes of imported and exported piecegoods in 1913-14 and the last five year :—

Imported piecegoods.

—	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey . . .	0 2 8	0 5 3	0 5 5	0 4 11	0 4 2	0 3 11
White . . .	0 2 11	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 5 6	0 4 11	0 4 5
Coloured . . .	0 3 5	0 8 2	0 7 10	0 6 11	0 6 2	0 5 7

Cotton Manufactures.

Indian piecegoods exported.

——	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey . . .	0 2 7	0 5 3	0 4 10	0 4 5	0 4 10	0 4 9
White . . .	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 10	0 5 11	0 5 11	0 6 4
Coloured . . .	0 5 0	0 6 8	0 6 5	0 6 5	0 6 1	0 6 0

The declared values of exported piecegoods were higher than those of imported piecegoods and this perhaps accounts for the fact that Indian goods are finding it more difficult to make headway in overseas markets.

In the following table a rough estimate is made of the quantity of cloth which was available for consumption in India during the year 1913-14 and the last five years. Owing to the existence of numerous markets and scattered demands, it is impossible in this table to take stocks into calculation.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Indian mill production	1,164·3	1,701·6	1,970·4	1,954·5	2,258·7	2,356·6
Imported goods . .	3,197·1	1,485·8	1,823·2	1,563·7	1,787·9	1,973·4
TOTAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS . .	4,361·4	3,187·4	3,793·6	3,518·2	4,046·6	4,330·0
Exported, Indian .	89·2	165·3	181·5	164·8	197·4	168·6
„ Foreign .	62·1	61·1	54·3	35·4	29·1	33·8
TOTAL EXPORTS .	151·3	226·4	235·8	200·2	226·5	202·4
BALANCE AVAILABLE .	4,210·1	2,961·0	3,557·8	3,318·0	3,820·1	4,127·6

It will be seen that the quantity available for consumption in 1927-28 nearly reached the 1913-14 level. It should, however, be mentioned that there was a very large increase in mill stocks* at the end of the year as compared with stocks at the end of 1925-26 and 1926-27. Stocks with mills on the 1st April, 1928 were 401 million yards as against 244 million yards on the corresponding date in 1927 and 200 million yards on the 1st April, 1926. These figures have been compiled from voluntary returns furnished by mills. The increase in stocks at the end of 1927-28 over stocks at the close of 1926-27

* These have now largely disappeared as a result of the strike in the cotton mills.

was 157 million yards, nearly 51 per cent of the increase of 308 million yards in the total quantity available for consumption.

In the chart on the opposite page the course of production, imports and exports are graphed.

Foodgrains and flour (R42,92 lakhs).—Exports under this head made some recovery, as a result chiefly of larger shipments of wheat. The total quantity exported amounted to 2,784,000 tons as against 2,429,000 tons in the preceding year, the value of the shipments rising by R3,67 lakhs to R42,92 lakhs. Shipments of wheat increased by 70 per cent from 176,000 tons to 300,000 tons and rice not in the husk by 117,000 tons to 2,152,000 tons. Exports of barley, which were insignificant in the preceding year, amounted to 72,000 tons. Other items also showed small increases. The detailed exports during the past three years, compared with the average exports under each head in the pre-war quinquennium, are set forth in the table below :—

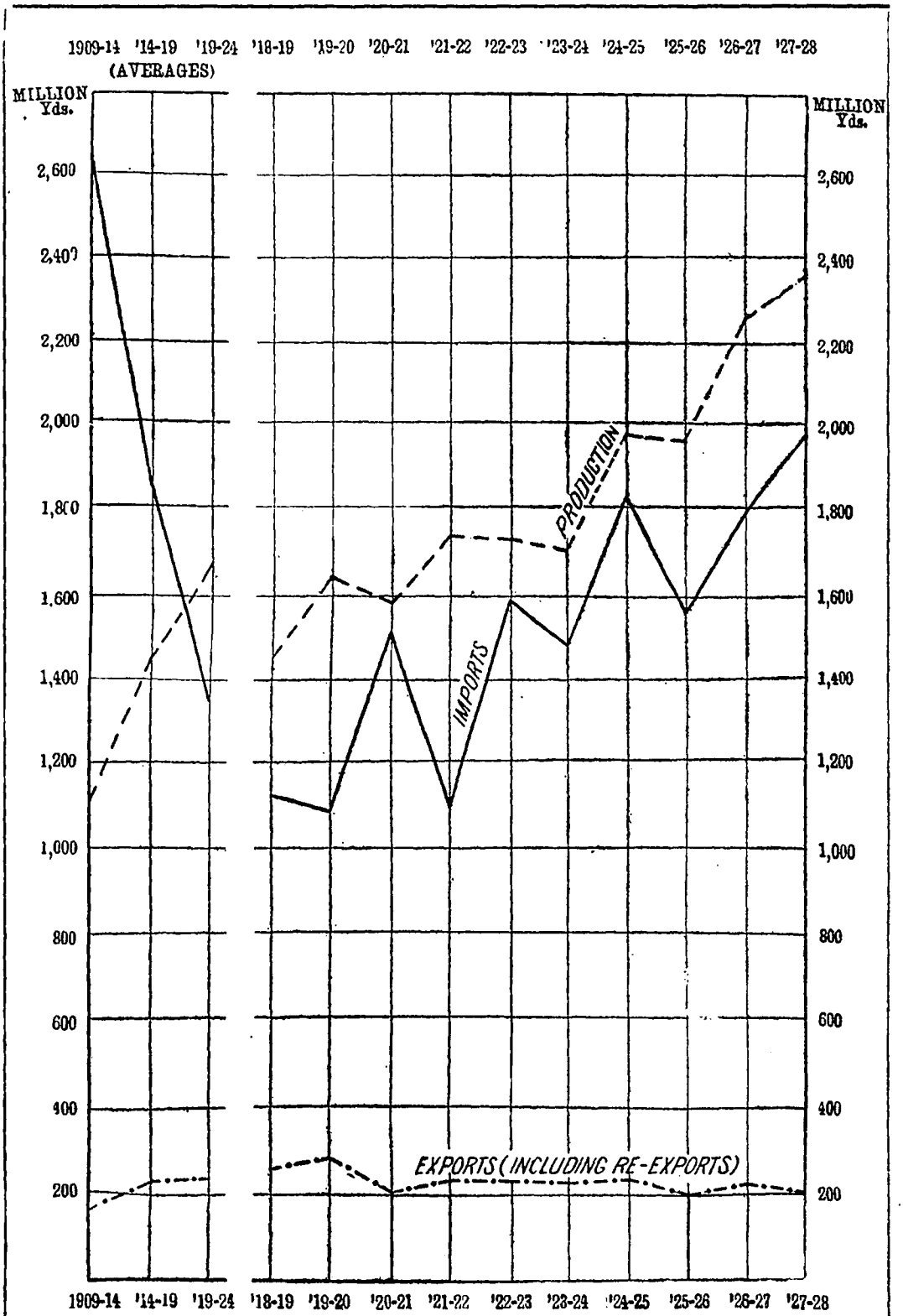
—	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	2,398	2,549	2,035	2,152
„ in the husk	42	36	23	34
Wheat	1,308	212	176	300
„ flour	55	67	59	60
Pulse	291	139	118	133
Barley	227	42	2	72
Jowar and bajra	41	14	15	21
Maize	49	2	..	9
Other sorts		2	1	3
TOTAL . Tons (000)	4,411	3,063	2,429	2,784
VALUE R(lakhs)	45,81	48,03	39,25	42,92

Rice accounted for 79 per cent of the total quantity of foodgrains and flour exported as compared with 85 per cent in the preceding year. Wheat and wheat flour contributed 13 per cent to the exports as against 10 per cent in 1926-27 and pulses 5 per cent, as in the preceding year.

Rice (R34,01 lakhs).

The fiscal year for which trade statistics are compiled, cuts across the seasonal year for rice, so that the exports in any fiscal year are composed partly of the previous year's crop and partly of the crop of that year. The statement below compares the total pro-

Chart showing the production, imports and exports of cotton piecegoods during the years 1918-19 to 1927-28 as compared with the averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.



duction of rice in India and Burma during the past five years and the pre-war year with the total exports during the same periods :—

Total outturn of rice in India and Burma and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

	Production	Exports	
	Cleaned rice	Rice	Paddy
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1913-14	28,819	2,420	30
1923-24	28,198	2,177	30
1924-25	31,072	2,273	28
1925-26	30,737	2,549	36
1926-27	29,680	2,035	23
1927-28	28,096	2,152	34

The production of cleaned rice in 1927-28 was 1·6 million tons less than in 1926-27, but exports of rice and paddy together registered an advance over the preceding year of over 128,000 tons. Of the important rice-growing provinces, Burma alone possesses a large exportable surplus. The total exports from Burma in 1927-28 were 1,888,000 tons as compared with 1,787,000 tons in the preceding year. She contributed 86 per cent of the total foreign exports from India as against 87 per cent in 1926-27. Bengal contributed 6 per cent (5 per cent) and Madras 5 per cent (5 per cent). Previous year's percentages are given in brackets. Exports from India, including Burma, formed 8 per cent of the total estimated production as compared with 7 per cent in the preceding year.

Prices were on a much lower level in 1927-28 than in the preceding year. In the Rangoon market, rice Big Mills specials (per 100 baskets of 75 lbs. each) was quoted at R445 at the beginning of April and, before the month was out, touched R460, as the available supplies were small. Inspite of the Japanese financial crisis, rates continued to advance mainly under the influence of a satisfactory demand from Bombay, R482-8 being reached by the middle of May. China also came into the market towards the end of that month, but as demand from both India and foreign sources soon subsided, prices took a downward course, R470 being touched in June and R457-8 in July. With Far Eastern markets remaining dull and with little or no demand from Indian markets with the exception of Chittagong, prices continued to sag till, at the beginning of October, R410 was reached. In November it became evident that the actual balance of the crop remaining to be marketed was much less than was anticipated and speculators took advantage of the situation to bull the market. At the end of the month R455 was quoted, though there was no real demand ; but in December little interest was shown and the beginning of the new year saw the quotation at R398. Subsequently, restricted paddy arrivals and a paucity of sellers, coupled with some enquiry from Chittagong and Calcutta caused the market gradually to firm up, but this firmness was

discounted to some extent by sales of old Burma stocks by Japan to Bombay merchants at cheap rates. Japan also announced her intention of prohibiting imports of foreign rice between March and August, except under license*. A more important factor contributing to the depression was the competition of Saigon and Siam which shipped considerable quantities of paddy and broken rice at very low rates to the Madras and Malabar coasts, being able to undercut Burma by reason of lower costs and cheap outside tonnage. As a result, prices which had risen to R425 touched R415 at the end of February and fell to R397-8 at the end of March.

The table in the margin shows the destination of the exports during the year. The improvement in the exports was mainly due to larger demands from Ceylon and the Continent. Ceylon's takings amounted nearly to 461,000 tons during the year, as compared with 399,000 tons in 1926-27. Second in importance was Germany which took 346,000 tons as compared with 260,000 tons in the preceding year. Demands from the Straits Settlements fell off from 204,000 tons to 191,000 tons, but Japan slightly increased her takings to 150,000 tons. Chinese purchases (including shipments to Hongkong) fell from 188,000 tons to 105,000 tons, but Sumatra took 122,000 tons as against 85,000 tons in the preceding year. Cuban demands fell by 7,000 tons to 110,000 tons. The United Kingdom took 50,000 tons as against 61,000 tons in the preceding year. There was less demand from Java, Formosa, Korea, and Egypt, while shipments to Italy, Arabia, the Bahrein Islands, the Federated Malay States, Mauritius, the Netherlands, the Union of South Africa and Australia increased. Fuller details will be found in table No. 37.

	Pre-war average Tons (000)	1925-26 Tons (000)	1926-27 Tons (000)	1927-28 Tons (000)
Germany and the Netherlands	585	481	349	442
United Kingdom	159	86	61	50
Ceylon	325	432	399	461
Rest of Asia	772	1,100	810	779
Other countries	557	450	416	420
TOTAL	2,398	2,549	2,035	2,152

Coastwise exports of rice, not in the husk, from Burma to India increased from 587,000 tons in 1926-27 to 904,000 tons in 1927-28.

Imports of foreign rice into India in 1927-28 were unprecedentedly large and amounted to 68,954 tons, valued at R92 lakhs; in preceding years these imports were almost negligible. Of the total receipts, Madras took 53,600 tons, or 78 per cent of the imports. There was a failure of crops in that Presidency owing to insufficient rains and damage wrought by cyclone in certain parts. Nearly all the supplies were received during the last five months of the year, receipts in January and February being particularly heavy. Consignments from Japan, mostly old Burma stock, amounted to 27,471 tons, while those from the Straits Settlements totalled 25,571 tons. Indo-China sent 10,303 tons and Siam 4,355 tons.

Considerable quantities of Indian wheat were shipped in the early months of the year, the shipments between June and August amounting to 245,000 tons as against the year's total of 300,000 tons. When the American winter wheat became freely available, overseas demand fell off and prices declined. The total exports of the year showed a marked improvement as compared with 1926-27, but were far below

Wheat (R4,40½ lakhs).

* This restriction has since been extended up to the end of December, 1928.

the pre-war average of 1,308,000 tons. The crop of 1926-27 was satisfactory, but internal consumption has increased, and since world-supplies, except for seasonal shortages, were ample, the rates offered during the greater part of the year were not sufficient to induce any withdrawal from local consumption. In the following table production and exports during the past five years and the pre-war year 1913-14 are set forth :—

Total production of wheat and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

—	Production	Exports
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1913-14	8,367	1,202
1923-24	9,660	638
1924-25	8,866	1,112
1925-26	8,696	212
1926-27	8,973	176
1927-28	7,736	300

At the beginning of April, No. 1 Manitoba, c.i.f. London and Liverpool stood at 57*s.* per 480 lbs. Prices advanced in May and the top figure of 61*s.* 3*d.* was reached at the end of that month. Thereafter a gradual decline set in, fluctuations however, being within very narrow margins. At the beginning of July, the quotations stood at 59*s.*, but in August 58*s.* 6*d.* was touched, while the end of September saw the quotation at 54*s.* 1*d.* October and November saw small ups and downs and thereafter, owing to scantiness of supplies, the grade was no longer quoted. In the following table the prices of No. 1 Manitoba as far as available and Karachi choice white wheat are compared :—

Prices of wheat c.i.f. Liverpool and London.

—	No. 1 Manitoba per 480 lbs.	Karachi choice white per 480 lbs.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1927—April, 1	57 0	52 0
May, 6	58 9	56 3
June, 10	60 3	56 6
July, 29	59 0	53 3
September, 16	56 0	50 0
October, 7	54 6	52 6
November, 4	54 3	51 0
December, 16	49 0 (*a*)	51 6
1928—February, 3	48 7 (*b*)	No quotation.
March, 2	50 0 (*b*)	„

(*a*) No. 2 Manitoba. (*b*) No. 3 Manitoba.

In the Karachi market the quotation for white wheat per candy of 656 lbs. stood at R41-12 at the beginning of April, but advanced to R44-6 before the month closed. Prices were well maintained in May, but in June a decline set in on the arrival of the new crop in the market, R42-6 being touched towards the end of the month. Arrivals from up-country were large during this period and there was also a fairly consistent export demand. On the 26th July R42-2 was reached, while, early in August, R40 was touched. In the succeeding few weeks there was a slight appreciation, but prices again declined, R39-12 being reached in October. Thereafter prices moved up and down within small limits, the quotation at the close of March standing at R40-8.

Exports of wheat during the year totalled 300,000 tons valued at R4,40½ lakhs as compared with 176,000 tons valued at R2,71 lakhs in the preceding year. The larger part of the shipments went, as usual, to the United Kingdom, which took 251,000 tons valued at R3,66 lakhs as compared with 141,000 tons valued at R2,14 lakhs in the preceding year. France and Belgium took 20,500 and 19,700 tons respectively as against 13,400 and 7,400 tons in the preceding year. Arabia took 2,600 tons and Germany 600 tons. There were no shipments to Italy, Iraq and the Netherlands. Persia took only 92 tons as against 466 tons in 1926-27 and 8,000 tons in 1925-26. Ninety-nine per cent of the exports passed through Karachi.

The imports of wheat into India during the year still further advanced and amounted to 69,200 tons valued at R1,09 lakhs as against 40,500 tons valued at R67 lakhs in 1926-27. Of this, about 24,500 tons was imported in the first quarter of the year and about 33,000 tons in the last quarter, when local supplies were scanty. The foreign supplies were received mainly in Bombay and Bengal, the former taking 43,600 tons and the latter 25,600 tons. The bulk of the supplies were received from Australia which sent 68,900 tons.

Wheat flour (R1,29⅓ lakhs).

Shipments of wheat flour advanced from nearly 59,000 tons to 60,400 tons, but, owing to lower prices, only R1,29⅓ lakhs was realised against R1,32⅓ lakhs in the preceding year. Egyptian demands fell off from 15,800 tons to 11,200 tons, but Arabia took 12,400 tons as against 8,600 tons in 1926-27. Aden and Dependencies and Ceylon also increased their requirements, the former from 7,100 tons to 8,900 tons and the latter from nearly 4,000 tons to 4,100 tons. Persia took only 2,100 tons against 3,700 tons in 1926-27, while the Straits Settlements took 3,200 tons against 3,000 tons in the preceding year. Mauritius and Dependencies increased their requirements to 4,200 tons, but East Africa took only 6,100 tons as against 6,400 tons in the preceding year.

Other food grains (R3,21 lakhs).

The quantity of other food grains exported increased from 137,000 tons to 237,000 tons. Shipments of barley which had reached a very low figure in 1926-27 rose to nearly 72,000 tons valued at R85⅓ lakhs, of which the United Kingdom took 33,400 tons and Germany 24,500 tons. The Netherlands took 3,000 tons, Belgium 7,550 tons and France 1,000 tons, while in the preceding year these countries had practically abstained from buying in the Indian market. Shipments to Arabia increased from 1,200 to 1,700 tons. Exports of jowar and bajra increased from 15,000 tons valued at R20½ lakhs to 21,000 tons.

valued at R35 lakhs. Shipments of beans increased in value by R11 lakhs to R39 lakhs.

Tea (R32,48 lakhs).—The tea industry had another prosperous season in 1927-28. The production of tea in the season fell short of the preceding year's record, but exports rose, and prices throughout the season were well maintained. The climatic conditions during the early part of the season were unfavourable to the crop in Northern India and the outturn till July was 12 million lbs. behind that of the corresponding period of 1926. In the succeeding month production recovered, though not sufficiently to make up completely for the initial deficiency, but, in October, there was again a fall. The closing months of the season, however, produced more than the average of recent years and the total output fell only 3 million lbs. short of the production in 1926. The general standard of quality of the year's teas showed very little improvement as compared with recent years. Teas made early in the season and the usual second-flush teas from Assam and Darjeeling were good, but the autumnal teas from all districts were disappointing. The standard, however, did not at any time fall very low, and, in the case of Indian-owned estates, showed a distinct improvement. Good teas, as usual, commanded high prices.

The following estimates prepared by Messrs. J. Thomas and Co. show the monthly returns of outturn in millions of lbs. for Northern India in the past five years and monthly percentages of increase or decrease as compared with 1926.

——	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent in 1927 over 1926
	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	
April-May	30¼	37¾	37¼	29	33¼	—20
June	43¾	48¾	42¾	36	35¼	—10
July	53	52¼	56¼	50	52¾	+2
August	65¼	61	58¼	59	60¼	+10
September	58¼	58	47	56¾	57	..
October	47¼	52	42¼	52	49¼	—9
November	30¼	26¾	21¼	33	29	+13
December	8¾	8	7	12	9¾	+192
TOTAL	336¾	339¾	312¾	327¾	327	—1

The largest decline in production was in Assam, the output in that area falling short by 6 million lbs. as compared with the 1926 record.

The total production of tea in India in 1927 is estimated at 391 million lbs. as compared with 393 million lbs. in 1926 and 364 million lbs. in 1925. As usual, Assam contributed the largest share, her production being 60 per cent of the total output, while Northern India, excluding Assam, contributed 26 per cent and Southern India 14 per cent. The total area under tea in

Exports.

1927 was 753,000 acres as against 739,000 acres in 1926. The progress of the industry in recent years can be seen from the figures given below :—

—	1906	1915	1924	1925	1926	1927
Acreage	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Assam	339,200	382,800	413,300	416,500	420,300	423,800
Rest of Northern India .	155,400	181,300	204,400	211,200	212,700	214,500
Southern India . .	37,600	68,000	97,000	100,000	106,300	114,000
TOTAL .	532,200	632,100	714,700	727,700	739,400	752,900
Production	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Assam	162,468	245,752	237,153	225,185	241,982	235,888
Rest of Northern India .	64,328	94,695	91,351	89,017	99,804	101,023
Southern India . .	14,281	31,611	46,752	49,305	51,147	53,109
TOTAL .	241,077	372,058	375,256	363,507	392,933	390,020

The variations in exports are shown in the table below :—

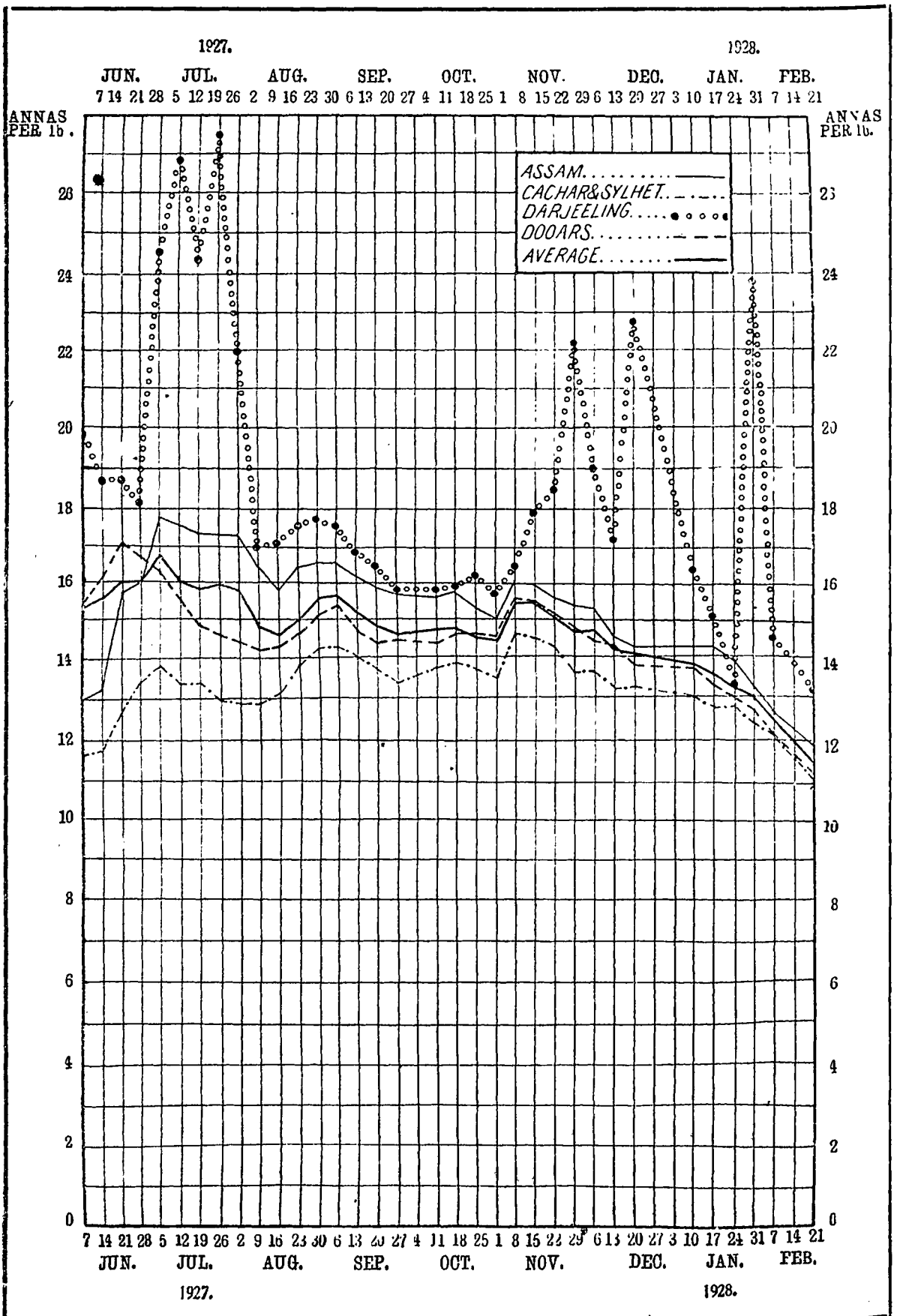
Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

—	1905-06	1915-16	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong) . . .	199,737	301,403	299,747	280,024	304,957	315,109
From Southern India (Madras ports) . .	12,680	25,840	37,717	43,133	42,935	45,744
From Bombay, Sind and Burma . . .	1,807	11,227	2,643	2,576	1,372	761
TOTAL .	214,224	338,470	340,107	325,733	349,264	361,614

In 1927-28, 92 per cent of the total quantity of tea produced in India was exported overseas.

The auction sales of tea at Calcutta opened on the 7th June and altogether there were 35 sales during the season as compared with 38 sales in 1926-27. The number of packages sold during the season, (excluding dust, second-hand and damaged teas), were 816,471 as against 850,722 in the season 1926-27. The average price of tea per lb. for the season was 14 as. 10 p. as compared with 12 as. 3 p. obtained in the previous season. Good prices were obtained for dusts also, owing to increased demands from China, the number of packages sold totalling 169,454 with an average price of 11 as. 4 p. per lb. In the preceding season 149,450 packages of dusts were sold at an average price of 10 as. 4 p.

Chart showing the weekly district average prices of Tea realised at auction sales in Calcutta.



Tea.

The average weekly prices per lb. realised at the Calcutta auction sales during the season are graphed in Chart No. 9 and also in the chart on the opposite page, where the district weekly averages are exhibited along with the general average. The general statistical position at the beginning of the season was favourable, owing to increased purchases made in London by Russia early in 1927 and larger clearances in the United Kingdom. In the first sale of the season on the 7th June, 15 as. 4 p. per lb. was realised and the rate rose to R1 per lb. on the 28th June. By the third week in July improved outturn caused a set-back, 15 as. 10 p. per lb. being recorded on the 19th of the month. The lowest rate in August and September was 14 as. 7 p. and, in October, 14 as. 6 p. In November there was a temporary spurt, consequent on the poor outturn in October, 15 as. 6 p. per lb. being realised on the 15th of the month. Rates, however, fell below 15 as. before the end of the month and continued to decline during the rest of the season, as production in India was forging ahead and other producing centres were also showing increased outturn. In December the average rate fell to 14 as. 1 p., in January to 13 as. and in February to 11 as. 6 p. Pekoe-Souchong (Fair Cachar and Sylhet) was quoted at 10 as. 6 p. early in June and before the month was out rose to 12 as. In July 12 as. 9 p. per lb. was quoted, but, towards the end of the month, rates fell to 11 as. 9 p. Towards the end of August prices again rose to 12 as. 9 p. and at the beginning of September to 13 as. 3 p. The fluctuations in September and October were generally within one anna, but in November 14 as. per lb. was quoted. From December prices gradually fell in sympathy with the London market, where large stocks had accumulated, 11 as. 9 p. being quoted on the 10th February.

The total shipments during the year showed an increase of 4 per cent in quantity and 12 per cent in value. Only 946,000 lbs. of green tea was exported during the year, the balance of 360⅔ million lbs. consisting of black tea, of which the shipments to the United Kingdom totalled 306 million lbs. valued at R28⅓ lakhs as compared with 290½ million lbs. valued at R24½ lakhs in the preceding year. She absorbed 85 per cent of India's exports as compared with 84 per cent in the preceding year. Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom in 1927-28 were, however, only about the same as in the preceding year and amounted approximately to 45 million lbs. Large stocks were thus left at the end of the year in the United Kingdom. The re-exports from the United Kingdom to the Irish Free State amounted to nearly 17 million lbs. as against 17½ million lbs. in 1926-27. Russia took 6·2 million lbs. as against 4½ million lbs. in the preceding year. Other European countries together took 10·3 million lbs. as compared with 11 million lbs. in the preceding year. Re-exports to the United States of America fell from 5 million lbs. to 4·6 million lbs., while those to Canada, including New Foundland, remained at about 4 million lbs. as in the preceding year. Direct shipments from India to the United States of America, however, increased from 7·6 million lbs. to 8·8 million lbs., while Indian exports to Canada fell from 11·5 million lbs. to 9·3 million lbs. The chief feature of the Indian export trade during the year was the direct buying by Russia which received 6⅓ million lbs. as compared with 101,000 lbs. in 1926-27. Georgia took during the year 1·4 million lbs. as against ·8 million lbs. in the preceding year. Among

the countries which reduced their requirements, the largest decrease occurred in the case of Australia which took only 2·8 million lbs. as against over 8 million lbs. in the preceding year. Iraq took only 2·2 million lbs. as against 3·8 million lbs. in 1926-27. Exports to Persia by sea also fell from 5·9 million lbs. to 4·2 million lbs. and those to Arabia from 796,000 lbs. to 603,000 lbs. Ceylon took 4·7 million lbs., a little more than in the preceding year. Exports to China increased from 490,000 lbs. to nearly 3·6 million lbs., some of which may, perhaps, have been on Russian account. Egyptian demands fell from 2·9 million lbs. to 2·2 million lbs. The Union of South Africa took 1,154,000 lbs., a little more than in the preceding year. Exports to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan fell from 2·8 million lbs. to 1·7 million lbs.

The share of Calcutta in the export trade was 66 per cent, of Chittagong 21 per cent and of the Madras ports 13 per cent. Calcutta shipments were made up of 153 million lbs. consigned direct from the gardens and 85 million lbs. purchased in Calcutta. Shipments from Chittagong amounted to 77 million lbs. Exports from Madras totalled 46 million lbs. The coastwise exports from Bengal increased from 5·70 to 6·44 million lbs.

The following table shows in millions of lbs. the exports of tea from the principal producing centres during the past four years :—

(In millions of lbs.)

—	1924	1925	1926	1927
Northern India	307	293	295	321
Southern India	38	43	44	45
Ceylon	205	210	217	227
Java	105	95	119	127
Sumatra	18	17	17	18
China	102	111	112	116
Japan	24	28	24	23
Formosa	21	21	23	(a)
TOTAL	820	818	851	—

(a) Not yet available.

Imports of tea into the principal consuming countries from India, Ceylon, China, Japan and Java, as far as information is available, are shown in Table No. 61. The imports of Indian tea into the United Kingdom recovered in 1927 and amounted to over 304½ million lbs. as compared with 270½ million lbs. in 1926. Shipments from Ceylon to the United Kingdom increased from 140 million lbs. to nearly 143 million lbs. Imports of Java tea were 75·6

million lbs. as compared with 64·5 million lbs. in 1926 and 53·6 million lbs. in 1925. Java tea is being increasingly imported into the United Kingdom for blending purposes. Imports of Indian tea into the United States of America during 1927 showed an increase of 2½ million lbs. over the preceding year and amounted to 13·5 million lbs. The share of India in the total imports of tea into the United States of America was 15·1 per cent as compared with 11·4 per cent in 1926 and 12·6 per cent in 1925. Ceylon and Java control the tea supply in Australia. In Canada, India is the leading supplier, but Ceylon increased her share slightly in 1927.

Imports of foreign tea by sea into British India increased from 7·6 million lbs. to nearly 8 million lbs, the value increasing by R2¼ lakhs to R69 lakhs. Of this 4¾ million lbs. consisted of black tea and the remainder of green tea. China supplied 3,324,000 lbs, mostly green tea, valued at R30 lakhs, as compared with 4,602,000 lbs. valued at R42 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from Java increased from 1,537,000 lbs. to 2,643,000 lbs. and those from Ceylon from 1,027,000 lbs. to 1,361,000 lbs. It has been found that some very inferior and also imitation teas are being imported into India at cheap rates, and that they compete with Indian tea among the poorer class of consumers.

Tea waste.

The quantity of tea waste exported for the manufacture of caffeine increased from 1·6 million lbs. to 4·1 million lbs. of which the United States of America took 3·8 million lbs. and the United Kingdom 219,000 lbs.

Oilseeds (R26,69 lakhs).—Oilseeds occupied the fifth place among exports, the first four being raw and manufactured jute, cotton, foodgrains and tea. Indian supplies were moderately satisfactory and in the case of groundnuts plentiful, while demand improved considerably. The total exports amounted to 1,210,000 tons valued at R26,69 lakhs, showing an increase of 44 per cent in quantity and 40 per cent in value over the preceding year's figures. Compared with the pre-war average there was, however, a decrease of 17 per cent in quantity but an increase of 9 per cent in value. The table in the margin shows the quantities of the principal seeds exported during the last three years and the pre-war quinquennium. Fuller details of exports are shown in tables Nos. 36-A and 36-B, and for prices a reference may be made to table No. 50 and to chart No. 9 prefixed to this review.

	Pre-war average 1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	(Thousands of Tons)		
Linseed	379	308	192	222
Rape seed	273	112	94	66
Groundnuts	212	455	368	613
Castor	114	110	102	122
Cotton	240	197	51	153
Sesamum	119	40	2	11
Copra	31	..	2	..
Others	85	28	27	23
TOTAL	1,453	1,250	838	1,210

Linseed (R4,52 lakhs).

Exports of Indian linseed recovered from the slump of 1926-27, but were still 11 per cent less than the average exports in the post-war quinquennium, and 28 per cent less than the exports in 1925-26. The crop of 1926-27, estimated at 406,000 tons, was only a slight improvement on the 1925-26 crop. On the other hand, the Argentine experienced another good year, the outturn of the 1927 crop being estimated at 2,063,000 tons, Indian prices also continued to be unattractive compared

with the rates for Plate linseed, with the result that India's contribution, inspite of the larger world takings, was well below the average of recent years. Shipments from all the producing countries in 1927 amounted to 2,171,000 tons as compared with 1,936,000 tons in 1926. Exports from India in the fiscal year 1927-28 amounted to 222,500 tons, or an increase of 30,600 tons (16 per cent) over the preceding year, but, compared with the post-war average, exports during the year showed a deficiency of 29,000 tons.

Shipments to the United Kingdom in 1927-28 amounted to 57,400 tons valued at R1,12 lakhs as compared with 49,500 tons valued at R1,00 lakhs in 1926-27. Continental countries took 136,000 tons as compared with 122,000 tons in 1926-27 and 172,000 tons in 1925-26. France increased her demands from 51,200 tons to 60,900 tons, Italy from 28,700 tons to 40,700 tons and Germany from 12,700 tons to 17,500 tons. Belgium, on the other hand, reduced her takings from 17,500 tons to 5,900 tons. Shipments to Australia rose from 15,600 to 19,600 tons. Table No. 61 shows the relative importance of the sources from which the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia import their linseed. Bengal was responsible for 60 per cent of the exports and Bombay 40 per cent as compared with 59 and 41 per cent in 1926-27.

The price of linseed at Calcutta remained at or about R7-5-0 per maund in April. It rose to R7-13-0 in June and thereafter, declining steadily within narrow limits, it touched R6-14-6 in November. In January there was a firmer tendency which carried prices to R7-2-0 per maund. In February R7-5-0 was touched but towards the close of the year R7-4-0 was quoted. The highest price realised for Calcutta linseed in London was £18-10-0 per ton in June and the lowest about £17 in October.

Groundnuts (R15,63 lakhs).

The estimated outturn of groundnuts in India during the 1926-27 season was the highest ever reported *viz.*, 2,046,000 tons (to which Madras contributed 1,207,000 tons), being 2 per cent larger than the previous season's crop. The exports also attained the record figure of 613,000 tons in 1927-28 as compared with 368,000 tons in 1926-27 and 455,000 tons in 1925-26. The increase in exports is due not only to the larger crop, but also to other factors,such as, larger demands following the resumption of normal trade conditions in Europe, greater facilities in securing freights to Continental ports, and the release of speculative holdings of the produce of 1926-27 by exporters who were waiting for favourable markets and easier freights to clear their stocks. France, usually the principal customer for Indian groundnuts, took 151,000 tons as compared with 125,000 tons in 1926-27 and 204,000 tons in 1925-26. The largest purchases were, however, made by Germany which more than doubled her requirements and took 218,000 tons or 36 per cent of the total quantity exported as against 87,000 tons or 24 per cent of the exports in 1926-27 and 91,000 tons or 20 per cent of the exports in 1925-26. There were also increased exports to the Netherlands which took 112,000 tons as against 77,000 tons in 1926-27. Italy, the United Kingdom and Belgium also increased their demands and took 80,000 tons, 25,000 tons and 15,000 tons as compared with 50,000 tons, 17,000 tons and 6,000 tons, respectively,

in the preceding year. Notwithstanding the prohibition on the imports of groundnuts, Spain had to import 7,000 tons under special license during the first four months of the year, as the Spanish olive crop of 1926-27 proved insufficient, but, with the prospects of her 1927-28 crop becoming brighter, she ceased to be a buyer in the Indian market. It may be remarked that prices were generally lower in the latter half of the year than in the earlier months, and this induced the principal customers to make their heaviest purchases during this period. Of the total exports of 584,000 tons to the Continent during the year under review, no less than 384,000 tons were shipped during the latter half of the year. Madras was responsible for 77 per cent of the total quantity shipped and Bombay 23 per cent as compared with 86 and 14 per cent respectively in the preceding year.

The price of groundnuts (ordinary) in Madras was R54 per French candy in the beginning of April and rose to R55-8 by the middle of May at which level it remained until the middle of June. Thereafter prices moved downward and stood at between R52 and R53 by the middle of August. The close of September saw a rise and in October R54 to R55 per candy was quoted. A decline then set in, the lowest quotation R47 being touched in the first week of December. There was, however, a recovery to R51—R52 early in January, but the close of March saw quotations at R50 per candy.

Rapeseed (R1,47 lakhs).

The production of rape and mustard seeds in 1926-27 was 1,004,000 tons, being 10 per cent larger than in the previous season, while the crop of 1927-28 was reported to yield 848,000 tons or 156,000 tons less than in 1926-27. The exports, owing to the comparative cheapness of competitive oilseeds, have shown a steady decline from 112,000 tons in 1925-26 to 94,000 tons in 1926-27 and 66,000 tons in 1927-28. All the principal countries with the exception of the United Kingdom reduced their takings. As usual, Italy was the largest buyer of Indian rapeseed, but took 20,600 tons only as compared with 43,200 tons in 1926-27. France and Germany took 10,200 tons and 9,800 tons as compared with 14,300 tons and 10,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. Shipments to the Netherlands and Belgium also were on a reduced scale, amounting only to 9,000 and 1,700 tons respectively in 1927-28. On the other hand, the United Kingdom increased her requirements from 9,200 tons to 12,300 tons. Japan re-appeared in the market in 1927-28 and took 700 tons, her purchases in the preceding two years having been almost insignificant. Table No. 61 shows India's share in the imports of rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France. The chief exporting centre of Indian rapeseed was Karachi which was responsible for 91 per cent of the shipments as compared with 96 per cent in the preceding year ; the remainder went mainly from Bombay (6 per cent) and Bengal (3 per cent).

Sesamum (R32 lakhs).

The yield of sesamum in 1927-28 was estimated at 544,000 tons, 31 per cent higher than the yield of the 1926-27 crop. Exports of sesamum were unprecedentedly low in 1926-27, amounting to 1,600 tons only as against 39,900 tons in 1925-26. In the year under review shipments rose to 11,100 tons. Prices were comparatively

low and the reduction in prices led to increased interest among Continental buyers. Shipments to France and Italy amounted to 2,700 tons and 1,200 tons as compared with 200 and 50 tons respectively in the preceding year. There were no shipments to the Netherlands in 1926-27, while Ceylon had during the same year taken only 700 tons; in 1927-28 both countries took 1,900 tons each.

Cotton seed (R1,45 lakhs)

An increase in the yield of the Indian cotton crop of 1927-28 and a shortage of the Egyptian crop led to an expansion in the exports of cotton seed from India. The average price of Egyptian cotton seed in London was higher than in the preceding year and this resulted in a greater appreciation of the Indian product. The quantity of cotton seed shipped from India during 1927-28 was 153,000 tons as compared with 51,000 tons in 1926-27 and 197,000 tons in 1925-26. The increase in exports during 1927-28 chiefly took place during the last six months, when the shortage of the Egyptian crop became evident, no less than 121,000 tons or 79 per cent of the total shipments occurring during this period. As usual, the bulk of the supplies went to the United Kingdom which absorbed 97 per cent of the exports as compared with 84 per cent in the preceding year.

Castor seed (R2,58 lakhs)

Exports of castor seed during 1927-28 amounted to 122,000 tons valued at R2,58 lakhs as compared with 102,000 tons valued at R2,04 lakhs in 1926-27. Both the United States of America and the United Kingdom increased their requirements and took 49,000 tons and 33,000 tons as against 44,000 tons and 23,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. Italy and Belgium also took more than in 1926-27, while shipments to France dropped from 18,200 tons to 16,500 tons.

Hides and skins (R17,88 lakhs).—The trade showed a marked improvement in the year under review, owing to a world shortage of hides and leather. The leather stocks of the world have been greatly depleted, and the available supply of hides is insufficient to meet the increasing demand. Prices advanced, hides and heavy leather benefiting most, and the total exports under this head increased in value by 23 per cent to R17,88 lakhs. Tanned hides contributed most to this increase, but was followed closely by raw hides. Shipments of raw hides and skins during the year amounted to 64,400 tons valued at R8,81 lakhs as compared with 50,600 tons valued at R7,18 lakhs in 1926-27. Sixty-three per cent of the exports consisted of raw hides which advanced by 12,800 tons to 40,700 tons in quantity and by R1,27 lakhs (49 per cent) to R3,85 lakhs in value. Raw skins, on the other hand, had less demand and fell slightly to 19,400 tons as compared with 19,700 tons in 1926-27, though the value of the shipments increased by 7 per cent or R33 lakhs to R4,89 lakhs. Exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins increased from 18,400 tons to 23,300 tons in quantity and in value from R7,37⅔ lakhs to R9,07¼ lakhs. Tanned hides advanced from 11,300 tons valued at R2,78 lakhs to 15,800 tons valued at R4,12 lakhs, a quantity increase of 39 per cent and a value increase of 48 per cent. Tanned skins gained by 500 tons (6 per cent) in quantity and by R35⅔ lakhs (8 per cent) in value.

Hides and Skins.

In the following table the quantities and values of raw hides and skins of various descriptions exported in 1913-14 and the last three years are set forth.—

—	Quantity				Value			
	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Raw cow hides. . . .	37,200	23,300	22,200	30,600	5,91	2,77	2,17	3,08
,, buffalo hides . . .	17,300	4,400	5,200	8,900	2,20	35	36	62
,, other hides . . .	1,300	700	500	1,200	19	8	5	15
,, goat skins . . .	22,700	19,200	19,300	18,700	3,13	3,87	4,23	4,39
,, sheep skins . . .	1,600	500	100	400	26	6	2	6
,, other skins . . .	..	100	300	300	..	6	30	44
Total Hides and Skins, Raw	80,100	48,200	47,600	60,100	11,69	7,19	7,13	8,74

There was a large increase in German purchases of raw hides. In the year under review she took 19,500 tons valued at R1,93 lakhs as compared with 11,300 tons valued at R1,11 lakhs in the preceding year. Purchases by the United Kingdom totalled 3,700 tons, valued at R34 lakhs as compared with 1,400 tons valued at R10½ lakhs in 1926-27. The United States of America also showed increased interest and took 2,900 tons costing R22⅓ lakhs, while in the preceding year she had taken only 550 tons. Italy and Spain, however, reduced their demands and took only 4,900 and 1,900 tons as compared with 5,800 and 2,800 tons respectively in the preceding year.

Exports of raw cow hides increased in quantity by 38 per cent and in value by 42 per cent. German requirements increased from 9,650 tons to 16,440 tons, the value paid increasing by R69 lakhs to R1,66½ lakhs. Italy, however, took only 4,460 tons, as compared with 5,230 tons in the preceding year, but the United Kingdom took 2,840 tons valued at R28 lakhs as against 1,030 tons valued at R8¾ lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments to Spain fell from 2,580 tons to 1,560 tons, but Finland's requirements doubled to 1,000 tons valued at nearly R10 lakhs. The United States of America which had shown no interest in Indian supplies in the preceding year took 855 tons valued at R8¾ lakhs. Sweden took 920 tons (641 tons), Norway 330 tons (314 tons), the Netherlands 555 tons (369 tons) and European Turkey 230 tons (442 tons). Previous year's figures are given in brackets. Exports of cow hides were, as usual, chiefly from Bengal which accounted for 74 per cent. of the total shipments, while Burma's share was 11 per cent as compared with 81 and 7 per cent respectively in the preceding year. Karachi had 14 per cent of the trade and Bombay 1 per cent.

The increase by 72 per cent in the quantity of buffalo hides exported was due principally to larger indents from Germany and the United States of America. These countries took 2,530 and 1,970 tons valued at R20 lakhs and R13⅓ lakhs as compared with 1,550 tons and 550 tons valued at R12 lakhs and R5 lakhs respectively in 1926-27. The United Kingdom took 879 tons

as against 334 tons in the preceding year, but Italian requirements fell away from 497 to 286 tons.

The principal buyer of goat skins was, as usual, the United States of America, but her takings which amounted to 15,690 tons were only slightly above her purchases in the preceding year. She had, however, to pay R20 lakhs more, shipments being valued at R3,46 lakhs as against R3,26 lakhs in 1926-27. Of other countries, Germany and the Netherlands increased their requirements from 193 and 562 tons to 398 and 657 tons respectively, but the United Kingdom took only 896 tons and France 712 tons as compared with 1,011 tons and 1,507 tons respectively in the preceding year. The average declared value of raw goat skins increased from 15*as.* 8*p.* per lb. to R1 0*a.* 9*p.* per lb. Exports of sheep skins increased during the year to 379 tons, an increase of 140 per cent over the previous year, but a decrease of 20 per cent as compared with 1925-26. Shipments, however, fetched a higher value than even in 1925-26, the amount realised in 1927-28 being R5,97,000 as against R5,75,000 in 1925-26 and R2,57,000 in 1926-27. Of the unspecified descriptions of skins, lizard skins deserve special mention, 1,802,630 pieces valued at R29½ lakhs having been exported in the year under review from Bengal as compared with 1,355,342 skins, valued at R22¼ lakhs exported in the preceding year. The Government of Bengal prohibited the slaughter of iguanas with effect from 1st March 1928, under the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, but a subsequent notification has limited the prohibition to the species of iguanas known as *varanus salvator*. The different maritime provinces shared in the exports of raw skins as follows :—Bengal 48 per cent (44 per cent) Bombay 22 per cent (23 per cent) Sind 24 per cent (26 per cent) and Madras 6 per cent (7 per cent). Preceding year's percentages are given in brackets.

The detailed figures of the exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins are given below :—

	Quantity				Value			
	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Tanned cow hides	7,900	10,700	9,900	13,300	1,47	2,62	2,34	3,40
„ buffalo hides	800	500	500	1,100	11	10	10	22
„ other hides	..	1,000	1,000	1,300	..	33	34	49
„ goat skins	3,700	2,900	3,700	3,900	1,61	1,92	2,45	2,62
„ sheep skins	2,500	3,400	3,300	3,500	96	2,00	2,10	2,15
„ other skins	300	..	..	100	7	1	5	19
Total Hides and Skins, tanned	15,200	18,500	18,400	23,200	4,22	6,98	7,38	9,07

Shipments of tanned cow hides increased from 9,895 tons valued at R2,33⅔ lakhs to 13,311 tons valued at over R3,40 lakhs, an increase of 35 per cent in quantity and of 45 per cent in value. Exports of tanned buffalo hides more than doubled in quantity to 1,104 tons, while the value realised increased from R9¾ lakhs to R22⅓ lakhs. Calf skins increased from 932 tons

valued at R34⅛ lakhs to 1,345 tons valued at over R49 lakhs. Shipments of tanned hides were as usual mostly to the United Kingdom which took 12,408 tons of cow hides valued at R3,18 lakhs, 1,030 tons of buffalo hides valued at nearly R21 lakhs and 1,267 tons of calf skins valued at nearly R46½ lakhs or a total of 14,705 tons valued at over R3,85 lakhs as against 10,548 tons valued at nearly R2,61½ lakhs in the preceding year. The United States of America took 665 tons of tanned hides (of which 589 tons were cow hides) as compared with 109 tons in 1926-27.

Of the total exports of 7,500 tons of tanned skins, Madras shipped nearly 85 per cent. Exports of tanned goat skins to the United Kingdom totalled 3,667 tons valued at R2,45 lakhs, an increase of 301 tons in quantity and of R19⅔ lakhs in value as compared with the preceding year. The demand from the United States of America, however, fell off to 193 tons valued at R12⅔ lakhs. Of the exports of sheep skins 2,700 tons went to the United Kingdom as against 2,320 tons in the preceding year, while the value of the shipments increased by R23⅔ lakhs to R1,72⅓ lakhs. Japan and the United States of America, however, reduced their requirements from 582 to 532 tons and from 222 to 36 tons respectively. Of the total quantity of tanned skins exported the United Kingdom took 86 per cent and the United States of America 3 per cent as compared with 81 and 7 per cent respectively in the preceding year. The fall in the shipments to the United States of America was due to the fact that she obtained her supplies mostly through London and not direct from Madras.

Lac (R6,99 lakhs).—The exports of lac fell by 8 per cent. in quantity from 592,000 cwts. in 1926-27 to 544,000 cwts. in 1927-28, but higher prices accounted for an increase in value by 28 per cent from R5,47 lakhs to R6,99 lakhs. Of the total quantity shipped in 1927-28 about 74 per cent represented shellac, and 3 per cent button lac, while the remaining 23 per cent consisted of seed lac, stick lac and other sorts.

Shellac.

Shipments of shellac declined in quantity from 425,000 cwts. to 404,000 cwts. but rose in value from R4,32 lakhs to R5,68½ lakhs. Although shellac is threatened by the competition of synthetic products, there has not yet been evidence of any great relaxation of demand. During the year the United States of America maintained her position as the leading buyer, but her purchases were on a reduced scale. She took 170,000 cwts. as compared with 239,000 cwts. in 1926-27 and 227,000 cwts. in 1925-26. On the other hand, both the United Kingdom and Germany considerably increased their requirements, taking 118,000 cwts. and 62,000 cwts. as against 87,000 cwts. and 35,000 cwts. in the preceding year. France reduced her demands from 15,000 cwts. to 8,000 cwts. while Japanese purchases advanced slightly to 17,200 cwts. Italy took 5,000 cwts., and Australia and New Zealand together 4,200 cwts. There was a sharp fall in the price of T. N. shellac during the last quarter of the previous year and the quotation in the Calcutta market stood at R75 per maund in the beginning of April. Unfavourable crop reports forced the price up steadily and R122, the highest price of the year, was reached in July. The price then began to decline till R102 was touched towards the end of September, when heavy demands resulted in the clearing

of stocks and prices again advanced gradually to R114 by the middle of December. During the next three months the demand slackened and the price fell and stood at R83 per maund at the end of the year.

Button lac.

Shipments of button lac fell from 20,600 cwts. to 18,000 cwts. the value, however, rising from R22 lakhs to R28⅓ lakhs. The United Kingdom took 11,600 cwts. as in the preceding year, shipments to that country forming 64 per cent of the total quantity exported, as compared with 56 per cent in 1926-27. The United States of America and France further reduced their purchases, while Germany increased her takings.

Stick and seed lac.

Exports of stick lac amounted to 9,100 cwts. valued at R7¾ lakhs, as compared with 7,200 cwts. valued at R5 lakhs in 1926-27 and 22,800 cwts., valued at R19 lakhs in 1925-26. The shipments went chiefly to Germany (6,300 cwts.) and the United Kingdom (1,300 cwts.). German demands for stick lac are steadily increasing. She took only 148 cwts. in 1923-24, and 399 cwts. in 1924-25, but from 1925-26 she has been buying on a large scale, having taken 1,321 cwts. in that year and 2,492 cwts. in 1926-27. There was practically no demand from the United States of America during the year under review although she had taken 18,000 and 1,500 cwts. respectively in 1925-26 and 1926-27. Exports of seed lac also fell from 89,400 cwts. to 54,700 cwts. owing to a reduction in American purchases, shipments to the United States amounting to only 49,200 cwts. as against 83,900 cwts. in 1926-27. Other kinds of lac increased from 49,900 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs to 57,300 cwts. valued at nearly R26½ lakhs. The United States of America and Belgium increased their takings from 8,100 and 3,900 cwts. to 23,600 and 18,600 cwts. respectively, while shipments to Germany fell from 28,000 cwts. to 12,700 cwts. The following statement shows the exports of seed and stick lac from India during the past five years :—

—	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Seed lac	19,100	35,129	37,424	89,389	54,694
Stick lac	1,800	6,494	22,783	7,220	9,130

The exports of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore which had shown a decrease in 1926 recorded an improvement in 1927. Slackness in American demand and high prices obtaining in India led to larger consignments being sent to the Indian market. The figures are shown below :—

Exports in cwts. of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore.

—	1924	1925	1926	1927
To United States of America	15,620	39,808	15,625	8,261
„ Germany	9,540	3,099	7,679	9,494
„ United Kingdom	5,300	1,668	420	2,284
„ India	10,020	1,403	8,863	25,550
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	42,760	62,554	35,379	48,969

Raw wool.

Raw wool (R4,36 lakhs).—The trade in raw wool continued to expand, exports rising from 45 million lbs. to 50 million lbs. in quantity and from R3,93 lakhs to R4,36 lakhs in value. Of the total quantity shipped, the United Kingdom took nearly 44 million lbs. or 87 per cent as compared with 40½ million lbs. or 91 per cent in the preceding year, while the remainder went mainly to the United States of America, shipments to which country rose from 3·6 million lbs. to 5·2 million lbs. Besides Indian wool, a fairly large proportion of foreign wool of Tibetan and Central Asian origin, imported across the frontier, is re-exported from India. The following table shows the comparative figures for export and re-export by sea and imports by land :—

—	Imports by land	Re-exports by sea	Exports by sea (Indian Merchandise)
	(In thousand cwts.)	(In thousand cwts.)	(In thousand cwts.)
1913-14	221	91	437
1919-20	203	143	324
1920-21	190	80	206
1921-22	135	133	288
1922-23	165	122	472
1923-24	179	98	327
1924-25	181	121	471
1925-26	181 (*a*)	103	387
1926-27	214 (*a*)	113	400
1927-28	234 (*a*)	113	448

(*a*) Railborne trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes.

The quantity of raw wool re-exported in 1927-28 was 12⅔ million lbs., almost the same as in the preceding year, while the value decreased from R94 lakhs to R89 lakhs. Re-exports of raw wool to the United Kingdom fell by 2 million lbs. to 7 million lbs., while there was a corresponding increase in the re-exports to the United States of America. About 39 per cent of the total quantity of Indian wool was shipped from Bombay during 1927-28 and 60 per cent from Karachi ; the re-export trade was shared by Bengal and Karachi in the proportion of 44 and 55 per cent respectively. The following table shows the quantities of raw wool imported into the United Kingdom from India and other countries :—

Imports of sheep's and lamb's wool into the United Kingdom (excluding goat hair)

(In million pounds)

—	1913	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Australia	265	311	458	276	229	225	304	238
New Zealand	181	148	305	181	179	172	184	190
South Africa	133	162	147	112	127	140	148	159
Argentina	55	49	64	49	54	39	54	72
India	55	35	55	50	56	59	41	55
TOTAL INCLUDING OTHER COUNTRIES.	801	761	1,106	739	760	727	811	823
PERCENTAGE OF INDIA'S SHARE	7	5	5	7	7	8	5	7

Exports.

Exports of carpets and rugs exceeded 5 million lbs. in 1927-28 as compared with nearly 4 million lbs. in each of the preceding two years. The value of the exports increased to R92 lakhs from R71½ lakhs in 1926-27 and R78 lakhs in 1925-26. The United Kingdom, as usual, was the principal customer, taking 3·1 million lbs. valued at R48 lakhs as against 2·1 million lbs. valued at R37 lakhs in the preceding year. The United States of America also increased her purchases which totalled in value R34 lakhs as compared with R26 lakhs in each of the years 1925-26 and 1926-27. Exports to Ceylon recorded a small decrease.

Carpets and rugs.

Oils (R71 lakhs).—The total value of the exports of oils of all sorts as compared with the preceding year declined by R25 lakhs or 26 per cent to R71 lakhs in 1927-28. Owing chiefly to increase in home consumption, exports of petroleum, dangerous, flashing below 76°F. (including petrol, benzine and benzol) fell from 8 million gallons in 1925-26 and 2 million gallons in 1926-27 to only 2,900 gallons in 1927-28. The corresponding value figures were R92 lakhs in 1925-26, R24 lakhs in 1926-27 and R3,500 only in 1927-28. On the other hand, the total sales of petrol in India continued to advance and amounted to nearly 45 million gallons in 1927 as compared with 33 million gallons in 1926 and 26 million gallons in 1925.

Petroleum.

Exports of vegetable oils fell from 1,307,000 gallons valued at R31 lakhs to 1,193,000 gallons valued at R29 lakhs. Castor oil decreased from 647,000 gallons valued at R14 lakhs to 474,000 gallons valued at R10 lakhs, the United Kingdom reducing her purchases from 467,000 gallons to 264,000 gallons. Exports to the Union of South Africa and Ceylon, however, increased to 59,000 gallons and 31,000 gallons respectively. There was also a substantial drop in the exports of coconut oil which declined from 194,000 gallons to 79,000 gallons, owing to a smaller crop of coconuts and increased consumption in India. All the principal countries, *viz.*, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the United States of America, reduced their takings. Exports of mustard and rape seed oil, however, improved from 286,000 gallons to 326,000 gallons, Mauritius taking 172,000 gallons or 37,000 gallons more than in the preceding year. There was also a larger demand for groundnut oil, shipments rising from 41,000 gallons to 96,000 gallons and for linseed oil, the exports of which advanced from 41,000 gallons to 73,000 gallons. Groundnut oil was mostly exported to Mauritius and Ceylon, the former taking 47,000 gallons and the latter 34,000 gallons. The Philippine Islands and the Straits Settlements each took about 25,000 gallons of linseed oil. Exports of sesamum oil also rose from 62,000 gallons valued at R1½ lakhs to 99,000 gallons valued at R3 lakhs.

Castor oil.

Coconut oil.

Other vegetable oils.

Shipments of sandalwood oil amounted to 141,000 lbs. valued at R22¼ lakhs as against 144,000 lbs. valued at R22⅔ lakhs in 1926-27. The United Kingdom reduced her takings from 73,000 lbs. to 57,000 lbs., while Japan and France increased their purchases from 38,000 lbs. and 21,000 lbs to 43,000 lbs. and 24,000 lbs. respectively.

Sandalwood oil.

Other Articles.

The trade was divided between Bombay and Madras, the former accounting for 92 per cent of the total quantity exported in 1927-28.

There was a further decrease in the exports of animal oils (chiefly fish oil) from the Madras Presidency. From 96,000 gallons in 1925-26 and 11,000 gallons in 1926-27, exports fell to 7,000 gallons in 1927-28, due principally to the smaller catches of fish on the Malabar Coast. The shipments were mainly confined to neighbouring countries, such as the Maldives (4,000 gallons) and Ceylon (3,000 gallons).

Other Articles.—The following is a summary of the more important of the remaining articles of export :—

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Metals and ores—						
Pig iron . .	42	1,28	2,17	1,75	1,40	1,79
Pig lead . .	9	1,80	2,30	2,07	1,94	2,15
Manganese ore .	1,21	1,78	1,62	1,54	1,49	1,95
Others . . .	47	92	1,10	1,93	2,38	3,08
Oilcakes . . .	1,38	1,94	2,20	2,11	2,53	3,14
Rubber . . .	79	1,15	1,43	2,94	2,61	2,58
Paraffin wax . .	67	1,14	1,37	1,59	1,84	2,42
Spices . . .	91	1,11	1,07	1,76	1,56	2,40
Coffee . . .	1,54	1,57	2,09	1,85	1,33	2,32
Opium . . .	3,42	2,66	1,47	1,93	2,12	1,99
Dyestuffs . . .	1,04	1,32	1,36	1,33	1,18	1,61
Teakwood . .	79	1,07	1,16	1,70	1,40	1,42
Fodder, bran and pollards.	77	1,28	1,59	1,29	1,06	1,37
Manures . . .	94	1,59	1,27	1,17	1,25	1,28
Saltpetre . . .	31	27	27	20	12	12
Coir manufactures .	89	1,02	1,22	1,07	99	1,13
Tobacco . . .	48	1,03	1,25	1,11	1,04	1,06
Mica . . .	45	86	1,03	1,04	1,08	93
Hemp, raw . .	1,02	76	1,73	1,59	83	81
Coal and coke . .	69	22	37	35	81	76

Exports.

Metals and ores (R 8,97 lakhs).—The total exports of ores amounted to 760,000 tons as compared with 584,000 tons in the preceding year.

Manganese ore represented 93 per cent of the total quantity of ores exported. Exports of manganese ore increased from 536,000 tons valued at R1,49 lakhs to 704,000 tons valued at R1,95 lakhs. Nearly 424,000 tons were shipped from Bengal and 266,000 tons from Bombay, while the remainder was sent from Madras. Imports into the United Kingdom were low during the preceding year, owing to the depression in the British steel industry consequent on the coal strike of 1926. In the year under review, the demand from the United Kingdom revived and she took 234,000 tons as against 58,000 tons in the preceding year. Germany took nearly 15,000 tons and the Netherlands an equal amount. German demands have not yet recovered to the 1925-26 level when she took more than 30,000 tons. Belgium took 182,000 tons and France 150,000 tons as against 186,000 tons and 168,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. Japanese imports of Indian manganese ore amounted only to 3,300 tons as compared with 20,500 tons in the preceding year. The United States of America increased her requirements to 97,200 tons from 71,300 tons in 1926-27.

Manganese ore (R1,95 lakhs).

Ferruginous manganese ore (ore containing less than 40 per cent of manganese) was also exported in larger quantities, 12,350 tons being shipped during the year as against 8,600 tons in 1926-27. An event of importance to the trade was the formation of the United Kingdom Ferro-Manganese Company Limited with the object of unifying the interests of ferro-makers and the producers of manganese ore represented by the Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company Limited. Exports of ferro-manganese fell from 6,700 tons valued at R5 lakhs to 4,000 tons valued at a little over a lakh of rupees in the year under review. Exports were to the United Kingdom, France and Belgium, the two former countries taking 1,500 tons each and the latter 1,000 tons.

Ferro-manganese (R1 lakh).

There was a recovery in the exports of wolfram ore, 3,009 tons costing R42 lakhs being shipped in the year under review as compared with 1,574 tons valued at R24 lakhs sent in the preceding year. The United Kingdom took 2,064 tons and Germany 425 tons as against 1,337 tons and 184 tons respectively in 1926-27.

Wolfram ore (R42 lakhs).

Exports of chromite increased from 21,400 tons to 25,770 tons, of which Sind sent nearly 21,000 tons. The United Kingdom's demands fell from 2,900 to 1,700 tons, while Sweden's requirements dwindled to 100 tons, as compared with 3,650 tons in the preceding year. France took 4,000 tons, very nearly the same quantity as in the preceding year. The United States of America reduced her requirements from 5,010 tons to 2,170 tons. On the other hand, Belgium took 12,129 tons as against 3,850 tons in 1926-27.

Chromite (R8 lakhs).

The production of pig iron in India increased from 957,000 tons in 1926-27 to 1,162,000 tons in 1927-28 and exports from 309,000 tons to 393,000 tons. The value of the exports rose from R1,40 lakhs to R1,79 lakhs. Japan, the largest buyer, increased her

Pig iron (R1, 79 lakhs).

takings from 234,000 tons to 271,000 tons and the United Kingdom from 16,000 tons to 21,000 tons. German purchases increased from 2,900 tons to 12,200 tons. The United States of America took 65,000 tons as against 41,000 tons inthe preceding year, but her takings were less than half the quantity absorbed by her in 1925-26. The American Government have increased the duty on pig iron by 50 per cent from 75 cents to 1 dollar 12½ cents per ton with effect from the 23rd March, 1927. There were increased demands from Sweden, the Straits Settlements, Italy and Belgium which took during the year 3,907, 2,254, 2,958 and 1,658 tons respectively. Chinese requirements, however, fell from 7,616 tons to 4,009 tons.

The following figures show the production of pig iron and steel in India during the past three years. The figures are in thousands of tons.

——	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Production of pig iron	875	957	1,162
,, ,, steel	471	530	600
,, ,, finished steel . . .	320	374	429

Pig lead (R2,15 lakhs).

Exports of pig lead recovered and totalled 62,500 tons as compared with 42,300 tons in the preceding year. Shipments fetched R2,15 lakhs as against R1,94 lakhs in 1926-27. Japanese requirements fell from 6,000 tons to 4,000 tons but the United Kingdom took 24,000 tons and Germany 19,000 tons as against 17,000 tons and 10,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. Exports to China nearly doubled to 2,000 tons, but Ceylon's takings fell from 4,400 tons to 3,700 tons. Belgium took 9,600 tons as against 3,500 tons in the preceding year.

Oilcakes (R3,14 lakhs).

Oilcakes both for fodder and manure were exported to the extent of 276,000 tons valued at R3,14 lakhs as compared with 236,000 tons valued at R2,52¾ lakhs in 1926-27. Groundnut cake and linseed cake rose from 127,000 tons and 41,000 tons to 147,000 tons and 68,000 tons respectively, while rape and sesamum cake fell from 54,000 tons to 48,000 tons, owing to a reduction in demand from the principal customers, *viz.*, Japan and Ceylon. The increase in the case of groundnut cake was due to larger shipments to Germany amounting to 40,000 tons as against 24,000 tons in 1926-27; the United Kingdom and Ceylon slightly curtailed their requirements, taking 56,000 and 30,000 tons respectively. There was a general increase in the demand for linseed cake, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, the principal customers, taking 34,000 tons and 20,000 tons as compared with 27,000 tons and 10,000 tons in the preceding year. Notwithstanding an increase in the shipments to the United Kingdom and Germany, exports of cotton seed cake declined from 5,800 tons to 4,700 tons. Exports of coconut cake fell from 2,800 tons to 2,200 tons, of which Belgium took 2,000 tons as against 1,500 tons in 1926-27.

Rubber (R2,58 lakhs).

Exports of raw rubber increased from 23 million lbs. to over 25 million lbs., but the value realised fell from R2,60 lakhs to R2,57 lakhs owing to fall in prices. Towards the latter part of the year under review, London prices went below 1*s.* per lb.

Exports.

The average declared value of rubber exported fell from R1-2-1 per lb. to R1-0-2 per lb. Shipments to the United Kingdom increased from 10·2 million lbs. to 12·4 million lbs. and to Ceylon from 4·8 million lbs. to 5·5 million lbs. The Straits Settlements took 5·2 million lbs., a little more than in the preceding year, but American demands fell off from 2·3 million lbs. to 2·0 million lbs. The share of Burma in the trade was 48 per cent and that of Madras 52 per cent as compared with 51 per cent and 49 per cent respectively in the preceding year.

Shipments of paraffin wax increased by 33 per cent from 38,500 tons to 51,100 tons in quantity and from R1,85 lakhs to R2,42 lakhs in value. There were larger demands from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the Portuguese East Africa and the United States of America which respectively took 15,100, 4,200, 5,500 and 1,900 tons as compared with 13,000, 2,800, 3,100 and 1,400 tons, in the preceding year. Belgian demands fell from 6,200 tons to 5,900 tons, while the Union of South Africa took only 2,400 tons as against 3,000 tons in the preceding year. Chinese demands rose slightly to 2,700 tons. Exports to Japan which had dwindled to nothing in 1926-27 amounted to 2,660 tons in 1927-28.

Paraffin wax (R2,42 lakhs).

Owing to increased demands for pepper, exports of spices increased in value by 54 per cent from R1,56 lakhs to R2,40 lakhs. Shipments of pepper rose from 104,000 cwts. to 196,000 cwts. in quantity and from R64 lakhs to R1,53½ lakhs in value. The Malabar crop of pepper in 1926-27 was a record one, while the Lampong crop was a partial failure. Good values were realised during the year, prices touching the high figure of R93 per cwt. in October, 1927. The United Kingdom took 36,400 cwts. of pepper valued at nearly R31⅓ lakhs as against 15,800 cwts. valued at R9⅔ lakhs in the preceding year. Italy took 21,750 cwts. as against 12,300 cwts. in the preceding year. The United States of America took nearly 70,000 cwts. as against 38,000 cwts. in 1926-27, shipments to that country being valued at R51½ lakhs as against R24 lakhs in the preceding year. Iraq took 3,100 cwts., the Straits Settlements 23,100 cwts., Egypt 13,200 cwts. and Germany 5,600 cwts. Exports of chillies also improved from 159,500 cwts. to 180,300 cwts., but the shipments fell in value by R3 lakhs to R43 lakhs. The bulk of the exports went to Ceylon which took 138,900 cwts. as against 123,000 cwts. in 1926-27. The Straits Settlements took 27,550 cwts., a little less than in the preceding year. Exports of cardamoms improved slightly from 8,312 cwts. to 8,893 cwts., but in value fell by R2 lakhs to R23 lakhs. Exports of ginger increased from 44,800 cwts. to 47,100 cwts., but fell in value from R17¾ lakhs to R17⅓ lakhs. Of the total exports of spices, the United States of America took R58½ lakhs' worth and the United Kingdom R39 lakhs' worth. Ceylon's imports were valued at R36⅓ lakhs. Italy's takings were valued at R19⅓ lakhs, while exports to the Straits Settlements reached R23¾ lakhs. The high figure for the United States of America is due to her increased imports of pepper during the year.

Spices (R2,40 lakhs).

The Indian coffee crop of 1926-27 is estimated to have yielded over 34 million lbs. of cured coffee as against 22 million lbs. in the preceding year. Exports increased from 150,000 cwts. to 277,000 cwts., an increase of 85 per cent. The value realised increased

Coffee (R2,32 lakhs).

by R99 lakhs to R2,32 lakhs. Demands from nearly all the principal consuming countries increased. The United Kingdom took 75,400 cwts. against 49,400 cwts. in 1926-27 and France 66,000 cwts. against 22,000 cwts. in the preceding year. Germany and the Netherlands almost doubled their purchases and took 33,000 and 30,000 cwts. respectively. Belgium took 10,400 cwts. and Italy 9,400 cwts. Exports to the Bahrein Islands, however, fell from 11,700 cwts. to 10,900 cwts. Australia took 6,600 cwts. against 4,400 cwts. in the preceding year. The average declared value per cwt. was R84 as against R89 in the preceding year.

Opium (R1,99 lakhs).

The exports of opium on private account amounted to 4,977 chests or 6.208 cwts. valued at R1,99 lakhs as against nearly 5,300 chests or 7,760 cwts. valued at R2,12 lakhs in the preceding year. There was thus a reduction of 20 per cent in the quantity exported as compared with 1926-27, shipments being now allowed only on import certificates issued by the governments of the importing countries. Exports to Siam increased from 1,400 to 1,565 chests, but the other principal consuming countries reduced their demands. Java took 1,205 chests as against 1,500 chests in the preceding year and Indo-China 2,142 chests as against 2,360 chests in 1926-27. Besides these exports through private agencies, Government shipped 3,097 chests of which 2,217 chests were sent to the Straits Settlements, 543 chests (medicinal opium) to the United Kingdom, 223 chests to Hongkong, 94 chests to British Borneo and 20 chests to Ceylon.

Dyeing and tanning substances (R1,61 lakhs).

The exports of dyeing and tanning substances showed an increase in quantity from 78,000 tons in 1926-27 to 107,000 tons in 1927-28 and in value from R1,18 lakhs to R1,61 lakhs. Exports of myrobalans improved by 40 per cent in quantity and amounted to 96,400 tons. Myrobalans formed 90 per cent of the total quantity of dyeing and tanning substances exported in 1927-28 as against 88 per cent in the preceding year. The United Kingdom took 35,000 tons of myrobalans and the United States of America 31,700 tons as against 33,700 tons and 14,300 tons respectively in the preceding year. There were also increased shipments to the Continent; Germany took 12,100 tons (6,500 tons), the Netherlands 3,300 tons (2,800 tons), Belgium 3,600 tons (3,300 tons) and France 7,000 tons (4,600 tons). Previous year's figures are given in brackets. Australia and Japan took 1,400 tons and 1,200 tons respectively. The total value of the exports was R1,22 lakhs as against R82 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of myrobalan extracts were valued at R8 lakhs.

Myrobalans (R1,22 lakhs).

There was a slight improvement in the shipments of indigo. Exports increased from 1,600 cwts. valued at R4¼ lakhs to 1,900 cwts. worth R5 lakhs. The total yield of indigo in 1927-28 has been estimated at 11,200 cwts. as compared with 19,000 cwts. in 1926-27. The United Kingdom increased her takings from 367 to 452 cwts. and Iraq from 411 to 487 cwts. Egyptian demands fell from 225 to 172 cwts. Persia also reduced her requirements. Japan took 61 cwts.

Indigo (R5 lakhs).

Exports.

Turmeric (R12 lakhs).

The exports of turmeric declined still further from 3,500 tons valued at R13 lakhs to 3,000 tons valued at R12 lakhs. While the United Kingdom, France and the United States of America increased their takings, shipments to other countries, especially to the Straits Settlements, fell off.

Teak wood (R1,42 lakhs).

Exports still further declined in quantity and amounted only to 50,600 cubic tons as against 54,000 cubic tons in the preceding year and 64,000 cubic tons in 1925-26. A higher value, however, was realised than in 1926-27, the total shipments during the year recording R1,42 lakhs as against R1,40 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to the United Kingdom were even less than in 1926-27 and amounted only to 24,270 cubic tons as against 34,180 cubic tons in 1925-26 and 29,440 cubic tons in 1926-27. Germany doubled her requirements and took 4,500 cubic tons. The Netherlands took 3,840 cubic tons, a little more than in the preceding year, but Ceylon's requirements fell from 5,420 cubic tons to 4,088 cubic tons. The Union of South Africa took 5,590 cubic tons as against 4,400 cubic tons in the preceding year, but Portuguese East Africa took less. The bulk of the shipments was, as usual, from Burma.

Fodder, bran and pollards (R1,37 lakhs).

The total shipments under this head increased from 237,000 tons valued at R1,06¼ lakhs to 278,000 tons valued at R1,36¾ lakhs. About 86 per cent of the total quantity consisted of rice bran, the exports of which amounted to over 239,000 tons as compared with 224,000 tons in the preceding year. The United Kingdom took 176,000 tons or 74 per cent as compared with 160,000 tons in 1926-27. Shipments to the Straits Settlements fell to 24,000 tons, but Germany increased her requirements to 30,000 tons as against 11,000 tons in the preceding year.

Manures (R1,28 lakhs).

The exports of manures (including animal bones, fish manures and guano, hornmeal and sulphate of ammonia) were valued at R1,28 lakhs as compared with R1,25 lakhs in 1926-27. Bones, including bonemeal, were valued at R98 lakhs, almost the same value being realised in the preceding year, but the quantity exported declined from 100,000 tons to 98,000 tons. Exports of crushed bones further increased from 54,000 tons valued at R55½ lakhs in 1926-27 to 59,000 tons valued at nearly R62½ lakhs in the year under review, while shipments of bonemeal declined from 46,000 tons valued at R42 lakhs to 39,000 tons valued at R35 lakhs. Belgium took 41,000 tons of crushed bones and Germany 3,700 tons as compared with 40,000 and 900 tons respectively in the preceding year. Purchases by France remained fairly steady at 9,400 tons. On the other hand, Japan reduced her takings of bonemeal from 13,100 tons to 6,900 tons and Ceylon from 13,900 tons to 11,600 tons. There were, however, increased shipments of bonemeal to the United States of America and Germany. The value of fish manures and guano exported rose from R9 lakhs to R13 lakhs, of which Ceylon took R8 lakhs' worth ; the Straits Settlements and Germany took to the value of R2 lakhs each. Exports of sulphate of ammonia were valued at R6 lakhs and of hornmeal at R3 lakhs as compared with R7 and R2 lakhs respectively in the preceding year.

Shipments of saltpetre increased by nearly 1,000 cwts. to 99,000 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs. Ceylon, the principal buyer, reduced her requirements from 68,000 cwts. to 64,000 cwts., but there was a large increase in the takings of Mauritius and Dependencies which purchased nearly 13,000 cwts. as against 3,000 cwts. in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom increased by nearly 500 cwts. to 15,500 cwts. The Straits Settlements took 3,500 cwts. as against 5,000 cwts. in 1926-27, but Hongkong made no purchases.

Saltpetre (R12 lakhs).

Exports of coir manufactures which had declined to 28,000 tons valued at about a crore of rupees increased to 33,000 tons valued at R1,13 lakhs in the year under review. German demands still further rose from 6,600 to 8,000 tons. Other Continental importers, with the exception of Italy, also increased their demands, the Netherlands taking 5,900 tons (4,700 tons), Belgium 5,500 tons (3,600 tons) and France 3,200 tons (2,600 tons). Preceding year's figures are given in brackets. Italy reduced her requirements slightly to 1,700 tons. Exports to the United Kingdom increased from 5,100 tons to 5,400 tons, but the United States of America took only 579 tons.

Coir manufactures (R1,13 lakhs).

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco fell still further by nearly one million lbs. to 28 million lbs. as compared with 37 million lbs. in 1925-26. The value realised was, however, R1½ lakhs more than in the preceding year. The principal customers were the United Kingdom and Aden. The former, however, reduced her requirements to 7½ million lbs. as against 10·3 million lbs. in the preceding year. Aden and Dependencies took nearly 7 million lbs. as against 5 million lbs. in 1926-27. The Straits Settlements took 3·8 million lbs. as against 4 million lbs. in the preceding year. China (including Hongkong) took 2·6 million lbs. (3·2 million lbs.) and Germany only 554,000 lbs. (1·4 million lbs.). Figures in brackets represent preceding year's exports. The Netherlands slightly increased her takings to 1·9 million lbs. Exports from Bengal and Bombay showed substantial increases, the former's share rising from 2·6 million lbs. to 4·7 million lbs. and that of the latter from 4·9 million lbs. to 6·9 million lbs. Exports from Madras fell, however, from 13·6 million lbs. to a little over 11 million lbs. Exports of manufactured tobacco increased from 911,000 lbs. to nearly 1·2 million lbs.

Unmanufactured tobacco (R99 lakhs).

The trade in mica declined slightly, shipments falling from 83,300 cwts. to 82,500 cwts. In value, exports fell to R93 lakhs or R15 lakhs less than in the preceding year. The bulk of the shipments, as usual, consisted of splittings and the rest of blocks. Block mica declined from 15,000 cwts. to 13,000 cwts. but splittings increased by 1,000 cwts. to 69,000 cwts. The United Kingdom took 38,000 cwts. of mica as against 35,000 cwts. in the preceding year, while Germany more than trebled her requirements and took 14,000 cwts. France took 5,000 cwts. as against 1,500 cwts. in the preceding year but the demands from the United States of America fell off to 19,000 cwts. from 37,000 cwts. in the preceding year.

Mica (R93 lakhs).

Exports of raw hemp recorded a small recovery and rose to 484,000 cwts. from 440,000 cwts. in 1926-27, though the value realised fell from R82¾ lakhs to R81 lakhs. Belgian requirements fell from 266,000 cwts. to 248,000 cwts. The United Kingdom and

Hemp, raw (R81 lakhs).

Germany, however, increased their requirements from 70,000 and 34,000 cwts. to 77,000 and 50,000 cwts. respectively. France took 17,000 cwts., a little less than in the preceding year, but Italy, whose 1927 crop was a short one, took 28,000 cwts. as against 6,000 cwts. in the preceding year. The United States of America took nearly 30,000 cwts. as against 17,000 cwts. in 1926-27. As remarked in last year's review, no substantial improvement in the export trade can be anticipated unless greater attention is devoted to the methods of preparing the fibre, and to baling and packing.

Coal (R76 lakhs).

With the passing of the conditions brought about by the British coal strike of 1926, it was feared that there would be a shrinkage of the overseas demand to the former level. The position of Indian coal in the important consuming markets was nevertheless retained in 1927-28, without any appreciable sacrifice in price. Exports of coal amounted to 631,000 tons valued at R76 lakhs in 1927-28 as compared with 643,000 tons valued at R81 lakhs in the preceding year and 240,000 tons valued at R35 lakhs in 1925-26. This represents a fall of only 2 per cent in quantity and 6 per cent in value as compared with 1926-27 when exceptional conditions ruled. As compared with 1925-26, exports in 1927-28 recorded a rise of 163 per cent in quantity and 119 per cent in value. Ceylon and the Straits Settlements were, as usual, the best customers and both increased their takings from 242,000 tons and 130,000 tons to 383,000 tons and 158,000 tons respectively. A noticeable feature of the trade was the despatch of 26,000 tons of coal to Hongkong—this being practically a new destination for Bengal coal, barring a shipment of 2,000 tons in September, 1926. Shipments to the Dutch East Indies increased from 7,000 tons to 13,000 tons, owing apparently to the growth of the coaling station at Sabang. Exports to the Philippine Islands also advanced from 24,000 tons to 46,000 tons. Aden, Indo-China and Egypt did not obtain any supplies of coal from India during 1927-28. Exports of bunker coal, which are not included in the above figures, amounted to 1,313,000 tons in 1927-28 and were distributed as follows:—Calcutta 885,000 tons, Bombay 129,000 tons, Karachi 127,000 tons, Madras 29,000 tons and Rangoon 143,000 tons.

Bunker coal.

The production of coal in India during 1927 was 22,082,000 tons as compared with 20,999,000 tons in 1926. The price of coal, Desherghur, stood between R5-8 and R6 per ton into wagon at the beginning of April and continued at that level till the middle of June when the price appreciated to between R5-12 and R6-4. Prices generally remained at this level until the end of November, the rate in December weakening to R6. In succeeding months prices were generally at R5-12 to R6.

Postal Articles.

The value of the imports of "Postal articles not specified" was R4,02 lakhs in 1927-28 as compared with R3,72 lakhs in 1926-27. The figures exclude the following classes of imports by post (including letter packets by registered and ordinary post) referred to Collectors of Customs for assessment, *viz.*, (*a*) jewellery, (*b*) precious stones, (*c*) gold and silver thread,

(*d*) cigarettes and (*e*) cinematograph films. The share of the United Kingdom fell from 67 to 63 per cent, while Italy and France further increased their shares from 11 and 2 per cent to 13 and 3 per cent respectively. The shares of Germany and Japan were almost stationary, while those of Ceylon and Hongkong decreased.

The value of all articles exported by post also rose from R2,50 lakhs to R2,94 lakhs. Of the total exports, the United Kingdom took 26 per cent, the Straits Settlements and Ceylon 18 per cent each, Hongkong 5 per cent and France 4 per cent.

Re-exports.

The re-export trade in foreign merchandise showed a slight recovery as compared with the preceding year and was valued at R9½ crores as compared with R8 crores in 1926-27 and R10½ crores in 1925-26. The most important increases were under raw skins (+R74 lakhs), sugar (+R22 lakhs), aniline dyes (+R21 lakhs), cotton and cotton manufactures (+R18½ lakhs), while there were noticeable decreases under wool and woollen manufactures and oils (—R6½ lakhs each). The re-exports of raw skins, consisting largely of Persian fur skins, advanced from R1,18½ lakhs to R1,92⅓ lakhs, the United Kingdom taking R1,90 lakhs' worth as compared with R1,10 lakhs in 1926-27. Increased demands from Arabia led to larger re-exports of sugar, the quantity advancing from 2,590 tons valued at R7⅓ lakhs to 7,590 tons valued at R20¾ lakhs. Over 1,181,000 lbs. of aniline dyes valued at R25 lakhs were re-shipped during 1927-28, mostly from Bombay, as against only 212,000 lbs. valued at R4⅓ lakhs in 1926-27. The shipments went mainly to Ceylon (509,000 lbs.) and Continental countries, chiefly Germany (430,000 lbs.). Re-exports of raw cotton amounted to 2,800 tons valued at R44 lakhs as compared with 2,000 tons valued at R36 lakhs in 1926-27, the United Kingdom indenting for 1,650 tons as compared with 490 tons in the preceding year. Japanese purchases, however, fell from 1,100 tons to 200 tons. In cotton piecegoods, there was an increase in re-exports of 16 per cent in quantity while the value advanced by 8 per cent, shipments amounting to 33¾ million yards valued at R1,16 lakhs as compared with 29 million yards valued at R1,07 lakhs in 1926-27. Of this, Iraq took nearly 6 million yards and the Bahrein Islands 4·6 million yards as compared with 3 million yards each in the preceding year. Exports to Arabia and Ceylon slightly increased to 6 and 1½ million yards respectively, while those to Persia, Aden, the Portuguese East Africa and Kenya, and Zanzibar and Pemba showed small decreases. Re-exports of raw wool dropped in value by R4 lakhs to R89 lakhs notwithstanding a small increase in quantity, while the value of woollen manufactures declined from R88½ to nearly R86½ lakhs. There was also a decrease by R6 lakhs to R14 lakhs in the re-exports of mineral oils. As usual, Bombay had the bulk of the re-export trade and accounted for 73 per cent as compared with 67 per cent in 1926-27. Karachi came next with 15 per cent, while Bengal had 8 per cent, as compared with 21 and 7 per cent respectively in the preceding year. The shares of the principal countries in the re-export trade were for the United Kingdom 41 per cent, the United States 8 per cent.

Ceylon and Persia, 7 per cent each, Arabia 6 per cent and Iraq and the Bahrein Islands, 4 per cent each.

Government stores.

Imports under this head showed an increase of ₹2,09 lakhs over the preceding year's figure and amounted to ₹11,69 lakhs. The principal increases occurred under railway plant and rolling stock (+₹1,75 lakhs), iron and steel (+₹69 lakhs), arms, ammunition and military stores (+₹12 lakhs), instruments and apparatus (+₹7 lakhs), tin (+₹9 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (+₹5 lakhs) and machinery (+₹4 lakhs). On the other hand, there were noticeable decreases under vehicles (excluding locomotives, etc., for railways) from ₹88 to ₹50 lakhs and apparel from ₹24 to ₹9 lakhs.

Exports of Indian produce on Government account declined from ₹1,31⅓ lakhs to ₹1,27 lakhs, owing to a drop of nearly ₹3½ lakhs in the value of opium exports which stood at ₹1,16 lakhs in the year under review. Exports of grain, pulse and flour were valued at ₹3⅔ lakhs as compared with ₹4½ lakhs in 1926-27 and ₹5¼ lakhs in 1925-26. Re-exports on Government account were valued at ₹30⅓ lakhs as compared with ₹29 lakhs in 1926-27.

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Overseas Trade.

The following tables indicate the direction of India's trade in two different aspects. Tables A, B and C show the shares of the various foreign countries in India's total trade and Tables D and E analyse the trade in selected commodities or groups of commodities so as to indicate the shares of the chief countries interested in each. The main features are also graphically illustrated in Chart No. 8 prefixed to the Review which covers a longer period in order to bring out more fully the developments and changes which have been taking place.

TABLE A.

—	1913-14			1925-26		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)
United Kingdom	58	117	—59	81	115	—34
Other British Possessions	36	11	+25	54	19	+35
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94	128	—34	135	134	+1
Europe	85	30	+55	97	38	+59
United States of America	22	5	+17	40	15	+25
Japan	23	5	+18	58	18	+40
Other Foreign Countries	25	15	+10	55	21	+34
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	155	55	+100	250	92	+158
GRAND TOTAL	249	183	+66	385	226	+159

—	1926-27			1927-28		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)
United Kingdom	66	111	—45	82	119	—37
Other British Possessions	53	16	+37	50	17	+33
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	119	127	—8	132	136	—4
Europe	68	47	+21	88	48	+40
United States of America	34	18	+16	37	20	+17
Japan	41	16	+25	29	18	+11
Other Foreign Countries	47	23	+24	43	28	+15
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	190	104	+86	197	114	+83
GRAND TOTAL	309	231	+78	329	250	+79

Direction of Trade.

TABLE B.

Imports.

——	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64·1	51·4	47·8	47·7
Germany	6·9	5·9	7·3	6·1
Java	5·8	6·2	6·2	5·9
Japan	2·6	8·0	7·1	7·2
United States of America	2·6	6·7	7·9	8·2
Belgium	2·3	2·7	2·9	3·0
Austria and Hungary	2·3	·5	·7	·5
Straits Settlements	1·8	2·5	2·5	2·3
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	1·5	1·3	1·8	1·8
France	1·5	1·4	1·5	1·7
Mauritius	1·3	·2	..	..
Italy	1·2	1·9	2·7	2·7
China	·9	1·2	1·4	1·8
Netherlands	·8	1·6	2·0	1·9
Australia	·5	·6	·7	·8
Hongkong	·5	·4	·4	·5
Dutch Borneo	·4	·3	·4	·5
Ceylon	·4	·7	·6	·8
Switzerland	·3	·7	·9	1·1
Kenya and Zanzibar	·3	1·8	1·0	1·0

TABLE C.

Exports.

——	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	23·4	21·0	21·4	25·0
Germany	10·6	7·0	6·9	9·9
Japan	9·1	15·0	13·3	8·9
United States of America	8·7	10·4	11·1	11·1
France	7·1	5·5	4·5	4·9
Belgium	4·8	3·2	2·9	3·3
Austria and Hungary	4·0	..	·1	·1
Ceylon	3·6	3·9	4·8	4·8
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	3·2	2·4	2·6	2·3
Italy	3·1	5·0	3·7	3·9
Hongkong	3·1	·8	1·0	·7
Straits Settlements	2·7	2·6	3·1	2·8
China	2·3	4·0	3·7	1·4
Central and South America	2·2	2·6	3·1	3·3
Netherlands	1·7	2·0	2·0	2·4
Australia	1·6	2·0	2·5	2·0
Kenya and Zanzibar	1·0	·5	·6	·6
Russia	·9	·05	·03	·1
Spain	·8	1·3	·9	1·0
Java	·8	1·2	1·0	·7

Direction of Trade.

TABLE D.

Imports.

	IRON AND STEEL			MACHINERY			HARDWARE		
	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	69·9	62·0	67·7	89·8	78·2	78·6	57·2	36·4	39·3
United States of America	2·6	5·7	2·7	3·3	10·2	9·9	9·7	14·0	11·9
Germany	14·5	7·4	5·3	5·6	6·9	6·6	18·2	31·2	30·7
Belgium	11·5	18·7	17·9	..	1·8	1·8	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·5	5·7	5·2
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	98·5	93·8	93·6	98·7	97·1	96·9	86·6	87·3	87·1
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	16,01	16,75	21,44	7,76	13.63	15.94	3,95	5,07	5,24

	MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, ETC.			RAILWAY PLANT			INSTRUMENTS		
	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	71·3	26·7	27·5	93·0	61·6	77·9	75·3	62·5	61·2
United States of America	15·1	35·3	41·3	..	6·4	2·2	8·0	14·8	14·3
Germany	..	..	..	3·0	8·5	3·7	8·2	13·1	12·8
Belgium	4·5	·4	·3	·7	11·8	12·4	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	·6	1·0	1·2
France	4·5	3·3	2·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	7·9	6·4	..	..	..	2·2	2·0	2·0
Canada	..	25·3	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	..	..	..	2·9	7·3	2·5	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95·4	98·9	98·1	99·6	95·6	98·7	94·3	93·4	91·5
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	1,53	5,09	6,18	10,03	3,26	4,77	1,82	4,01	4,47

Direction of Trade.

TABLE D—*contd.*

Imports—contd.

	COTTON MANUFACTURES			SILK MANUFACTURES			SUGAR		
	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	90·1	75·3	72·1	9·0	2·5	2·3	1·8	2·2	·1
United States of America	·4	·8	1·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	2·1	·7	·6	..	..	..	·1	5·8	·2
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·6	·1
Japan	1·8	17·2	18·1	46·8	39·9	43·7	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	7·8	3·6	3·7	..	..	..
Italy	1·5	1·3	1·6	6·1	7·2	6·4	..	..	..
Netherlands	1·6	2·0	1·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
China*	..	..	..	20·6	39·8	36·3	..	..	..
Java†	..	..	..	..	..	..	71·8	73·7	95·2
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·9	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97·5	97·3	95·5	90·3	93·0	92·4	90·6	83·3	95·6
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	66,30	65,05	65,16	3,10	3,45	3,60	14,96	19,16	14,91

* Includes Hongkong and Macâo.
† Includes the Straits Settlements.

	LIQUORS			MINERAL OILS			PAPER		
	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	62·9	57·4	57·8	5·7	2·2	2·5	56·0	35·5	36·5
United States of America	..	..	..	56·1	60·8	44·2	..	..	..
Germany	10·7	11·1	10·9	..	..	..	17·0	16·1	11·7
France	18·8	18·7	17·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	7·8	8·3
Persia	..	..	..	3·7	14·8	20·7	..	..	..
Borneo	..	..	..	21·8	14·3	15·7	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	10·1	11·4
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·1	7·1	9·8
Russia*	..	..	..	·9	..	9·9	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	92·4	87·2	85·8	88·2	92·1	93·0	83·6	76·6	77·2
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	2,24	3,53	3,67	4,12	8,89	10,44	1,59	3,08	3,01

* Includes Georgia.

Direction of Trade.

TABLE E.

Exports.

	TEA			JUTE (RAW)			JUTE MANUFACTURES		
	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	72·4	85·0	87·5	38·0	22·9	25·0	6·3	5·4	4·9
Canada	4·3	2·0	2·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	3·1	1·9	·7	..	..	..	10·6	11·7	9·5
Russia	11·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	1·2	2·7	1·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America	·7	2·1	2·3	11·9	12·0	10·0	41·5	35·0	36·2
Ceylon	1·6	1·1	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	21·8	27·6	27·8	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	9·9	13·0	12·1	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	5·5	6·4	5·6	..	..	..
Argentine	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·4	12·1	13·4
Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	3·3	2·8
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	·5	2·5	1·8
Belgium	..	..	..	·5	6·3	5·3	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94·4	95·7	95·1	87·6	88·2	85·8	71·8	70·0	68·6
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	14,08	20,04	32,48	30,83	26,78	30,66	23,27	53,18	53,56

	COTTON (RAW)			OIL SEEDS			FOOD GRAINS			HIDES AND SKINS (RAW AND TANNED)		
	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	3·5	2·6	6·0	22·2	13·5	15·8	26·7	8·8	12·3	25·9	46·6	49·5
United States of America.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24·3	25·3	23·1
Ceylon	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·5	19·4	19·2	..	..	..
Germany	14·6	4·1	9·3	16·0	15·3	23·3	7·8	10·3	12.6	20·3	8·7	12·1
France	..	..	..	31·4	26·9	21·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	7·7	8·8	12·3	5·0	16·1	13·7	..	..	..	5·3	3·8	2·7
Japan	47·2	58·7	46·1	..	..	..	3·8	5·0	5·9	..	..	..
Belgium	10·3	4·8	8·8	16·0	4·0	2·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
China*	1·7	13·1	4·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	1·0	13·0	12·3	..	..	..	3·3	1·9	2·1
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·7	8·7	7·1	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·8	2·0	1·3
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	85·0	92·1	86·7	91·6	88·8	89·7	56·5	52·2	57·1	81·9	88·3	90·8
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	41,04	58,60	47,72	25,65	19,09	26,69	45,14	39,25	42,92	15,95	14,51	17,82

* Includes Hongkong and Macâo.

Direction of Trade.

Table A shows the total overseas trade of India in private merchandise with details of her trade balances with the United Kingdom, other parts of the British Empire, European countries, the United States of America, Japan and other foreign countries. It will be seen that India's exports to these territories normally exceed her imports from them, except in the case of the United Kingdom where the reverse has always been the case. In the year under review, however, the excess of imports from the United Kingdom over the exports to that country declined by R8 crores to R37 crores in spite of an increase in imports owing, firstly, to the good demand which India's staple articles enjoyed, and secondly, to the decline in the prices of the principal imported articles. The results of the trade with European countries and the United States of America showed larger balances in favour of India than in the preceding year, the surplus in the case of the Continent increasing by R19 crores to R40 crores. Japan and other foreign countries together, on the other hand, exported more to India than in the preceding year, while the exports from India to these territories showed a decline.

Tables B and C show the fluctuations in the percentage shares of the first twenty countries arranged in order of their importance in 1913-14. The progressive fall in the relative share of the United Kingdom in the import trade was arrested in the year under review, that country's position remaining very much the same as in the preceding year. In exports, however, her share increased by nearly 4 per cent to 25 per cent. The share of other parts of the British Empire in imports declined from 7·1 per cent to 6·9 per cent and in exports from 17 per cent to 15·1 per cent. The whole British Empire had 46·3 per cent of the total trade as compared with 45·5 per cent in the preceding year. The share of Germany in the import trade fell from 7·3 to 6·1 per cent but her share in the export trade increased by 3 per cent to 9·9 per cent. The United States of America had 8·2 per cent of the import trade as against 7·9 per cent in the preceding year, while in exports her share remained unchanged at 11·1 per cent. Japan's share in the imports slightly increased to 7·2 per cent, but her share in India's exports fell from 13·3 per cent to 8·9 per cent, largely due to smaller purchases of Indian cotton. The percentage share of Java in imports fell from 6·2 to 5·9 owing to a fall in the prices of sugar. Belgium's share in the import trade increased from 2·9 per cent in 1926-27 to 3 per cent in 1927-28, her share in the exports also rising from 2·9 per cent to 3·3 per cent. Italian share in the import trade remained stationary at 2·7 per cent but her share in exports rose from 3·7 per cent to 3·9 per cent. The Netherlands participated to a larger extent in India's export trade, but her relative share in the imports showed a fall. France's shares in both exports and imports increased. The shares of the Straits Settlements in both the import and the export trade declined. Smaller purchases of raw cotton were responsible for Chinese share in the export trade falling from 3·7 per cent to 1·4 per cent, while, owing to larger despatches of cotton yarn, her share in the import trade rose from 1·4 to 1·8 per cent.

Tables D and E show the shares of the principal countries in respect of the important articles of imports and exports. The percentage share of the United Kingdom in the imports of cotton manufactures declined from 75·3

to 72·1, while the Japanese share increased from 17·2 per cent to 18·1 per cent. The shares of the United States of America and Italy also showed increases. In the imports of iron and steel, the United Kingdom's share showed an increase of nearly 6 per cent, while the shares of other countries declined. In machinery, the shares of the United States of America and Germany showed decreases, while the United Kingdom slightly improved her position. The Belgian share remained the same as in the preceding year. In hardware, the United Kingdom increased her share by 2·9 per cent, while there was a considerable decline in the share of the United States of America. In the imports of motor vehicles, there was a small increase in the share of the United Kingdom, while the United States showed a large increase. The Canadian share in the trade, however, fell by 5 per cent. Under the head railway plant, imports from the United Kingdom advanced, her share rising from 61·6 to 77·9 per cent. Belgium's share also rose from 11·8 to 12·4 per cent, while the shares of both Germany and the United States of America declined. Under instruments, there were decreases in the shares of the principal participants in the trade, namely, the United Kingdom, the United States and Germany, the decline being largest in the case of the United Kingdom. The Chinese share in India's imports of silk manufactures declined by 3·5 per cent to 36·3 per cent, Japan capturing the trade that was lost by China. Owing to a fall in the imports of beet sugar from Europe, Java's share in India's import trade in sugar recorded a very large increase. Under liquors, the variations were not striking, but under mineral oils, there was a large fall in the share of the United States, while the shares of Persia, Borneo and Russia increased. The share of Germany in the imports of paper declined considerably.

On the export side (Table E), the United Kingdom's share in the total exports of tea increased from 85 to 87·5 per cent. The United States of America also slightly increased her purchases of Indian tea, her share advancing from 2·1 to 2·3 per cent. The shares of Australia, Canada and of the Persian Gulf markets declined. In raw jute, the German share increased from 27·6 to 27·8 per cent and the share of the United Kingdom from 22·9 to 25 per cent, while those of France, Italy and the United States declined. In jute manufactures, the shares of both the United Kingdom and Australia fell, but that of the United States increased from 35 to 36·2 per cent. The Argentine also increased her share. The shares of Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy and Belgium in the exports of raw cotton increased. Japan's share recedec from 58·7 per cent to 46·1 per cent and that of China from 13·1 to 4·2 per cent. In oilseeds, the share of the United Kingdom recovered from 13·5 per cent to 15·8 per cent and that of Germany from 15·3 to 23·3 per cent ; but France's share fell from 26·9 per cent to 21·7 per cent. The shares of Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium also declined. Both the United Kingdom and Germany made larger purchases of food grains, their shares rising from 8·8 and 10·3 per cent to 12·3 and 12·6 per cent respectively. Ceylon's share showed a slight fall. Japan's participation increased slightly, but the Straits Settlements showed less interest. In hides and skins also, the shares of the United Kingdom and Germany increased, in the case of the former from 46·6 to 49·5 per cent and in the case of the latter from 8·7 to 12·1 per cent ; the share of the United States, however, fell from 25·3 per cent to 23·1 per cent.

Direction of Trade.

The British Empire and Mandated Territories.

The imports from and exports to the United Kingdom and other British Possessions are shown in the following table :—

Imports.

Countries	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	1,17,58	1,15,32	1,10,54	1,19,21
Ceylon	81	1,69	1,37	1,90
Straits Settlements	3,42	5,66	5,82	5,84
Hongkong	98	84	90	1,16
South Africa	23	42	32	54
Mauritius	2,53	51	..	1
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	39	4,07	2,55	2,59
Canada	1	1,30	1,69	1,78
Australia	92	1,44	1,70	1,92
New Zealand	..	1	1	1
Other countries	1,20	2,46	2,13	1,41
Total British Empire	1;28,07	1,33,72	1,27,03	1,36,37

Exports.

Countries	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	58,35	80,97	66,28	81,76
Ceylon	9,04	15,22	14,86	15,88
Straits Settlements	6,79	10,18	9,50	9,28
Hongkong	7,82	2,96	3,03	2,26
South Africa	1,20	2,85	2,40	2,55
Mauritius	1,26	1,85	1,65	1,90
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	1,02	2,09	2,00	1,90
Canada	1,43	2,13	2,05	2,19
Australia	4,10	7,56	7,89	6,62
New Zealand	56	1,05	98	77
Other countries	2,82	8,72	8,41	6,64
Total British Empire	94,39	1,35,58	1,18,96	1,31,69

United Kingdom (Imports R119,21 lakhs, Exports R81,76 lakhs).—There was an increase of R9 crores in the value of the imports from the United Kingdom, while the exports thereto rose by R15 crores. In the preceding year imports were valued at R110½ crores and in 1925-26 at R115⅓ crores, while in the pre-war year the aggregate value had amounted to R117½ crores; exports in 1926-27 were valued at R66½ crores and in the pre-war year at R58 crores. The largest single item under imports was, as usual, cotton manufactures which, however, accounted for only 39 per cent of the total imports from the United Kingdom as against 44 per cent in the preceding year, the value of the imports falling to R47 crores as against R49 crores in the preceding year. Receipts of cotton piecegoods increased in quantity by 5 per cent from 1,467 million yards to 1,543 million yards, but were valued at only R42¾ crores as compared with R44¾ crores in the preceding year. The largest increase was under grey goods which rose by 62 million yards to 651 million yards, the corresponding value increase amounting to R30⅓ lakhs. Coloured goods rose from 318 million yards to 352 million yards, but recorded an increase in value of only R1 lakh, while white goods declined both in quantity and value from 550 million yards costing R16½ crores to 527 million yards valued at R14 crores. Imports of cotton twist and yarn improved by 500,000 lbs. in quantity to 20½ million lbs. and in value by R1½ lakhs to R3,09½ lakhs. Imports of iron and steel increased from 406,000 tons valued at R10⅓ crores to 685,000 tons valued at R14½ crores. The value of railway plant and rolling stock imported both on private and Government account increased from R3¾ crores to R6¼ crores. Under instruments and apparatus, imports advanced by R23 lakhs to R2,73 lakhs. Imports of hardware also increased from R1,84 lakhs to R2,06 lakhs. The value of paper and pasteboard improved slightly to R1,09½ lakhs. Imports of both provisions and liquors increased, the former from R2,03 to R2,34 lakhs and the latter from 3,222,000 gallons valued at R2,03 lakhs to 3,758,000 gallons valued at R2,12 lakhs. Imports of tobacco, chiefly cigarettes, increased from 4⅔ million lbs. to nearly 6 million lbs. in quantity and in value from R2,12 lakhs to R2,55 lakhs. Woollen manufactures increased from R1,95 lakhs to R2,10½ lakhs. Under motor vehicles, there was an increase by R34 lakhs to R1,70 lakhs, the number of motor cars imported rising from 2,546 to 3,600. Artificial silk yarn advanced from R14 lakhs to R47 lakhs, but there was a decline in the imports of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk which fell from R1,17 to R99 lakhs. Other noticeable increases were under machinery and millwork (+R1,87 lakhs), aluminium (+R24 lakhs), copper (+R17 lakhs), salt (+R13 lakhs), ships and parts (+R13 lakhs), tea chests (+R12 lakhs), brass (+R12 lakhs), soap (+R10 lakhs), coal and coke (+R9½ lakhs), cycles and parts (+R9 lakhs) and paints and painters' materials (+R8 lakhs). There were, however, noticeable decreases under sugar (—R40 lakhs), raw cotton (—R37 lakhs), apparel (—R18 lakhs) and jewellery (—R16 lakhs).

The principal articles of export to the United Kingdom were tea (R28½ crores), jute raw and manufactured (R10⅓ crores), raw and tanned hides and skins (R9 crores), foodgrains (R5⅓ crores), raw wool (R4 crores), oilseeds (R4 crores), raw cotton (R3 crores) and lac (R2 crores). Exports of tea increased by 5 per cent in quantity and 15 per cent in value from 292 million lbs. valued at R24⅔ crores to 307 million lbs. valued at R28½ crores. The total

Value of raw and manufactured jute exported increased from R9,00 lakhs to R10,33 lakhs. Shipments of raw jute increased from 173,000 tons valued at R6,14 lakhs to 222,000 tons valued at R7,68 lakhs, an increase of 28 per cent in quantity and 25 per cent in value. The number of gunny bags exported increased from 38¾ millions to 46 millions, the value realised rising from R1,84 lakhs to R2,01 lakhs. Exports of gunny cloth, however, fell from 50 million yards valued at R1,02 lakhs to 31 million yards valued at R63½ lakhs. Raw hides increased from 1,400 tons valued at R10½ lakhs to 3,700 tons valued at R34 lakhs, but exports of raw skins declined in quantity from 1,111 tons to 996 tons, while recording an increase in value from R27 lakhs to R33 lakhs. Tanned hides increased from 10,500 tons valued at R2,61 lakhs to 14,700 tons valued at R3,85 lakhs and tanned skins from 5,700 tons valued at R3,77 lakhs to 6,400 tons valued at R4,30 lakhs. Foodgrains improved from R3⅔ crores to R5⅓ crores, the principal item of increase being wheat, the shipments of which to the United Kingdom during the year amounted to 251,000 tons valued at R3,66 lakhs as against 141,000 tons valued at R2,14 lakhs in the preceding year. There were also increased shipments of barley (+R40 lakhs). The United Kingdom also purchased larger quantities of Indian raw wool, exports during the year amounting to nearly 44 million lbs. valued at about R4 crores as compared with 40½ million lbs. valued at R3½ crores in the preceding year. Indian oilseeds which had a poor market in the United Kingdom in the preceding year had also a good demand, the total quantity exported rising from 145,000 tons valued at R2½ crores to 280,000 tons valued at R4 crores. Exports of linseed increased from 50,000 to 57,000 tons, cotton seed from 43,000 to 149,000 tons, castor seed from 23,000 to 33,000 tons, groundnuts from 17,000 to 25,000 tons and rapeseed from 9,000 to 12,000 tons. Exports of lac increased from 103,100 cwts valued at R1,09 lakhs to 134,700 cwts valued at R1,88 lakhs. There were large increases in the shipments of rubber and coffee, the former rising from 10 million to nearly 12½ million lbs. and the latter from 49,000 cwts to 75,000 cwts. There were also increases under raw cotton, manganese ore, pig lead, pepper, rice bran, myrobalans and woollen carpets, but decreases were noticed under teakwood, tobacco unmanufactured and petroleum (including petrol, benzine and benzol).

Ceylon (Imports R1,90 lakhs, Exports R15,88 lakhs).—The value of the total trade with Ceylon rose by R1½ crores from R16¼ crores to R17¾ crores. Imports advanced from R1,37 lakhs to R1,90 lakhs and exports from R14,86 to R15,88 lakhs. The increase in imports from Ceylon was mainly due to larger arrivals of coconut oil totalling 1,439,000 gallons valued at R35½ lakhs as against 47,000 gallons valued at R1 lakh only in the preceding year. Imports of tea also advanced from 1,028,000 lbs. valued at R9 lakhs to 1,361,000 lbs. valued at R11½ lakhs, while those of betelnuts fell from 134,000 cwts to 114,000 cwts in quantity and from R34½ lakhs to R32⅓ lakhs in value. There were also small increases in the receipts of coffee and sugar from Ceylon. Lead sheets for tea chests imported from Ceylon showed an increase in quantity with a small decrease in value. Nearly half of India's exports to Ceylon consisted of rice which rose from 399,000 tons to 461,000 tons in quantity and from R6,97 lakhs to R7,48 lakhs in value. Shipments of coal to Ceylon further advanced from 242,000 tons valued at R33 lakhs to 383,000 tons valued at R49 lakhs. She also purchased more of tea, rubber, pulse and oilseeds, but

less of cotton piecegoods, manures and pig lead. Exports of raw cotton and chillies increased in quantity with a small decrease in value.

Straits Settlements (Imports R5,84 lakhs, Exports R9,28 lakhs).—The value of the total trade with the Straits Settlements declined from R15,32 lakhs to R15,12 lakhs. While imports gained by R2 lakhs, exports declined by R22 lakhs. Imports of unwrought tin increased from 49,000 cwts valued at R93 lakhs to 64,000 cwts valued at R1,19 lakhs. Imports of betelnuts, however, fell in value from R2,14 lakhs to R1,59 lakhs and of coloured piecegoods from R19¾ lakhs to R17 lakhs. Imports of kerosene oil increased in quantity from 2·7 million gallons to nearly 4 million gallons, but the value realised fell by R2 lakhs to R15½ lakhs. Fuel oils showed a large reduction in quantity, but the value of the imports fell only by R1 lakh and amounted to nearly R11 lakhs. Imports of lac increased in value from R8 lakhs to R20 lakhs, but those of provisions decreased. Imports of sugar also increased. Exports of rice to the Straits Settlements dropped from 204,000 tons valued at R3,12 lakhs to 191,000 tons valued at R2,73 lakhs. Cotton piecegoods, mostly coloured, were also exported in smaller quantities, shipments amounting to 22·5 million yards valued at R1,35 lakhs as against 25·4 million yards valued at R1,55 lakhs in the preceding year. On the other hand, shipments of coal increased to 158,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs as compared with 130,000 tons valued at R16 lakhs in the preceding year. There were larger exports of wheat-flour, pulse and spices, but exports of rice bran, gunny bags and tobacco leaf declined. Exports of rubber advanced in quantity but fell in value.

Hongkong (Imports R1,16 lakhs, Exports R2,20 lakhs).—The value of the imports from Hongkong increased from R90 lakhs to R1,16 lakhs, while exports thereto fell from R3,03 lakhs to R2,20 lakhs. Arrivals from Hongkong included 294,000 lbs. of raw silk valued at R17 lakhs and 1,212,000 yards of silk piecegoods worth R13 lakhs as compared with 74,000 lbs. of raw silk valued at R5 lakhs and 628,000 yards of silk piecegoods valued at R8 lakhs received in the preceding year. There were also larger imports of provisions, cotton yarn, and socks and stockings. Over 4,000 tons of rice valued at R7 lakhs were shipped to Hongkong as compared with 7,000 tons valued at R9 lakhs in 1926-27. Exports of gunny bags increased in number from 16 millions to 24 millions and in value from R86 lakhs to R1,21 lakhs, while those of cotton twist and yarn were much reduced and amounted to only 630,000 lbs. valued at R4 lakhs, as against 17 million lbs. valued at R1,02 lakhs in the preceding year.

Union of South Africa (Imports R54 lakhs, Exports R2,55 lakhs).—The value of India's trade with the Union of South Africa rose from R2,72 lakhs to R3,09 lakhs, imports showing an expansion from R32 lakhs to R54 lakhs and exports from R2,40 lakhs to R2,55 lakhs. Coal imports advanced from 86,000 tons to 155,000 tons in quantity and from R19 lakhs to R32 lakhs in value. These represented about 59 per cent of the total value of the imports from the Union of South Africa. Barks for tanning, another important item of imports, were valued at R17 lakhs as against R8 lakhs in 1926-27. Exports of gunny bags to the Union increased in number from 16·3 millions to 18·6 millions and in value from R1,04 lakhs to R1,08 lakhs. Her requirements of

rice also rose from 23,000 tons valued at R44 lakhs to 28,000 tons valued at R52 lakhs. Among other exports, tea, cotton piecegoods and castor oil showed increases, while wheat, pulse and paraffin wax decreased.

Mauritius (Imports R57,000, Exports R1,90 lakhs).—The import trade of India with Mauritius is no longer of importance, as the supplies of sugar which in past years formed the bulk of the imports were restricted, being valued at R131 only in the year under review. The only item of importance that came from Mauritius was brass to the value of R21,000. The value of the exports rose from R1,65 lakhs to R1,90 lakhs. She took more rice, but curtailed her requirements of gunny bags.

East Africa (Imports R2,66 lakhs, Exports R2,42 lakhs).—Imports from East Africa fell by R4 lakhs as compared with the preceding year and exports thereto by R2 lakhs. The reduction in the case of imports was largely due to a fall in the value of East African cotton. The quantity imported from Kenya Colony amounted to 13,000 tons, or 400 tons more than in the preceding year, but the value dropped from R2,12 lakhs to R2,01 lakhs. Cloves imported from Kenya Colony and Zanzibar rose in quantity from 54,000 cwts to 69,000 cwts and in value from R32 lakhs to R38 lakhs. Exports of rice, grey piecegoods and wheat-flour to East Africa showed decreases, while those of coloured piecegoods and gunny bags increased.

Canada (Imports R1,79 lakhs, Exports R2,19 lakhs).—Notwithstanding a decline in the imports of motor cars from 4,476 valued at R70 lakhs to 3,400 valued at R63 lakhs, the total value of the imports from Canada showed an increase from R1,69 lakhs to R1,79 lakhs. The decline under motor cars was, however, offset by larger imports of motor omnibuses which rose from 3,529 valued at R48 lakhs to 4,268 valued at R55 lakhs and of pneumatic motor covers which were valued at R36 lakhs as against R17 lakhs in 1926-27. Exports to Canada increased by R14 lakhs to R2,19 lakhs. The direct exports of tea to Canada decreased from 11·5 million lbs. to 9·3 million lbs. in quantity and from R83 lakhs to R69 lakhs in value, while the shipments of gunny cloth increased from 59·6 million yards valued at R1,11 lakhs to 68·8 million yards valued at R1,32 lakhs. Exports of jute bags slightly declined.

Australia (Imports R1,92 lakhs, Exports R6,62 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with Australia decreased to R8,54 lakhs from R9,50 lakhs in 1926-27. Imports rose from R1,70 lakhs to R1,92 lakhs, while exports fell from R7,80 lakhs to R6,62 lakhs. The increase in the import trade was mainly in wheat and raw wool. Nearly 69,000 tons of wheat valued at R1,09 lakhs were imported in 1927-28 as compared with 40,400 tons valued at R67 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of raw wool from Australia also rose from 365,000 lbs. valued at R3 lakhs to 1,229,000 lbs. valued at R11 lakhs. She, however, sent smaller quantities of coal and wooden railway sleepers than in 1926-27. Australia also sent a smaller number of horses during the year. Exports of gunny bags to Australia fell from 85·7 millions valued at R5,43 lakhs to 76·5 millions valued at R4,42 lakhs. There was also a substantial decrease in the shipments of tea which fell from 8 million lbs. valued at R56 lakhs to 3 million lbs. valued at R22 lakhs. She also reduced her purchases of gunny cloth, but increased her takings of rice, coffee and linseed. Exports of carpets and rugs also increased.

Foreign Countries.

Foreign Countries.

The following table shows the imports from and exports to the principal European and other foreign countries :—

Imports.

Countries	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
European Countries—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Russia	6	6	52	48
Sweden	52	1,43	1,36	1,26
Norway	23	59	70	88
Germany	12,67	13,31	16,91	15,84
Netherlands	1,55	3,69	4,66	4,81
Belgium	4,26	6,13	6,80	7,48
France	2,69	3,24	3,56	4,30
Spain	19	17	21	34
Switzerland	69	1,57	2,20	2,68
Italy	2,20	4,26	6,16	6,76
Austria	4,29	81	1,11	1,26
Hungary		43	61	8
Turkey, European	1	..	..	..
Other countries	15	2,15	2,68	2,72
Total European Countries	29,51	37,84	47,48	48,39
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	30	41	42	53
Turkey, Asiatic	57	..	..	..
Iraq	—	77	70	95
Persia	71	2,15	1,98	2,95
Java	10,75	14,04	14,42	14,71
China	1,71	2,61	3,31	4,41
Japan	4,78	18,19	16,47	17,90
United States of America	4,79	15,07	18,24	20,43
Cuba	..	..	..	15
Argentine	..	..	..	..
Chile	..	..	2	8
Other countries	2,06	1,38	1,26	2,98
Total other foreign countries	25,67	54,62	56,82	65,09

Direction of Trade.

Exports.

Countries	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
European Countries—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Russia	2,47	19	9	49
Sweden	42	35	26	30
Norway	5	43	32	31
Germany	26,42	26,88	21,48	32,46
Netherlands	4,42	7,66	6,24	8,13
Belgium	12,10	12,41	8,83	10,97
France	17,72	21,24	13,97	16,10
Spain	2,23	4,85	2,75	3,31
Switzerland	..	10	1	1
Italy	7,89	19,17	11,57	13,05
Austria	10,01	28	26	28
Hungary		..	..	..
Turkey, European	11	54	31	33
Other Countries	73	2,31	1,95	1,97
Total European Countries	84,57	96,41	68,04	87,71
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	2,27	4,84	3,74	3,15
Turkey, Asiatic	2,94	15	22	37
Iraq	—	3,31	2,51	2,05
Persia	1,41	3,24	3,14	2,50
Java	1,95	4,81	2,99	2,40
China	5,71	15,48	11,31	4,58
Japan	22,69	57,95	41,27	29,19
United States of America	21,85	40,22	34,41	36,70
Cuba	56	4,76	3,89	3,61
Argentine	3,14	5,62	6,78	7,49
Chile	1,06	2,27	1,43	1,68
Other countries	6,34	10,69	10,75	15,57
Total other foreign countries	69,92	1,53,34	1,22,44	1,09,29

Foreign Countries.

It will be noticed that there was a general increase in the imports from and exports to the countries enumerated in the above tables, the important exceptions being, in the case of imports, a fall in Germany's share and, in the case of exports, a serious set-back in the trade with Japan, China and the Persian Gulf markets.

Japan (Imports R17,90 lakhs, Exports R29,19 lakhs).—Japan was, in recent years, occupying the second place in order of importance in India's foreign trade. In the year under review she fell to the fourth place as a result of smaller purchases by her of Indian produce and manufactures. The total value of India's trade with Japan in 1927-28 was R47 crores as against R58 crores in the preceding year. Imports advanced from R16½ crores to nearly R18 crores, but exports declined from R41 crores to R29 crores. Imports of cotton twist and yarn from Japan declined from 26·6 million lbs. to nearly 17 million lbs. in quantity and from R3,20 lakhs to R2,23½ lakhs in value, but imports of piecegoods increased in quantity from 243 million yards to 323 million yards and in value from R6½ crores to R8¼ crores. The table in the margin shows, in thousands of yards, the imports of the three principal descriptions of cotton piecegoods from Japan. It will be noticed that there were considerable increases under all descriptions. Cotton hosiery, however, declined from R1,17⅔ lakhs to R1,13½ lakhs. Imports of raw silk from Japan increased from 19,600 lbs. to 62,700 lbs. and those of silk yarns, noils and warps from 162,000 lbs. to 226,400 lbs. Mixtures of cotton and silk and silk piecegoods also recorded important increases, the imports of the former advancing from R11 lakhs to R13¾ lakhs in value and of the latter from R1,18 lakhs to R1,33 lakhs. There were increases under glass bangles, haberdashery and millinery, toys, umbrella fittings and stationery, but imports of earthenware and porcelain and hardware declined. Imports of matches declined from 956,000 gross to 329,700 gross.

IN THOUSANDS OF YARDS

	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Grey	7,108	142,609	154,865	214,774
White	58	4,675	2,882	5,598
Coloured, etc.	1,735	69,542	85,822	102,668

The decrease in exports was principally due to smaller shipments of raw cotton, Japan's takings declining by 33 per cent from 328,900 tons to 220,500 tons in quantity and in value by 36 per cent from R34⅓ crores to nearly R22 crores. Raw cotton accounted for 76 per cent of the total value of the exports to Japan during the year as against 83 per cent in 1926-27. Considerable quantities of rice were taken by Japan from India before imports into that country were prohibited late in the year. The total value of the exports of rice not in the husk advanced from R1,79¾ lakhs to R2,25⅔ lakhs. Shipments of pig iron to Japan increased from 234,500 tons valued at R1,05¾ lakhs to 271,000 tons valued at R1,23½ lakhs. Her takings of pig lead, however, have been progressively declining and in the year under review she took only 82,000 cwts as against 117,600 cwts in the preceding year. The number of gunny bags exported to Japan declined from 25 millions to 18·7 millions, while the value of the shipments fell from R1,29¾ lakhs to R95 lakhs. Paraffin wax, of which no shipments to Japan took place in the preceding year, was exported to the value of R12 lakhs. Japan took less of rape and sesamum cake during the year, while shipments of shellac and sandalwood oil increased.

The United States of America (Imports R20,43 lakhs, Exports R36,70 lakhs).—The trade with the United States of America increased in the year under

review to R57 crores from R53 crores in 1926-27 and R55 crores in 1925-26. The United States had ranked third in order of importance in India's foreign trade in the preceding six years, but in the year under review she occupied the second place. There were very large imports of raw cotton from the United States during the year, the total quantity amounting to 49,900 tons valued at R4,37 lakhs, as compared with 25,000 tons valued at R2,11 lakhs in 1926-27. Imports of mineral oils, consisting chiefly of kerosene oil and lubricating oils, however, showed a decline from 71 million gallons valued at R5,40½ lakhs to 62½ million gallons valued at R4,61 lakhs. The value of iron and steel goods imported also fell from 28,600 tons valued at R96½ lakhs to 16,400 tons valued at R57 lakhs. The number of motor cars imported increased from 4,030 to 6,031, while in value there was an increase of 51 per cent to R1,34½ lakhs. The number of motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries imported rose from 2,322 to 3,699 and the value from R49⅓ lakhs to R67½ lakhs. Imports of motor cycles, however, fell still further and numbered only 67 as against 75 in the preceding year. Imports of pneumatic motor covers doubled in number, while the value increased from R22¾ lakhs to R48½ lakhs. The total value of machinery and millwork imported rose from R1,39 lakhs to R1,57 lakhs; electrical machinery, however, declined from R22⅔ lakhs to R14½ lakhs, while mining machinery rose from R30⅓ lakhs to R45 lakhs. The number of typewriters imported increased from 12,365 to 15,534 valued at R22½ lakhs. Hardware declined from R71 lakhs to R62 lakhs. Imports of instruments and apparatus rose in value from R59¼ lakhs to R63⅔ lakhs, of which electrical instruments accounted for R35⅓ lakhs. Cotton piecegoods increased from R45 lakhs to R71½ lakhs, the imports consisting largely of fents. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco declined, both in quantity and value, from 5½ million lbs. valued at R39 lakhs to 3·6 million lbs. valued at R27½ lakhs. Sugar registered a large fall, imports amounting only to 458 tons valued at R1 lakh as against 15,509 tons valued at R35 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of provisions increased, but those of railway plant and rolling stock declined. There were also smaller imports of aniline dyes.

On the export side, shipments of raw jute declined by 3,000 tons to 84,000 tons, the value falling by R15 lakhs to R3,06 lakhs. Exports of jute gunny bags declined from 28½ millions valued at R90 lakhs to 21 millions valued at R57 lakhs. Her takings of gunny cloth, however, improved from 975½ million yards to 1,023 million yards, the value increasing by R1 crore to R19 crores. The total value of raw jute and jute manufactures exported increased slightly to R22 crores. Exports of raw hides and skins, including cuttings, increased in quantity from 17,700 tons to 20,200 tons and in value from R3,35½ lakhs to R3,78½ lakhs. Raw goat skins accounted for R3,46 lakhs. Shipments of shellac, however, declined from 239,500 cwts to 117,000 cwts. Exports of castor seed increased in value from R91 lakhs to R1,04 lakhs and of spices (consisting largely of pepper) from R27 lakhs to R58½ lakhs. Direct exports of tea from India to the United States increased from 7·6 million lbs. valued at R62 lakhs to 8·8 million lbs. valued at R73 lakhs. In metals and ores, the United States took less of chromite, but increased her requirements of manganese ore from 71,000 tons to 97,000 tons. Exports of pig iron improved from 40,700 tons to 65,100 tons. Exports of mica, however, declined considerably. Exports of raw cotton increased from 3,700 tons to 5,800 tons and raw wool

from 3·6 million lbs. to 5·2 million lbs. Shipments of carpets and rugs to the United States also improved and were valued at R34 lakhs.

Germany (Imports R15,34 lakhs, Exports R32,46 lakhs).—In the year under review Germany more than retained her usual place as the most important Continental country in India's foreign trade. Among the countries with which India has trade dealings, she ranked third in order of importance, next to the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The total value of Indo-German trade increased by R9½ crores or 25 per cent to the record figure of R48 crores in 1927-28. While imports actually declined from R16,91 lakhs in the preceding year to R15,34 lakhs in 1927-28, the exports rose from R21,48 lakhs to R32,46 lakhs, exceeding the pre-war average by R10,10 lakhs or 45 per cent. The figures relating to the total values of imports and exports during the past four years, as compared with the pre-war average, are given below :—

——	Pre-war average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports.	9,35	15,47	13,31	16,91	15,34
Exports, including re-exports .	22,36	28,09	26,88	21,48	32,46

It will be seen that the balance of trade with Germany has remained always in India's favour, but in 1927-28 the surplus showed a notable increase.

The principal articles imported from Germany are noted below with quantities and values for the last three years as compared with the pre-war average :—

——	Units	Pre-war average (1909-10—1913-14)	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Alizarine and aniline dyes . .	lbs. (000)	11,671	5,512	8,993	12,006
	R (000)	77,20	81,84	1,03,37	1,35,36
Iron and steel	Tons	136,000	69,100	79,000	78,600
	R (000)	1,55,02	1,16,62	1,21,54	1,14,81
Brass and copper	Cwts	188,000	332,000	449,000	282,000
	R (000)	94,97	1,75,92	2,13,88	1,32,93
Hardware	R (000)	57,24	1,42,68	1,58,32	1,61,15
Machinery and millwork . . .	R (000)	30,27	85,99	94,59	1,04,83
Glass and glassware	R (000)	23,69	39,89	51,81	49,10
Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter . . .	Gallons (000)	521	1,062	1,091	1,092
	R (000)	13,14	27,46	30,24	31,16
Spirit	Gallons (000)	148	81	91	80
	R (000)	5,43	7,00	7,87	7,76
TOTAL LIQUORS	Gallons (000)	687	1,149	1,191	1,182
	R (000)	19,41	35,02	39,10	39,96

—	Units	Pre-war average (1909-10— 1913-14)	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Paper and pasteboard—					
Printing paper	Cwts	66,700	73,200	133,500	54,000
	R (000)	7,15	12,58	21,19	9,49
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTEBOARD	R (000)	21,82	34,16	49,77	35,13
Woollen manufactures	R (000)	90,62	62,87	67,34	81,96
Salt	Tons	57,800	40,100	57,900	56,700
	R (000)	9,46	9,07	15,13	16,87
Sugar 16 D. S. and above (including beet)	Tons	1,700	1,500	49,200	1,600
	R (000)	3,42	3,59	1,10,71	3,58
Haberdashery and millinery	R (000)	22,10	21,48	36,21	30,51
Cotton manufactures—					
Hosiery	R (000)	15,96	7,34	9,88	7,41
Coloured piecegoods	Yds. (000)	4,016	1,758	3,023	2,644
	R (000)	22,30	13,90	19,92	17,63
Blankets (two years' average only)	lbs. (000)	9,843	666	1,822	716
	R (000)	53,28	5,26	11,39	3,51
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES, including twist and yarn.	R (000)	83,71	30,93	47,29	36,37
Artificial silk manufactures, including yarn	R (000)	—	14,07	33,68	56,88
Goods of silk, mixed with other materials	Yds. (000)	1,514	250	402	382
	R (000)	15,89	4,68	7,55	6,63

The improvement in the imports from Germany noticed in 1926-27 was somewhat arrested in the year under review, there being noticeable decreases under brass and copper, printing paper, sugar and cotton manufactures. On the other hand, the imports of synthetic dyes further advanced by 34 per cent in quantity from 9 million lbs. to 12 million lbs. and in value by 31 per cent from R1,03 lakhs to R1,35 lakhs. Re-exports of synthetic dyes, however, also increased during the year. Iron and steel imports were almost on the level of the preceding year and amounted to 79,000 tons valued at R1,25 lakhs. Imports of machinery and millwork increased by R10 lakhs to R1,05 lakhs, hardware by R3 lakhs to R1,61 lakhs, woollen manufactures by R15 lakhs to R82 lakhs and artificial silk manufactures by R23 lakhs to R57 lakhs. The quantity of salt imported from Germany declined from 58,000 tons to 57,000 tons, but the value recorded an increase from R15 lakhs to R17 lakhs. Only 1,400 tons of beet sugar valued at R3 lakhs were imported from Germany as compared with 47,900 tons valued at R1,07 lakhs in 1926-27. Imports of cotton manufactures declined by R11 lakhs from R47 lakhs in 1926-27 to R36 lakhs in 1927-28.

Foreign Countries.

The principal articles exported to Germany are shown below :—

—	Units	Pre-war average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Jute raw	Tons	164,400	144,600	183,100	249,900
	R (000)	4,90,40	8,16,03	7,39,75	8,53,84
Grain, pulse and flour—					
Rice	Tons	344,600	378,800	259,700	346,000
	R (000)	3,41,37	5,75,96	3,96,79	5,11,62
Wheat	Tons	16,300	1,200	900	600
	R (000)	17,37	2,19	1,26	87
TOTAL (including other sorts)	Tons	463,800	395,500	265,900	371,400
	R (000)	4,43,30	5,98,42	4,04,59	5,41,89
Cotton, raw	Tons	62,600	38,900	25,800	45,800
	R (000)	4,45,06	4,97,23	2,37,68	4,44,23
Seeds	Tons	177,500	115,200	113,800	248,700
	R (000)	3,45,50	3,01,33	2,92,32	6,21,94
Hides and skins, raw	Tons	18,600	9,800	11,600	20,100
	R (000)	2,53,97	1,30,67	1,23,36	2,12,68
Lac	Cwts	83,200	62,700	67,700	84,100
	R (000)	37,67	62,99	52,01	1,06,59
Coir manufactures	Tons	10,500	5,900	6,600	8,000
	R (000)	22,55	20,20	21,88	27,44
Manures—Bones	Tons	10,400	3,100	1,900	5,800
	R (000)	7,59	4,12	1,94	5,98
Hemp, raw	Cwts	56,000	75,000	33,800	50,100
	R (000)	8,48	20,98	6,08	8,38

There were increases under all the important heads of exports. The quantity of raw jute exported increased by 36 per cent to 250,000 tons and the value by 15 per cent to R8,54 lakhs. Germany also increased her purchases of rice from 259,700 tons to 346,000 tons, but reduced her requirements of wheat. Shipments of raw cotton also rose from 26,000 tons valued at R2,38 lakhs to 46,000 tons valued at R4,44 lakhs, but these were still below the pre-war average exports of 63,000 tons. Oilseeds, especially groundnuts, recorded a very large increase, the total shipments having amounted to 249,000 tons valued at R6,22 lakhs, or more than double those of 1926-27. There were also noticeable increases in the exports of raw hides and skins, shellac, coir manufactures, bones, and raw hemp.

France (Imports R4,30 lakhs, Exports R16,10 lakhs.)—The value of India's trade with France showed a recovery, imports rising from R3,56 lakhs to R4,30 lakhs and exports from R13,97 lakhs to R16,10 lakhs. The increase in the case of imports was mainly in woollen piecegoods and iron and steel. Imports of the former were valued at R61 lakhs as compared with R37 lakhs

in 1926-27. Imports of iron and steel increased by 15 per cent in quantity and by 46 per cent in value and totalled 48,000 tons valued at R49 lakhs. Among other imports, apparel (chiefly gold and silver thread), artificial silk, brass, and copper showed increases, while motor cars, liquors, and rubber manufactures decreased. Among exports, shipments of raw cotton to France increased by 11,000 tons in quantity and by R1,11 lakhs in value and amounted to 33,000 tons valued at R3,36 lakhs. Oilseeds, chiefly groundnuts and linseed, also recorded an increase of R66 lakhs, the total takings being valued at R5,80 lakhs. Raw jute advanced by R22 lakhs to R3,70 lakhs, foodgrains by R13 lakhs to R38 lakhs and coffee by R34 lakhs to R53 lakhs, while there were important decreases under shellac, manganese ore, raw hides and skins and raw silk.

Belgium (Imports R7,48 lakhs, Exports R10,97 lakhs).—The value of the total trade of Belgium with India amounted to R18½ crores as compared with R15½ crores in 1926-27. The value of the imports increased by R68 lakhs to R7,49 lakhs. The imports of iron and steel increased from R3,12½ lakhs to R3,85 lakhs; railway plant and rolling stock, chiefly sleepers, from R38 lakhs to R59 lakhs; precious stones and pearls from R37 lakhs to R62 lakhs; machinery and millwork from R25 lakhs to R29 lakhs; and provisions from R10½ lakhs to R25½ lakhs; while imports of synthetic dyes, sugar and woollen manufactures decreased. The value of exports rose by R2,14 lakhs to R10,97 lakhs, raw cotton alone accounting for an increase of R1,35 lakhs. Shipments of raw cotton amounted to 41,000 tons valued at R4,18 lakhs as compared with 28,000 tons valued at R2,83 lakhs in the preceding year. Other principal items of exports which showed increases were groundnuts, lead, manures, wheat, and zinc; while raw hemp, linseed and rapeseed recorded decreases.

Italy (Imports R6,76 lakhs, Exports R13,05 lakhs).—Imports from Italy were valued at R6,76 lakhs as compared with R6,16 lakhs in the preceding year. The demand for Italian cotton piecegoods (consisting mostly of coloured goods) and artificial silk manufactures continued, the imports of the former being valued at R85 lakhs and of the latter at R1,57 lakhs as compared with R70 and R1,45 lakhs respectively in the preceding year. Imports of aniline dyes improved from R4 lakhs to R11¾ lakhs, electrical instruments from R7 lakhs to R8½ lakhs, pneumatic motor covers from R4½ lakhs to R9 lakhs and carpets and rugs from R22 lakhs to R35 lakhs, while those of motor cars, glass and glassware, machinery, sugar, buttons, and fruits and vegetables decreased. The number of motor cars imported declined from 1,416 to 1,367. The value of the exports rose by R1½ crores and amounted to R13 crores. Shipments of raw cotton, which had fallen to 54,000 tons valued at R5,18 lakhs in 1926-27, improved to 59,000 tons valued at R5,87 lakhs. The quantity of raw jute exported increased from 45,000 tons to 49,000 tons, but the value remained at R1,71 lakhs as in the preceding year. Italy reduced her purchases of rapeseed, but considerably increased her takings of groundnuts and linseed, thus bringing the total purchases of oilseeds to 153,000 tons valued at R3,65 lakhs as against 130,000 tons valued at R3,08 lakhs. She also took more rice and pepper, but less of raw cow hides and manganese ore. There were no shipments of wheat to Italy during the year.

Foreign Countries.

Netherlands (Imports R4,81 lakhs, Exports R8,13 lakhs).—The principal feature of the import trade of India with the Netherlands in recent years has been the development of the new trade in vegetable product (vegetable ghee, etc.) which alone accounted for R1,61 lakhs out of a total of R4,81 lakhs in 1927-28. In the preceding year the total imports from the Netherlands were valued at R4,66 lakhs. Cotton manufactures, mostly coloured piecegoods, were imported to the value of R1,13 lakhs as against R1,19 lakhs in 1926-27. Among other items, imports of electrical instruments, printing paper and precious stones increased, while synthetic dyes and sugar showed decreases. The value of the exports to the Netherlands rose from R6,24 lakhs to R8,13 lakhs, the increase being mainly due to larger exports of raw jute and groundnuts. The quantity of raw jute exported rose by 91 per cent from 11,000 tons to 21,000 tons and the value by 94 per cent from R36 lakhs to R70 lakhs. Shipments of oilseeds increased from 103,000 tons valued at R2,48 lakhs to 129,000 tons valued at R3,28 lakhs, and those of rice not in the husk from 89,000 tons to 96,000 tons in quantity and from R1,34 lakhs to R1,41 lakhs in value. There were also increased shipments of raw hides and skins, coffee, paraffin wax and raw cotton, while those of pulse and coconut oil decreased.

Iraq (Imports R95 lakhs, Exports R2,05 lakhs).—Owing to the fall in the export trade, the total value of India's trade with Iraq declined from R3,21 lakhs to R3,00 lakhs. Imports advanced from R70 lakhs to R95 lakhs, but exports were down by R46 lakhs and amounted to R2,05 lakhs. Dates were imported to the extent of 51,000 tons valued at R77 lakhs as compared with 25,000 tons valued at R42 lakhs in the preceding year. Iraq also sent nearly 300 tons of wheat valued at R57,000. On the export side the decrease was mainly in cotton piecegoods, particularly in the coloured variety, which was greatly in demand during 1926-27. Shipments of cotton piecegoods amounted to 24 million yards valued at R72 lakhs as compared with 38 million yards valued at R1,07 lakhs in 1926-27. Iraq also purchased less of Indian tea, cotton twist and yarn, rice and wheat flour, but increased her takings of indigo, coffee and gunny bags.

Java (Imports R14,71 lakhs, Exports R2,40 lakhs).—The value of the total trade of India with Java decreased to R17 crores in 1927-28 from R17½ crores in 1926-27. Imports slightly advanced to R14¾ crores, while exports fell from R3 crores to R2½ crores. Sugar always represents almost the whole of the imports from Java and the rise in the total value of the imports was due to an increase in the imports of this article. Imports of sugar 16 D. S. and above rose in quantity from 611,000 tons to 692,000 tons and in value from R13,55 lakhs to R13,74 lakhs. Sugar 15 D. S. and below imported from Java also showed an increase, while molasses recorded an increase in quantity with a decrease in value. The decrease in the export trade was mainly under rice (—R27 lakhs), gunny bags (—R25 lakhs) and opium (—R12 lakhs).

China (Imports R4,41 lakhs, Exports R4,58 lakhs).—The value of the total trade of India with China was the lowest on record since 1918-19. Imports, however, showed an increase from R3⅓ crores to nearly R4½ crores, while the exports revealed a sharp decline from R11⅓ crores to R4½ crores. The increase in imports was almost entirely due to an increase of R1,07 lakhs in the value of cotton twist and yarn imported from China, which has been

commented on in Chapter II. Owing to a restricted internal demand, the surplus stocks had to be exported and the total supplies to India amounted to 12 million lbs. valued at R1,15 lakhs as against only 1 million lbs. valued at R8 lakhs in the preceding year. Raw silk, silk yarn, and black tea showed increases, while the imports of silk piecegoods decreased. On the export side, the demand for raw cotton in China was considerably curtailed and shipments fell off from 70,000 tons valued at R7,69 lakhs to 20,000 tons valued at R1,99 lakhs. Exports of rice also dropped from 181,000 tons to 100,000 tons in quantity and from R2,67 lakhs to R1,51 lakhs in value. China also took a smaller quantity of gunny bags, but imported more of Indian tea.

South America (Imports R8 lakhs, Exports R10, 67 lakhs).—Receipts from South America consisted almost entirely of Chilean nitrate of soda, imports of which amounted to 5,700 tons valued at R8 lakhs as compared with 1,200 tons valued at R2 lakhs in 1926-27. Exports increased from R9,48 lakhs to R10,67 lakhs. Chile's requirements of gunny bags increased to 39 millions valued at R1,49 lakhs as against 28 millions valued at R1,24 lakhs, but shipments of gunny bags to Peru declined in value from R30 lakhs to R25 lakhs. Exports of gunny cloth to the Argentine amounted to 331 million yards valued at R6,82 lakhs as compared with 318 million yards valued at R6,22 lakhs in 1926-27, while those to Uruguay increased in value from R31¾ lakhs to R32½ lakhs notwithstanding a small decrease in quantity. The Argentine also took more raw jute and gunny bags but less of Indian rice. Exports of raw jute to Brazil rose from 11,300 tons valued at R51 lakhs to 19,400 tons valued at R74 lakhs.

CHAPTER V.

Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade.

I.—Frontier Trade.

India proper.—The feature of the new system of registration of land frontier trade of India (excluding Burma) which came into force from April, 1925, is that only the traffic in selected articles at certain railway stations adjacent to the more important trade routes across the frontier is recorded. It is estimated that the bulk of the inward traffic at the stations is intended to be transported beyond the frontier and the bulk of the outward traffic consists of goods which have come from beyond the frontier, but ordinarily it is impracticable to specify the exact proportion of the frontier trade to the total trade registered at these stations. A reference is invited to table No. 57 for the details of the statistics of trade as recorded during the year under review and the preceding two years. The following table shows the imports and exports of certain principal commodities recorded under the new system during the past three years :—

Imports.

Articles	Quantity		
	1925-26 (Maunds)	1926-27 (Maunds)	1927-28 (Maunds)
Wheat	378,354	346,291	365,207
Gram and pulse	368,619	476,132	280,740
Rice—			
Husked	1,286,169	1,284,253	1,229,371
Unhusked	1,109,025	669,061	782,582
Other grain, pulse and flour	799,934	704,229	786,530
Wool, raw	246,813	291,628	318,246
Jute, raw (from Nepal)	229,955	222,186	390,053
Linseed (from Nepal)	376,414	580,448	667,818
Mustard and rape (from Nepal)	321,048	390,210	380,660
Treasure	*Ounces*	*Ounces*	*Ounces*
Gold	290	..	..
Silver	905,422	2,827,163	3,512,900

Exports.

Articles	Quantity		
	1925-26 (Maunds)	1926-27 (Maunds)	1927-28 (Maunds)
Cotton piecegoods (foreign and Indian)	521,665	615,440	590,509
Wheat	998,386	1,195,690	891,924
Rice, husked	628,396	510,952	479,631
Other grain, pulse and flour	1,301,887	1,293,047	1,432,599
Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and cutlery	406,199	536,075	558,998
Petroleum	190,819	278,043	365,614
Salt	1,366,533	1,640,360	1,742,305
Sugar, refined and unrefined	888,804	1,003,751	1,030,602
Tea	130,880	145,840	104,266
Treasure	*Ounces*	*Ounces*	*Ounces*
Gold	512	3,121	852
Silver	1,525,830	6,222,012	3,571,142

Frontier Trade.

Burma.—The principle followed in the registration of the land frontier trade of India, namely, that of registering only the traffic in selected commodities at the chief centres through which the bulk of the frontier trade passes, was extended to Burma with effect from 1st April, 1926. The stations selected are (i) Bhamo, in the north, which catches the trade entirely river-borne as well as the trade despatched from or to the rail-head Katha ; (ii) the rail-heads Lashio and Heho in the Shan States ; and (iii) Thinganny-naung, in the south, through which the bulk of the trade with Siam passes. As the commodities selected for Burma differ materially from those recorded in the case of India proper, the figures of imports and exports of the selected articles as recorded under the new system during 1926-27 and 1927-28 are shown separately in table No. 58.

The following table shows the imports and exports of certain principal articles into and from Burma during the past two years :—

Imports.

Articles	Quantity	
	1926-27 (Maunds)	1927-28 (Maunds)
Gram and pulse	32,336	40,135
Rice, husked	94,644	99,471
Rice, unhusked (paddy)	50,420	38,367
Hides of cattle	10,183	20,864
Lac	94,933	51,661
Tea	8,965	7,282
Tobacco	5,324	5,916
Orpiment	9,040	8,254
Silk—raw	4,888	4,322
Treasure		
Silver (in ounces)	465,585	57,936

Exports.

Articles	Quantity	
	1926-27 (Maunds)	1927-28 (Maunds)
Cotton, raw	13,600	5,578
Cotton twist and yarn	58,560	58,395
Cotton piecegoods	51,465	73,040
Rice, husked	16,806	26,069
Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and cutlery	31,292	43,832
Kerosene oil	67,646	70,085
Petrol	14,450	23,193
Provisions and oilman's stores—		
Condensed milk	5,967	6,971
Fish dry and fish wet	23,067	30,471
Other sorts	20,158	20,955
Salt	222,557	227,243
Sugar, refined and unrefined	31,452	23,905
Tea, dry	4,600	3,792
Tobacco	5,102	4,123
Candles	6,572	12,410
Matches	5,306	6,483
Treasure		
Silver (in ounces)	8,712	16,368

II.—Coasting Trade between Burma and other Provinces.

The trade in private merchandise between Burma and India proper for the past three years as compared with pre-war figures is shown in the statement below :—

Provinces	Imports into Burma				Exports from Burma			
	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Bengal . .	6,02	10,77	9,92	10,70	5,09	10,10	9,49	12,55
Bombay .	82	2,54	2,09	2,89	3,04	8,52	7,85	7,32
Sind . .	4	14	14	8	24	1,02	1,01	1,47
Madras . .	1,48	2,69	2,93	2,92	3,40	8,71	7,24	9,90
Total .	8,36	16,14	15,08	16,59	11,77	28,35	25,59	31,24

Note.—Detailed statistics will be found in tables Nos. 59 and 60.

Imports into Burma.—There was a very large increase in the coastwise imports of coal which rose from 434,000 tons in 1926-27 to 769,000 tons in 1927-28, while the pre-war average was 413,000 tons. The imports of Indian cotton piecegoods advanced in the year under review from 24 million yards valued at R87 lakhs to 25 million yards valued at R88 lakhs. The imports of cotton twist and yarn from India proper also increased from 16 million lbs. in 1926-27 to 17 million lbs. in 1927-28, but the value remained the same as in the preceding year, namely, R1,17 lakhs. There was less demand for jute gunny bags, the number imported declining from 46 millions valued at R2,62 lakhs to 44 millions valued at R2,33 lakhs.

Exports from Burma.—Exports of rice not in the husk to India advanced from 587,000 tons in 1926-27 to 904,000 tons in 1927-28. Exports of kerosene oil to Indian ports fell, however, to 127 million gallons in 1927-28 as compared with 138 million gallons in 1926-27 as a result of the competition of foreign imported oil. Shipments of petroleum dangerous, including petrol, benzine and benzol, further increased in the year under review to 42 million gallons as compared with 29 million gallons in 1926-27. The value of lac exported to India, consisting chiefly of stick lac shipped to Calcutta, fell from R45 lakhs to R25 lakhs. Shipments of teakwood slightly increased from 182,000 cubic tons valued at R2,87 lakhs to 188,000 cubic tons valued at R2,97 lakhs, while the exports of other kinds of timber were on the same level as in the preceding year, namely, 40,000 cubic tons.

CHAPTER VI.

Balance of Trade and Movements of Treasure.

I.—Balance of Trade.

For India in normal years there is always a surplus of exports over imports of private merchandise. In 1927-28 this surplus amounted to R82 crores as compared with R79 crores in the preceding year and the exceptionally high figure of R161 crores in 1925-26. During the five pre-war years the credit balance averaged R78 crores, in the five war years R76 crores and in the five post-war years R53 crores. The following table shows the imports and exports of private merchandise and the balance of trade in merchandise during each month of the year 1927-28 :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Private merchandise		Excess Net exports+	Excess in the corresponding month of 1926-27
	Imports	Exports		
1927—				
April	22,46	25,93	+3,47	+7,69
May	20,45	24,91	+4,46	+5,28
June	18,62	22,78	+4,16	+8,59
July	18,55	26,38	+7,83	+2,58
August	20,90	27,14	+6,24	+6,46
September	20,93	27,93	+7,00	+4,56
October	20,89	25,87	+4,98	+3,94
November	21,15	29,10	+7,95	+3,42
December	19,85	27,84	+7,99	+8,54
1928—				
January	21,91	29,94	+8,03	+7,18
February	19,37	28,89	+9,52	+8,70
March	21,65	31,98	+10,33	+12,53
Total	246,73	328,69	+81,96	+79,47

N.B.—Railway stores imported by State Railways are not paid for in the ordinary way and do not affect the monthly balance of trade figures. The cost of these stores has therefore been excluded from the import side.

In April, when the imports were the highest recorded in any month of the year, a favourable balance of only R3½ crores was registered ; in the succeeding month, the balance rose to R4½ crores, imports showing a larger decrease than exports. In June, a further decline in the trade figures occurred, and the credit balance also dropped to R4 crores. Exports now began to revive, and in July the credit balance rose to nearly R8 crores, but in the next two months this level was not reached as imports also showed improvement. In October, a drop in exports resulted in a diminution of the credit balance to R5 crores, but from November the gap between imports and exports steadily widened, the largest surplus in any individual month, R10⅓ crores, being registered in March.

Balance of Trade.

The net imports of treasure on private account further declined to R32 crores in 1927-28, as compared with R39 crores in 1926-27, R52 crores in 1925-26 and R94 crores in 1924-25. Imports exceeded exports in every month of the year but most markedly in the first and last quarters. In the first quarter of the year the net imports amounted to R11 crores, but reached only R5 crores both in the second and in the third quarter; in the last quarter the net imports again reached R11 crores.

The visible balance of trade, as measured by the statistics of private merchandise and treasure, was in favour of India to the extent of R50 crores in 1927-28 as compared with R40 crores in 1926-27 and R109 crores in 1925-26. In the pre-war and war periods the favourable balance averaged at R42 crores and R65½ crores respectively. The balance of remittances of funds in the year under review was *minus* R38 crores as against *minus* R1 crore in the preceding year. These figures include the more important Government remittances and do not take into account (*a*) net payment in India of foreign money and postal orders and (*b*) telegraphic transfers on India from Iraq, which together amounted to R4,05 lakhs in 1927-28 as against R4,59 lakhs in 1926-27. The following table shows the details :—

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

——	Pre-war average	War average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Exports of Indian merchandise (private).	+219,50	+215,97	+384,66	+374,84	+301,44	+319,15
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private).	+4,62	+8,14	+13,51	+10,49	+8,01	+9,54
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private).	—145,85	—147,80	—243,16 (*b*)	—224,20 (*b*)	—229,98 (*b*)	—246,73 (*b*)
Balance of trade in merchandise .	+78,27	+76,31	+155,01	+161,13	+79,47	+81,96
Gold (private)*	—28,87	—7,81	—73,93	—34,85	—19,40	—18,10
Silver (private)*	—7,21	—2,99	—20,06	—17,15	—19,79	—13,85
Currency notes (private) . .	—	—	—28	+12	—14	—24
Balance of transactions in treasure (private).	—36,08	—10,80	—94,27	—51,88	—39,33	—32,19
Total visible balance of trade . .	+42,19	+65,51	+60,74	+109,25	+40,14	+49,77
Council Bills, purchase of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (*c*).	—41,35	—34,96 (*a*)	—56,35	—61,24	—2,82	—37,77
Sterling Transfers on London sold in India.	+5	+5,50	..	..	+1,93	..
Transfers of Government securities .	—87	—38	—38	—1,27	+3	+28
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities.	—44	—30	—41	—36	—34	—35
Balance of remittances of funds .	—42,61	—30,14	—57,14	—62,87	—1,20	—37,84

* Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.
(*a*) Includes R85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.
(*b*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade.
(*c*) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and T. T. paid in India.
NOTE.—*The sign + means net export and — net import.*

The above table takes no account of the invisible items that enter into India's balance of accounts such as shipping services, private remittances, exports and imports of capital, insurances, tourists' expenditure, etc., as these do not lend themselves to accurate appraisement.

Movements of Treasure.

II.—Movements of Treasure.

The following table shows the transactions in gold and silver on private account during the last four years as compared with the averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods :—

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

	Gold		Silver		Net imports—Gold and Silver
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
Average of pre-war period . .	32,79	3,92	10,88	3,67	—36,08
Average of war period . . .	10,60	2,99	4,56	1,77	—10,40
Average of post-war period . .	21,57	9,03	14,18	2,66	—24,06
1924-25	74,29	36	24,26	4,20	—93,99
1925-26	35,23	38	19,85	2,70	—52,00
1926-27	19,50	10	21,66	1,89	—39,17
1927-28	18,14	4	16,44	2,59	—31,95

Gold.

Imports of gold on private account were valued at R18 crores as compared with R19½ crores in 1926-27, R35 crores in 1925-26 and a pre-war average of R33 crores. In 1924-25 imports were exceptionally large as the gold value of the rupee was high and, consequently, prices were low. In 1925-26 also this reason operated to some extent and imports were fairly high, but in the last two years the demand has fallen off considerably. In normal conditions, it seems unlikely that India's absorption of gold will recover again the pre-war level as the investment habit is growing in India. The total imports in 1927-28 consisted of gold bullion valued at R11 crores, and sovereigns and other British gold coin valued at R7 crores. Gold to the value of R8½ crores came from Natal, and R1 crore from Australia as against R11¾ crores and R2 crores respectively in the preceding year. Supplies from the United Kingdom, Egypt and the United States of America increased to R4 crores, R2 crores and over R1 crore from R2¾ crores, R1 crore and R8⅔ lakhs respectively in 1926-27. Exports of gold were small, amounting to R3½ lakhs as compared with R10 lakhs in 1926-27. As in the past year, there were no imports or exports of gold on Government account during 1927-28. The prices of gold during the year were very steady, the fluctuations per fine ounce in the London market being confined generally within 1½*d*. The prevailing rate was 84*s*. 11½*d*. per fine ounce.

Silver.

Imports of silver on private account declined from R21⅔ crores in 1926-27 to R16½ crores in the year under review. The principal sources of supply were the United States of America and the United Kingdom which sent silver worth nearly R7 crores and R5¾ crores as compared with R5 crores and R12 crores respectively in the preceding year. Other sources were Australia R1,15 lakhs, France R83

lakhs, Italy ₹19 lakhs, Egypt ₹32 lakhs, Ceylon ₹25 lakhs and China including Honkong ₹24½ lakhs. Exports of silver rose from ₹1,89 lakhs to ₹2,59 lakhs, China taking ₹1,31 lakhs and the Bahrein Islands ₹68 lakhs as against ₹63 lakhs and ₹56 lakhs respectively in 1926-27. Shipments to Mauritius and Seychelles also recorded a large increase and were valued at nearly ₹30½ lakhs as compared with only ₹25,000 in the preceding year. Imports of silver on Government account fell from ₹10⅓ lakhs to ₹3 lakhs, while the exports advanced from ₹23,000 to ₹4¾ lakhs.

Despite a number of disturbing factors such as civil disturbances in China, the financial crisis in Japan, and the sale of silver held in the Paper Currency Reserve by the Indian Government, the prices of silver during the year remained comparatively stable, the highest price recorded in London being 27*d.* and the lowest 24 15/16 *d.* per standard ounce. The highest and lowest prices realised between April and July were 26¾*d.* and 25 11/16 *d.*, both recorded in April. Early in August the announcement made by the Government of India to the effect that they had sold the entire stock of fine silver held in the Paper Currency Reserve amounting to 9,200,000 fine ounces approximately, caused a temporary weakness in the market and prices fell to 24 15/16 *d.* This weakness was however of short duration. In October 26 1/16 *d.* was recorded and the market gained further strength in succeeding months, the price rising to 27*d.* in December. In March the highest quotation was 26½*d.* per standard ounce. Chart No. 6 shows the course of silver prices in London, the telegraphic transfer rates of exchange in Calcutta and the price of gold in Bombay.

Currency notes.

Imports of currency notes on private account advanced from ₹15⅓ lakhs to ₹24 lakhs, while the exports were valued at ₹4,000 only as against ₹98,000 in 1926-27. Imports on Government account, however, receded from ₹11 lakhs to ₹4¾ lakhs, while exports on Government account rose from ₹20½ lakhs to ₹46½ lakhs.

CALCUTTA,
August 6, 1928.

D. B. MEEK,
Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

PART II—TABLES.

NOTE—(1) The figures given in these tables are subject to revision as subsequent corrections are likely to be received from Custom Houses. The final figures will appear in the Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India which will issue towards the close of the year.

„ (2) Throughout these tables "pre-war average" means the average of the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14, "war average" the average of the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19, and "post-war average" the average of the five years 1919-20 to 1923-24.

No. 1.—Value of total Foreign Sea-borne Trade.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
IMPORTS.					
Private merchandise	1,45,85	1,47,80	254,05	2,31,22	2,49,85
Government Stores	5,82	11,45	13,00	9,60	11,69
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	1,51,67	1,59,25	2,67,05	2,40,82	2,61,54
Treasure—					
Private—Gold	32,79	10,60	21,57	19,50	18,14
Private—Silver	10,88	4,56	14,18	21,66	16,44
Private—Currency notes	—	—	1,00*	15	24
Government—Gold	..	1,54	9,67	..	..
Government—Silver	3,53	22,37	6,16	10	3
Government—Currency notes	—	—	49*	12	5
TOTAL TREASURE—Gold	32,79	12,14	31,24	19,50	18,14
TOTAL TREASURE—Silver	14,41	26,93	20,34	21,76	16,47
TOTAL TREASURE—Currency notes	—	—	1,58*	27	29
TOTAL TREASURE—Total	47,20	39,07	53,16	41,53	34,90
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,98,87	1,98,32	3,20,21	2,82,35	2,96,44
EXPORTS.					
Private merchandise—Indian produce	2,19,50	2,15,97	2,86,33	3,01,44	3,19,15
Private merchandise—Foreign goods (re-exports)	4,62	8,14	15,65	8,01	9,54
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,01,98	3,09,45	3,28,69
Government Stores	11	1,72	4,40	1,60	1,57
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	2,24,23	2,25,83	3,06,38	3,11,05	3,30,26
Treasure—					
Private—Gold	3,92	2,99	9,03	10	4
Private—Silver	3,67	1,77	2,66	1,89	2,59
Private—Currency notes	—	—	10*	1	..
Government—Gold	72	1,27	1,23	..	..
Government—Silver	1	1,27	10	..	5
Government—Currency notes	—	—	15*	21	46
TOTAL TREASURE—Gold	4,64	4,26	10,26	10	4
TOTAL TREASURE—Silver	3,68	3,04	2,76	1,89	2,64
TOTAL TREASURE—Currency notes	—	—	25*	22	46
TOTAL TREASURE—Total	8,32	7,30	13,27	2,21	3,14
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,32,55	2,33,13	3,19,65	3,13,26	3,33,40
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE	4,31,42	4,31,45	6,39,86	5,95,61	6,29,84

* Average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 2.—Value of Merchandise and Treasure, and Gold separately, during the last five years with quinquennial averages for the past sixty years

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Merchandise			Treasure			Total of Merchandise and Treasure	Gold		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports		Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—										
1864-65 to 1868-69 . . .	81,70	55,86	87,56	17,62	1,80	15,82	1,06,98	6,15	32	5,83
1869-70 to 1873-74 . . .	33,04	56,25	89,29	8,26	1,59	6,67	99,14	3,26	19	3,07
1874-75 to 1878-79 . . .	38,36	60,32	98,68	9,86	2,81	7,05	1,11,35	1,68	1,04	64
1879-80 to 1883-84 . . .	50,16	79,08	1,29,24	11,66	1,33	10,33	1,42,23	4,23	10	4,13
1884-85 to 1888-89 . . .	61,51	88,64	1,50,15	13,62	1,64	11,98	1,65,41	3,41	33	3,08
1889-90 to 1893-94 . . .	70,78	1,04,99	1,75,77	17,92	3,68	14,24	1,97,37	4,12	2,02	2,10
1894-95 to 1898-99 . . .	73,67	1,07,53	1,81,20	14,89	6,40	8,49	2,02,49	5,48	3,23	2,25
1899-1900 to 1903-04 . . .	84,68	1,24,92	2,09,60	26,01	11,65	14,36	2,47,26	13,00	6,82	6,18
1904-05 to 1908-09 . . .	1,19,35	1,65,44	2,85,29	36,15	9,90	26,25	3,31,34	16,85	7,50	9,35
1909-1910 to 1913-14 . . .	1,51,67	2,24,23	3,75,90	47,20	8,32	38,88	4,31,42	32,79	4,64	28,15
1914-15 to 1918-19 . . .	1,59,25	2,25,83	3,85,08	39,07	7,30	31,77	4,31,45	12,14	4,26	7,88
1919-20 to 1923-24 . . .	2,67,05	3,06,38	5,73,43	53,16	13,27	39,89	6,39,86	31,24	10,25	20,99
In the year—										
1923-24	2,37,18	3,63,38	6,00,56	53,20	3,67	49,53	6,57,43	29,25	6	29,19
1924-25	2,53,37	4,00,24	6,53,61	99,20	5,17	94,03	7,57,98	74,29	36	73,93
1925-26	2,36,00	3,86,82	6,22,82	55,49	3,84	51,65	6,82,15	35,23	38	34,85
1926-27	2,40,82	3,11,05	5,51,87	41,53	2,21	39,32	5,95,61	19,50	10	19,40
1927-28	2,61,54	3,30,26	5,91,80	34,90	3,14	31,76	6,29,84	18,14	4	18,10

Note.—Government transactions are included in Table No. 2.

No. 3.—MONTHLY SEA-BORNE TRADE (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1927-28, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR 1926-27, AND THE PRE-WAR, WAR AND POST-WAR AVERAGES, AND EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS DURING THE SAME PERIOD

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	IMPORTS					EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS)					EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28	Pre-war average	War avearge	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28	Pre-war Average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	31927-28.
April . .	11,77	11,77	20,16	20,05	22,60	19,84	17,22	24,70	27,57	25,93	8,07	5,45	4,54	7,52	3,33
May . .	10,95	11,33	19,29	19,90	20,69	18,70	20,01	25,25	25,01	24,91	7,75	8,68	5,96	5,11	4,22
June . .	9,76	11,81	18,30	16,32	18,84	17,51	19,13	21,89	24,86	22,78	7,75	7,32	3,59	8,54	3,94
July . .	10,88	13,45	19,09	20,68	18,65	17,77	17,88	23,26	23,15	26,38	6,89	4,43	4,17	2,52	7,73
August .	12,05	13,03	21,21	19,79	21,27	15,90	17,56	23,16	26,14	27,14	3,85	4,53	1,95	6,35	5,87
September .	12,92	12,11	20,49	19,05	21,17	16,27	17,02	23,62	23,45	27,93	3,35	4,91	3,13	4,40	6,76
October .	13,79	13,20	23,04	19,98	21,10	18,00	18,92	23,12	23,90	25,87	4,21	5,72	8	3,92	4,77
November .	13,74	13,33	23,48	18,40	21,68	17,71	18,21	25,21	21,76	29,10	3,97	4,88	1,73	3,36	7,42
December .	11,60	10,71	21,38	16,58	20,15	16,67	17,09	25,55	24,99	27,84	5,07	6,38	4,17	8,41	7,69
January	14,47	13,87	25,59	20,89	22,21	21,04	19,16	27,86	27,99	29,94	6,57	5,29	2,27	7,10	7,73
February .	11,39	11,36	20,52	17,40	19,73	22,06	19,96	26,95	26,01	28,89	10,67	8,60	6,43	8,61	9,16
March . .	12,53	11,83	21,50	22,23	21,76	22,65	21,95	30,39	34,02	31,98	10,12	10,12	8,89	12,39	10,22
TOTAL .	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	2,31,22	2,49,85	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,00,96	3,09,45	3,28,69	78,27	76,31	46,91	78,23	78,84

No. 4.—Value of Imports, Private Merchandise according to five main classes and sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	30,93	20,14	22,47	38,66	36,98
B. Fruits and Vegetables	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,96	1,61,76	2,01,94
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	19,68	58,29	2,69,56	91,69	2,30,70
D. Liquors	1,72,04	2,04,04	3,24,45	2,93,00	3,02,11
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	2,05,10	2,14,82	2,95,95	5,77,64	6,40,60
F. Spices	1,54,72	1,96,94	2,22,86	3,29,15	2,57,85
G Sugar	13,17,58	14,70,48	19,98,76	18,89,06	14,90,55
H. Tea	22,29	47,39	55,43	66,72	69,00
I. Other Food and Drink	83,52	1,89,12	1,93,87	1,49,19	2,00,44
J. Tobacco	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	2,56,11	2,91,33
TOTAL, CLASS I	21,84,65	26,38,94	37,82,25	38,52,98	37,21,50
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	76,08	27,68	2,18,70	31,39	58,48
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	99,54	81,91	1,57,72	1,63,91	1,88,40
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	2,27	3,41	1,01	1,57	1,25
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	25,52	22,90	53,35	38,70	60,45
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	13,86	15,67	13,10	21,96	27,53
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	3,51	3,46	8,61	5,83	2,67
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	3,94,88	4,23,95	8,28,33	9,18,79	11,08,68
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	5	32	47	7	13
I. Paper making materials	11,31	18,13	30,83	34,99	40,28
J. Rubber, raw or crude	1	11	10	42	86
K. Seeds, *including* nuts for oils	7,72	58,19	40,88	9,52	18,63
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	16,79	17,71	29,64	33,53	28,01
M. Cotton, raw and waste	1,02,82	44,90	2,01,19	5,03,29	6,74,48
N. Jute, raw	11	66	26	6	3
O. Silk, raw and waste	1,18,49	1,11,12	1,52,48	1,14,61	1,45,41
P. Wool, raw	16,21	18,28	15,34	31,98	44,95
Q. Other textile materials	5,26	14,32	6,88	9,48	9,77
R. Wood and timber	71,10	85,31	81,42	58,91	64,74
S. Miscellaneous	42,48	39,67	60,27	71,53	83,62
TOTAL, CLASS II	10,08,02	9,87,70	19,00,67	20,50,64	25,58,46

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	2,03,40	1,84,77	2,10,12	2,35,00	2,31,43
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	33,78	32,85	59,73	68,87	70,65
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,12,73	3,42,57	4,13,85	4,71,10	5,02,65
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (*excluding* electrical instruments and apparatus)	4,36,09	3,77,57	7,61,76	7,33,70	7,63,02
E. Dyes and Colours	2,06,53	2,09,01	4,39,54	3,67,13	4,32,17
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	70,26	1,09,31	2,84,29	2,51,98	2,83,49
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	29,82	31,73	53,41	44,77	47,35
H. Glassware and Earthenware	2,15,69	1,75,90	3,31,51	3,36,20	3,29,89
I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	45,40	36,13	70,70	59,73	64,29
J. Machinery of all kinds including belting for Machinery	5,80,04	5,76,52	22,75,97	14,59,58	16,99,49
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	11,15,63	9,59,32	20,96,82	16,73,94	21,42,93
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	4,58,90	2,77,89	6,82,26	7,06,35	6,96,17
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	1,84,88	2,66,64	4,56,25	3,90,17	3,92,29
N. Railway plant and rolling stock	6,11,21	1,41,84	12,08,22	3,25,19	4,76,87
O. Rubber manufactures	23,15	97,14	1,84,23	2,10,54	2,70,80
P. Vehicles (*excluding* Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,26,32	6,39,93	7,69,37
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	52,18,03	52,38,10	71,15,04	65,04,74	65,15,68
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	19,37	35,08	22,14	40,31	24,08
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	2,76,79	2,82,03	4,21,44	3,45,10	3,60,38
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	3,08,38	1,81,70	2,46,28	4,14,38	4,91,87
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,67,21	1,72,14	2,45,51	5,71,15	7,15,99
V. Miscellaneous	5,86,58	9,33,48	10,50,07	9,54,71	9,83,37
TOTAL, CLASS III	1,11,78,79	1,08,23,85	1,92,55,46	1,68,04,57	1,82,64,23
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	39,73	50,43	23,14	39,06	36,37
B. Other living animals	3,94	1,45	1,36	2,79	2,06
TOTAL, CLASS IV	43,67	51,88	24,50	41,85	38,43
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED.	1,69,59	2,77,82	4,41,85	3,72,04	4,02,04
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,54,04,73	2,31,22,08	2,49,84,66

No. 5.—Value of Exports Private Merchandise, according to five main classes and Sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	38,62	42,66	56,80	75,38	87,13
B. Fruits and Vegetables	46,63	57,20	64,24	89,88	1,05,42
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	39,24,90	42,92,03
D. Liquors	61	13	25	4	3
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	45,63	60,27	65,57	60,66	61,21
F. Spices	85,88	1,03,35	1,12,30	1,55,97	2,39,96
G. Sugar	16,01	21,91	56,35	5,78	7,82
H. Tea	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	29,03,78	32,48,49
I. Other Food and Drink	1,38,35	1,18,83	1,47,51	1,35,63	2,34,73
J. Tobacco	36,91	56,23	84,00	1,04,15	1,06,14
TOTAL, CLASS I	62,96,53	59,56,95	59,62,99	74,56,47	83,82,96
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UN-MANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	75,53	48,24	56,80	80,92	75,77
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	37,07	58,98	86,46	1,11,00	94,79
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	1,06,25	1,36,74
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	2,28,85	2,65,53	8,52,05	5,61,51	7,18,90
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	10,31,60	9,88,21	9,45,49	7,17,97	8,80,95
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	1,14,82	1,90,83	2,05,43	2,46,70	3,30,17
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,30	95,71	70,98
H. Oil-cakes of all kinds	1,06,37	94,96	1,60,61	2,52,76	3,14,19
I. Paper making materials	8	5	6	1,13	1,33
J. Rubber raw, or crude	38,69	1,58,13	1,17,61	2,60,14	2,57,09
K. Seeds, *including* nuts for oils	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,63	19,08,77	26,69,30
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	9,48	7,93	12,06	14,00	11,15
M. Cotton, raw and waste	33,27,83	33,68,07	65,62,31	59,14,19	48,19,53
N. Jute, raw	22,20,24	12,80,24	19,52,77	26,78,04	30,66,26
O. Silk, raw and waste	42,73	39,68	37,88	32,39	36,38
P. Wool, raw	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,28,07	3,93,14	4,36,03
Q. Other textile materials	78,36	1,17,87	90,68	82,77	81,31
R. Wood and Timber	98,14	69,42	1,08,61	1,60,13	1,63,71
S. Miscellaneous	1,69,60	1,16,78	2,21,77	2,50,63	2,69,22
TOTAL, CLASS II	1,04,66,38	86,41,03	1,45,90,86	1,38,68,15	1,44,33,60

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	17,70	12,30	31,31	25,59	28,72
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	..	1	3	1	1
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	10,52,59	3,37,50	3,20,14	2,65,82	2,51,36
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (*excluding* electrical instruments and apparatus)	5,86	3,78	10,20	22,71	23,44
E. Dyes and Colours	1,17,55	2,42,13	1,53,27	1,24,15	1,09,04
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	..	..	..	..	..
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	6,59	4,32	9,97	6,38	6,30
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,80	1,21	2,80	2,49	2,92
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,25	7,50,02	9,19,36
J. Machinery of all kinds *including* belting for Machinery	24	55	85	95	62
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	22,41	34,96	77,50	1,41,28	1,80,17
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	31,80	47,42	1,36,60	3,32,88	3,80,75
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	64	2,43	2,04	1,26	1,46
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1,02	1,73	5,16	1,46	4,81
O. Rubber manufactures	08	22	25	1,04	55
P. Vehicles (*excluding* Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	30	37	59	28	32
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	11,40,54	11,72,71	17,07,05	10,74,86	8,67,23
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	20,24,87	40,19,32	43,15,65	58,18,09	53,56,43
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	7,09	5,87	4,09	2,68	6,31
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	25,99	21,20	80,83	75,14	97,34
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,11	1,90	4,75	9,86	8,86
V. Miscellaneous	1,72,56	2,15,22	3,09,15	3,74,00	4,45,46
TOTAL, CLASS III	50,61,01	68,44,39	77,90,48	85,30,95	87,57,55
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	57	40	1,19	36	42
B. Cattle	17,15	8,20	14,69	12,34	14,61
C. Sheep and Goats	15,15	12,56	12,16	22,26	26,92
D. Other living animals	2,18	1,02	2,38	3,36	4,91
TOTAL, CLASS IV	35,05	22,18	30,42	38,32	46,86
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,04	2,49,69	2,94,18
GRAND TOTAL	2,19,49,78	2,15,90,70	2,86,33,30	3,01,43,58	3,19,15,35

No. 6.—Quantity and value of the principal articles of Imports, arranged in the owner of their importance

—		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
Cotton, raw	Tons	12	58	12	46	66	1,02,22	44,44	2,01,10	5,08,33	6,74,37
waste	Cwt.	3*	2	..	..	..	60*	46	9	6	12
Manufactures—											
Piecegoods, grey	Yds.	1,331,017	904,870	676,828	748,411	875,538	21,08,56	19,65,42	25,02,60	19,61,70	21,24,82
,, white	,,	654,255	518,890	373,569	570,952	556,462	11,20,33	12,33,42	16,19,66	17,52,82	15,41,69
,, coloured	,,	631,552	386,277	285,423	447,442	504,841	12,94,80	12,41,46	17,03,95	17,22,25	17,52,41
Twist and yarn	lb.	41,794	34,063	44,681	49,425	52,345	3,77,18	4,94,79	9,32,92	8,62,44	6,78,99
Hosiery	.	—	—	—	—	—	92,86	94,83	1,14,72	1,47,12	1,37,63
Handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	24,014	8,970	5,618	7,832	8,310	52,20	22,92	22,58	19,01	16,85
Fents	Yds.	37,127*	30,913	16,058	21,140	36,538	21,69*	69,78	55,02	64,75	94,31
Thread, sewing	lb.	1,598	1,722	1,208	2,057	2,367	36,10	49,65	70,93	73,86	77,48
Other sorts	.	—	—	—	—	—	1,13,97	65,83	92,66	1,00,79	91,49
TOTAL	.	—	—	—	—	—	53,20,51	52,88,00	73,16,23	70,08,13	71,90,16
Metals—											
Iron and steel—											
Sheets and plates—											
Galvanised	Tons	175	46	100	275	332	3,36,93	1,03,98	3,47,06	7,17,01	8,05,94
Tinned	,,	31	41	41	22	25	73,31	1,54,05	2,03,72	76,72	81,81
Not galvanised or tinned	,,	92	31	86	62	80	1,28,29	90,00	2,31,03	84,51	1,08,34
Bars (steel)	,,	140	40	139	151	181	1,33,29	87,69	2,92,46	1,48,54	1,83,08
Bars and channel (iron)	,,	26	11	16	10	5	31,20	30,84	45,17	14,05	9,77
Beams, channels, pillars, girders, and bridgework	,,	71	18	65	72	144	82,01	26,88	1,03,29	90,45	1,84,29
Pipes and fittings, cast	,,	35†	16	19	9	16	53,23†	32,34	67,68	22,79	32,90
Tubes, pipes, and fittings, wrought	,,	12†	22	34	30	47	29,85†	79,59	2,02,73	91,06	1,30,85
Hoops and strips	,,	26	27	25	35	33	34,94	90,02	79,77	53,39	47,71
Angle and spring	,,	31	14	25	52	68	31,69	35,46	59,46	55,44	70,71
Nails, rivets, and washers	,,	20	18	10	17	19	41,48	89,62	56,27	51,06	51,91
Screws	,,	2*	1	1	2	3	10,65*	13,74	16,05	15,75	16,10
Rice-bowls	,,	6	2	1	1	..	11,63	3,96	2,94	2,84	1,84
Steel (cast)	,,	3	2	4	3	2	8,44	8,19	23,88	14,14	11,81
Other sorts	,,	138	133	95	105	242	2,41,57	1,03,78	3,47,43	2,37,61	4,06,70
TOTAL	,,	808	422	e 661	846	1,197	12,48,51	10,11,04	21,38,94	16,76,26	21,43,82

Metals—*contd.*										
Tin	Cwt.	38	30	49	52	66	51,87	44,61	69,03	107,80	1,22,40
Brass	"	20	113	444	529	508	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	2,56,46	2,33,75
Copper, wrought	"	532	63	191	258	217	2,75,37	52,44	1,49,84	1,27,11	1,10,08
" unwrought	"	61	27	69	59	44	31,03	18,27	41,66	25,92	19,16
TOTAL COPPER	"	593	90	260	317	261	3,07,00	70,71	1,91,50	1,53,03	1,29,24
Lead	"	128	102	67	47	49	18,41	30,18	19,30	13,80	12,05
Zinc	"	106	51	101	177	169	22,11	22,89	30,16	46,26	36,25
Aluminium	"	31	9	58	97	135	23,45	10,77	67,96	95,09	1,18,51
German silver	"	22	5	5	15	17	17,67	3,03	9,42	14,36	15,09
Others	Tons	41	1	1	2	2	6,74	17,11	19,23	29,54	28,88
TOTAL OF METALS	"	896	443	711	910	1,259	17,07,41	12,88,92	28,21,21	23,82,60	28,89,94
TOTAL OF ORES	"	1	..	6	4	..	1,60	1,77	4,35	3,52	1,77
Machinery and millwork—											
Metal working machinery (including Machine tools)		—	—	—	—	—	1,49	88	35,08	37,48	40,79
Textiles, Cotton		—	—	—	—	—	1,46,16	1,36,32	5,34,29	1,70,55	1,97,41
" Jute		—	—	—	—	—	1,15,06	83,05	2,34,71	64,67	94,11
" Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	3,95	3,78	37,06	16,38	17,16
Prime-movers		—	—	—	—	—	79,20	45,94	1,99,59	1,98,25	2,08,04
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	39,89	39,60	2,43,07	2,29,34	2,00,05
Paper mill machinery		—	—	—	—	—	3,06	4,29	19,15	6,69	9,43
Sewing and knitting machines and parts		—	—	—	—	—	26,35	40,20	51,40	87,65	91,54
Boilers		—	—	—	—	—	—	20,34	1,37,69	62,76	1,08,96
Tea		—	—	—	—	—	19,57	16,05	30,65	26,28	36,06
Mining		—	—	—	—	—	11,51	13,26	53,27	97,97	1,50,67
Typewriters	No.	5	6	10	14	17	2,75	10,92	18,97	22,06	25,05
Rice and flour mill machinery		—	—	—	—	—	6,28	6,27	39,13	27,70	22,75
Sugar		—	—	—	—	—	3,35	2,46	28,00	6,21	9,13
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	1,02,52	90,51	5,01,88	3,09,20	3,82,60
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	18,63,14	15,93,75
Sugar—											
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (including beet)	Tons	624	469	443	824	719	12,33,90	14,07,55	19,03,05	18,28,09	14,33,56
" 15 D. S. and below	"	10	8	1	3	7	17,07	7,47	1,69	8,40	16,64
Molasses	"	93	81	73	96	97	41,53	41,40	66,26	52,57	40,35
TOTAL	"	727	553	517	923	823	12,92,50	14,56,42	19,71,00	18,89,06	14,90,55

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1013-14.
† Average for four years 1910-11 to 1913-14.

No. 6—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees).				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
Oils—											
Mineral, kerosene	Gals.	66,909	48,533	63,418	64,050	94,406	2,71,16	2,37,57	4,43,76	4,29,69	5,39,32
,, other kinds	,,	24,056	34,298	75,515	119,518	138,031	1,00,87	1,64,73	3,59,10	4,59,51	5,04,78
Animal	,,	712	475	28	102	357	8,42	8,40	81	1,83	5,49
Vegetable	,,	471	367	386	440	1,838	10,00	8,37	15,16	16,00	48,70
Essential	,,	14	20	31	39	41	4,43	4,86	9,50	11,75	10,39
TOTAL	,,	92,162	83,693	139,378	184,149	234,073	3,94,88	4,23,93	8,28,33	9,16,78	11,08,68
Vehicles—											
Aircraft		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	23	75
Carriages and carts		—	—	—	—	—	24,29	9,81	45,23	19,49	16,64
Cycles		—	—	—	—	—	31,35	20,58	47,89	1,07,07	1,17,62
Mechanically propelled vehicles—											
Motor cars	No.	(a)3	2	8	13	15	(a)1,13,45	74,91	3,12,28	2,04,18	3,53,92
Motor cycles	,,	(a)1	1	2	2	2	(a)10,68	6,36	19,43	10,47	11,96
Motor omnibuses, etc.	,,	..	..	1	6	9	(a)5,71	6,39	69,61	1,19,98	1,49,49
Tram cars		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	5	..	..
Parts and accessories		—	—	—	—	—	31,30*	23,79	77,82	84,54	1,01,40
Ships and parts		—	—	—	—	—	18,64	20,29	54,02	3,97	17,59
TOTAL VEHICLES		—	—	—	—	—	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,26,39	6,39,93	7,69,37
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Canned and bottled provisions	Cwt.	86	100	109	537	667	40,16	55,99	83,11	2,53,96	3,01,29
Biscuits and cakes	,,	73	46	30	51	60	37,08	27,72	31,79	49,16	56,64
Confectionery	,,	60	20	20	30	29	24,04	13,14	23,55	27,15	27,57
Farinaceous and patent foods	,,	256	248	273	451	418	38,10	46,40	68,84	1,01,36	1,02,95
Milk, condensed and preserved	,,	103	74	69	183	224	32,57	34,00	48,05	75,75	83,00
Other sorts	,,	—	—	—	—	—	57,19	50,70	64,16	70,26	69,15
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,29,14	2,27,95	3,19,50	5,77,64	6,40,60

Wool, raw . . . . . lb.	3,202	3,678	2,086	4,956	5,782	16,21	18,28	15,34	31,98	44,95
,, manufactures—										
Piecegoods . . . . . Yds.	22,420	8,200	5,451	15,425	18,777	2,06,79	1,37,63	1,88,71	2,77,44	3,28,48
Shawls . . . . . No.	1,668	189	80	979	1,089	41,45	5,50	3,86	36,98	39,29
Carpets and rugs . . . . . lb.	1,400	636	397	1,894	3,121	16,20	9,57	13,56	38,62	50,67
Hosiery . . . . . ,,	440	257	156	360	431	11,98	11,33	12,66	18,47	20,51
Yarn and knitting wool . . . . . ,,	877	280	410	1,040	1,229	19,32	10,94	19,59	28,24	33,96
Other sorts . . . . . ,,	1,315	540	496	1,658	1,769	12,63	6,74	7,89	14,63	18,96
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	3,24,58	1,99,99	2,61,61	4,46,36	5,36,82
Hardware—										
Implements and tools	—	—	—	—	—	28,47	38,76	70,98	78,73	76,70
Lamps and parts	—	—	—	—	—	49,42	31,26	63,61	92,10	91,53
Builders' hardware	—	—	—	—	—	23,36	18,57	35,69	33,94	34,17
Agricultural implements	—	—	—	—	—	12,13	13,44	20,54	16,80	18,59
Enamelled ironware	—	—	—	—	—	22,81	13,65	29,43	39,69	36,79
Domestic hardware	—	—	—	—	—	18,63	7,59	13,50	10,39	12,20
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	1,62,22	1,56,18	3,30,06	2,34,97	2,54,35
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,81	5,06,62	5,24,33
Silk, raw . . . . . lb.	2,567	1,953	1,816	1,783	2,356	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	1,13,71	1,45,32
,, waste . . . . . ,,	92	78	105	60	7	1,24	1,11	2,58	90	8
,, manufactures—										
Piecegoods . . . . . Yds.	26,030	19,719	18,788	18,912	21,291	1,82,22	2,01,50	3,24,58	2,42,07	2,58,07
Yarn, noils and warps . . . . . lb.	1,011	787	734	1,217	1,358	41,20	42,23	58,20	63,14	59,45
Mixed goods . . . . . Yds.	6,476	3,158	1,419	2,136	2,449	51,50	33,36	28,15	30,90	35,21
Other sorts . . . . . lb.	55	65	60	97	83	1,13	4,91	10,42	8,00	7,65
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	3,94,54	3,93,12	5,73,92	4,59,71	5,05,78
Railway plant and rolling stock—										
Carriages and wagons and parts	—	—	—	—	—	2,44,97	1,54,92	5,93,67	1,51,24	2,40,38
Locomotives	—	—	—	—	—	1,04,46	89,37	3,11,71	68,32	98,72
Materials for construction—										
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron . . . . Tons	50	21	37	39	68	49,25	24,00	77,37	44,71	91,63
Sleepers of wood . . . . . ,,	59	12	17	31	11	40,02	8,67	27,14	36,23	12,81
Other kinds . . . . . ,,	222	8	11	8	7	41,45	21,21	44,76	24,69	33,33
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	4,80,15	2,98,17	10,54,65	3,25,19	4,76,87
Instruments, apparatus and appliances—										
Electrical	—	—	—	—	—	70,27	1,09,31	2,84,29	2,51,98	2,83,40
Musical	—	—	—	—	—	22,73	12,11	20,16	26,63	22,87
Scientific and philosophical	—	—	—	—	—	14,93	12,88	30,07	22,19	22,00
Photographic	—	—	—	—	—	9,98	13,43	25,92	45,96	48,82
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	17,91	17,93	31,32	54,48	69,34
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	1,35,82	1,65,66	3,91,76	4,01,19	4,46,52

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.
(*a*) Figures for 1913-14.

No. 6—*continued*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
Liquors—										
Spirit . . . . . Gals.	1,644	1,537	1,747	2,135	2,315	1,14,60	1,56,79	2,43,02	2,29,28	2,30,16
Ale, beer and porter . . . . . ,,	4,405	2,546	2,784	3,820	4,487	59,43	53,06	87,71	92,10	1,04,37
Wines . . . . . ,,	337	266	282	296	304	27,95	26,23	40,76	30,90	31,71
Cider . . . . . ,,	15	13	12	10	12	49	56	79	58	75
TOTAL . ,,	6,401	4,362	4,825	6,261	7,118	2,02,47	2,36,64	3,72,28	3,52,86	3,66,99
Paper and pasteboard . . . . . Cwt.	—	—	1,299	2,008	2,089	1,27,07	2,02,47	3,49,73	3,08,20	3,00,62
Tobacco—										
Cigarettes . . . . . lb.	1,731	2,623	4,129	4,175	5,596	52,74	1,12,79	1,70,68	1,94,61	2,39,96
Others . . . . . ,,	1,498	1,017	2,171	6,030	4,332	18,33	19,63	43,26	61,50	51,36
TOTAL . ,,	3,229	3,640	6,300	10,205	9,928	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	2,56,11	2,91,32
Rubber, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	23,16	97,25	1,84,33	2,10,96	2,71,67
Chemicals—										
Soda compounds . . . . . Cwt.	531	826	903	1,399	1,490	28,30	74,44	85,71	1,05,75	1,12,35
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	62,19	1,17,07	1,19,19	1,38,60	1,52,60
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	90,49	1,91,51	2,04,90	2,44,35	2,64,95
Dyes—										
Aniline . . . . . lb.	8,793	1,919	7,252	9,957	13,156	67,84	56,36	2,00,35	1,38,03	1,79,04
Alizarine . . . . . ,,	6,667	1,202	4,546	5,045	5,173	32,35	12,46	52,13	32,21	32,91
Others	—	—	—	—	—	32,82	37,60	38,66	42,99	52,60
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	1,33,01	1,06,42	2,91,14	2,13,23	2,64,55

Spices—												
Betelnuts	Cwt.	1,156	1,175	1,107	1,185	965	1,08,24	1,36,35	1,60,48	2,50,13	1,92,55
Cloves	,,	76	90	74	72	83	27,78	39,15	48,46	34,27	39,00
Others	,,	97	100	84	134	71	28,26	30,53	28,05	44,75	26,30
TOTAL	,,	1,329	1,365	1,265	1,391	1,119	1,64,28	2,06,03	2,36,99	3,29,15	2,57,85
Glass and glassware—											
Bangles	—	—	—	—	—						
Bottles and phials	Gross	166	345	333	579	516	91,55	31,59	74,88	84,86	89,52
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	29	18	22	35	31	12,56	25,14	37,80	39,04	33,01
Sheets and plates	Sq. ft.	16,187	8,329	..	25,301	23,425	24,07	17,05	37,12	30,95	26,62
Funnels, globes, etc.		—	—	—	—	—	17,46	20,09	42,98	31,06	29,86
Other glassware		—	—	—	—	—	12,44	14,21	18,75	19,37	22,20
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,24	19,94	41,52	47,00	47,20
Grain, pulse and flour	Tons	15	34	136	54	161	1,61,92	1,28,02	2,53,05	2,52,88	2,48,41
							19,08	53,29	2,60,56	91,69	2,30,70
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Dried, salted, or preserved—											
Dates	Tons	46	47	55	39	65	58,03	67,52	1,06,61	73,12	1,08,72
Almonds	,,	3	3	5	5	6	23,78	25,61	46,96	42,59	49,15
Others	,,	4	3	3	6	8	10,27	8,72	13,38	16,82	19,00
Fresh fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	15,64	8,45	9,01	29,23	25,07
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,96	1,61,76	2,01,94
Drugs and Medicines—											
Camphor	lb.	1,417	1,632	707	1,402	1,374	15,65	24,37	24,71	27,97	25,93
Proprietary and patent medicines		—	—	—	—	—	24,74	21,87	24,70	27,29	29,27
Quinine salts	lb.	119	76	81	120	114	11,61	17,89	27,58	26,25	23,42
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	42,11	56,71	93,02	1,08,51	1,19,66
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	94,11	1,20,84	1,70,01	1,90,02	1,98,28
Salt	Tons	545	444	511	542	596	79,16	1,81,65	1,73,68	1,26,20	1,74,84
Apparel—											
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—						
Gold and silver thread	—	—	—	—	—						
Hats, caps and bonnets	—	—	—	—	—	74,64	77,31	95,66	82,42	79,05
Second-hand clothing	—	—	—	—	—	43,49	36,66	32,91	28,78	28,54
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	14,46	15,05	21,10	32,72	30,23
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	12,76*	7,12	9,72	24,93	13,39
						1,32	7,30	10,24	9,02	13,24
Soap	Cwt.	314	342	289	402	422	1,46,07	1,43,44	1,69,63	1,77,87	1,64,45
Paints and painter's materials—							61,87	96,45	1,71,16	1,52,41	1,61,37
Paints and colours	Cwt.	296	255	299	389	438	54,19	83,08	1,13,59	1,11,40	1,19,83
Painter's materials		—	—	—	—	—	16,81	15,91	30,11	32,83	34,96
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	71,00	98,99	1,43,70	1,44,23	1,54,79

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 6—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
Precious stones and pearls, unset		—	—	—	—	—	92,81	46,83	1,18,73	1,06,99	1,34,45
Building and Engineering materials—											
Cement	Tons	130	95	119	101	112	52,77	38,22	1,10,22	58,26	64,43
Bricks and tiles	No.	17,833	16,534	20,260	19,783	17,865	15,13	20,35	36,04	28,78	25,98
Others		—	—	—	—	—	10,12	45,23	20,10	36,87	38,39
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	78,02	98,80	1,66,96	1,23,91	1,28,80
Haberdashery and millinery	No.	—	—	—	—	—	1,36,54	1,02,30	1,30,71	1,13,50	1,20,55
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	57,81	64,15	1,06,52	81,96	91,67
Belting for machinery		—	—	—	—	—	39,53*	60,37	34,48	81,29	87,30
Matches	Gross	14,560*	14,645	12,725	6,102	3,520	88,21	1,53,31	1,76,68	65,60	39,37
Wood and Timber—											
Teak wood	C. tons	92	70	26	7	10	69,32	82,67	46,07	11,57	16,12
Others		—	—	—	—	—	10,07	19,62	63,05	62,42	65,85
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	79,39	1,02,29	1,09,12	73,99	81,47
Earthenware and porcelain		—	—	—	—	—	52,19	45,97	78,17	82,82	80,71
Tea chests		—	—	—	—	—	43,61	79,89	71,64	62,85	71,80
Arms, ammunition and military stores		—	—	—	—	—	33,78	32,85	59,72	68,87	70,65
Tea	lb.	4,842	7,412	7,668	7,634	7,994	22,29	47,38	55,43	60,72	60,00
Boots and shoes	pairs	2,323	1,170	604	1,915	2,773	56,73	41,31	40,50	57,13	66,99
Toys and requisites for games		—	—	—	—	—	40,05	30,30	52,41	62,11	63,82
Coal and coke	Tons	455	133	630	155	274	80,89	30,41	2,25,39	35,69	62,49
Umbrellas and fittings		—	—	—	—	—	41,95	28,96	38,29	52,57	62,38
Toilet requisites		—	—	—	—	—	20,48*	24,96	41,95	57,02	62,35
Books, printed, etc.	Cwt.	31	28	23	31	35	43,06	46,12	53,01	56,60	61,98
Manures	Tons	5	3	6	30	41	5,17	5,28	9,75	35,40	47,05
Paper-making materials	Cwt.	171	135	165	308	399	11,31	18,13	30,83	34,99	40,28
Gums and resins	,,	150	87	163	165	189	23,86	19,65	32,77	30,53	39,33
Bobbins		—	—	—	—	—	—	37,35	65,75	31,76	38,99
Cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	21,73	15,22	30,14	41,38	38,50
Animals, living	No.	14	12	5	10	7	43,67	51,88	24,50	41,85	38,43

Flax, raw	lb.	7	..	1	1	..	6	3	1	3	—
,, manufactures—											
Canvas	Yds.	2,835	2,037	974	1,452	1,696	15,74	26,64	21,84	17,56	21,52
Piece-goods	,,	2,347	1,072	360	575	548	8,35	5,46	3,72	3,83	3,63
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	6,52	10,06	12,98	10,07	11,94
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	30,67	42,19	38,55	31,49	37,09
Fish (excluding canned fish)	Cwt.	205	129	119	150	153	30,93	20,14	22,47	38,66	36,98
Furniture and cabinetware		—	—	—	—	—	21,53	14,75	25,71	29,08	30,62
Hides and skins, raw	Tons	1	1	1	2	2	13,86	15,67	13,10	21,96	27,53
Clocks and watches and parts		—	—	—	—	—	22,78	18,10	24,06	25,66	27,22
Tallow and stearine	Cwt.	57	40	64	143	94	16,06	15,93	28,18	31,64	26,25
Jute, raw	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	12	66	26	6	3
,, manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	19,37	35,08	22,14	40,31	24,08
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	19,49	35,74	22,40	40,37	24,11
Polishes		—	—	—	—	—	10,27*	13,06	24,27	20,78	23,25
Ivory		—	—	—	—	—	25,62	23,55	34,65	18,66	21,16
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver		—	—	—	—	—	23,82	8,55	17,23	38,52	17,24
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	23	25	15	19	16	9,96	15,07	11,64	12,80	9,54
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth	sq. yds.	1,444	1,121	634	853	1,040	9,28	9,83	11,98	9,07	9,25
Hides and skins, tanned	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	12,83	15,40	10,59	6,12	7,27
Pitch and tar	Cwt.	290	219	103	47	91	11,86	12,46	8,16	3,07	6,08
Articles imported by post		—	—	—	—	—	1,69,59	2,77,81	4,41,85	3,72,04	4,02,04
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,55,09	2,58,13	6,14,75	8,19,24	9,90,75
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,54,04,73	2,31,22,08	2,49,84,66
Government Stores											
Railway plant and rolling stock—											
Carriages and wagons		—	—	—	—	—	1,10,86	58,01	1,81,63	2,07,56	2,29,87
Locomotive engines and tenders		—	—	—	—	—	68,98	41,56	90,44	28,85	76,07
Rails and fishplates (*a*)	Tons	56	10	..	—	—	55,72	11,29	..	—	—
Materials for construction	,,	—	—	6	23	140	44,03	14,12	8,77	46,86	1,52,09
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,79,59	1,24,98	2,80,84	2,83,27	4,58,08

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.
(*a*) Transferred to "Iron or Steel" from 1925-26.

No. 6—*concluded*

Government Stores—contd.

—	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
Metals and ores—										
Iron and steel . . . . . Tons	25	19	22	27	85	35,10	46,50	76,30	64,71	1,33,98
Copper . . . . . Cwt.	31	79	43	46	49	16,40	56,02	33,37	21,98	20,97
Others . . . . . Tons	2	3	2	3	2	10,00	38,74	26,82	15,88	20,59
TOTAL „	28	26	26	32	89	62,10	1,41,86	1,36,49	1,02,57	1,75,54
Machinery and millwork	—	—	—	—	—	28,15	27,37	1,11,38	1,20,14	1,24,08
Textiles—										
Cotton manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	4,78	51,34	23,93	17,78	12,80
Flax	—	—	—	—	—	4,09	43,64	11,01	9,25	8,20
Wool manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	6,56	1,12,03	24,57	30,13	33,09
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	15,43	2,07,01	60,41	57,16	54,09
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	—	—	—	—	—	18,16	37,75	68,06	46,51	53,48
Arms, ammunition and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	24,22	1,05,58	54,86	23,71	35,68
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	29,59	64,48	82,03	29,84	24,22
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	9,69	22,22	40,00	29,56	28,90
Chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	5,39	22,39	10,33	8,45	6,44
Drugs and medicines	—	—	—	—	—	7,08	15,13	28,95	4,32	5,45
Ships, parts of (including launches and boats) . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,95	27,77	12,87	3,57	2,71
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	2,15	11,69	86,09	37	1,49
Telegraphs, materials for construction of	—	—	—	—	—	11,82	17,95	43,51	44	53
Coal and coke . . . . . Tons	71	10	141	...	...	15,17	4,08	53,92	2	...
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	71,79	3,14,27	2,30,53	2,49,83	1,98,10
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES .	—	—	—	—	—	5,82,28	11,45,13	13,00,27	9,59,76	11,08,74

No. 7.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles of Exports, arranged in the order of their Importance

—	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
Jute, raw . . . . . Tons	764	464	554	708	892	22,20,24	12,80,28	19,52,77	26,78,04	30,66,26
„ manufactures—										
Gunny bags—										
Hessian (*a*) . . . . . No.	339,122	412,631	98,105	89,105	83,196	9,39,10	6,79,99	3,18,81	3,10,45	2,82,15
Sacking (*a*) . . . . . „		302,896	306,154	359,985	379·944		14,24,99	14,91,81	21,27,27	20,45,30
Gunny cloth—										
Hessian (*a*) . . . . . Yds.	969,971	1,146,699	1,230,834	1,422,547	1,477,783	10,75,75	23,68,14	23,82,48	26,48,87	28,34,88
Sacking (*a*) . . . . . „		30,299	39,471	80,581	74,968		60,68	80,93	1,96,71	1,59,60
Rope and twine . . . . . Cwt.	64	76	62	101	95	9,62	19,65	15,05	20,32	20,22
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	40	8,93	17,56	8,47	14,33
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	42,45,11	52,99,59	62,68,44	79,96,18	84,22,69
Cotton, raw . . . . . Ton	430	391	521	569	480	33,27,83	38,63,19	64,73,89	58,60,31	47,72,18
„ manufactures—										
Piecegoods, Grey . . . . . Yds.	47,414	74,576	42,515	19,949	17,989	78,84	1,48,11	1,08,32	60,90	53,05
„ Coloured . . . . . „	42,384	80,377	121,243	175,903	149,280	1,33,37	2,76,41	5,72,18	6,66,01	5,60,07
Twist and yarn . . . . . lb.	192,844	129,685	82,166	41,514	24,697	9,13,45	7,18,93	9,05,70	3,08,54	1,87,91
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	19,87	29,26	60,85	39,41	66,20
TOTAL (EXCLUDING WASTE) .	—	—	—	—	—	44,68,36	45,35,90	81,80,94	69,35,17	56,39,41
Grain, pulse and flour—										
Rice (in the husk) . . . . . Tons	42	32	35	23	34	27,18	20,09	31,36	23,76	35,09
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . . „	2,398	1,685	1,462	2,035	2,152	25,66,55	18,88,25	24,33,66	32,95,02	33,64,25
Wheat . . . . . „	1,308	807	237	176	300	13,96,86	10,33,41	3,66,61	2,71,07	4,40,57
Wheat flour . . . . . „	55	57	56	59	60	86,99	1,13,20	1,50,26	1,82,38	1,20,33
Pulse . . . . . „	159	129	141	118	133	1,29,81	1,88,52	2,02,78	1,75,24	1,87,47
Barley . . . . . „	227	198	40	2	72	1,93,16	2,21,73	46,56	2,65	85,36
Jowar and bajra . . . . . „	41	41	11	15	21	37,60	44,15	17,39	20,51	34,86
Other sorts . . . . . „	181	192	27	1	12	1,42,96	2,32,45	34,03	3,37	15,10
TOTAL „	4,411	3,141	2,009	2,429	2,784	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	39,24,90	42,92,08

(*a*) Separately recorded from 1916-17 and war average represents the average for three years 1916-17 to 1918-19.

No. 7—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
Tea	lb.	266,497	322,691	321,169	349,264	361,614	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	29,03,77	32,48,49
Seeds, essential	Tons	10	8	9	7	7	20,57	24,16	35,88	28,61	30,62
Non-essential—											
Linseed	,,	379	270	251	192	222	7,98,90	4,94,94	7,57,72	4,02,09	4,52,11
Groundnut	,,	212	119	195	368	613	3,52,57	1,91,17	5,61,97	9,58,27	15,63,48
Rapeseed	,,	273	91	206	94	66	4,14,69	1,43,01	5,07,37	2,16,77	1,47,29
Sesamum (til or jinjil)	,,	119	33	28	2	11	2,48,15	67,35	1,02,73	4,83	32,32
Castor	,,	114	89	48	102	122	1,66,43	1,57,55	1,14,54	2,03,73	2,58,33
Copra	,,	31	16	7	2	..	1,10,43	60,73	28,84	8,30	1,42
Cotton	,,	240	69	155	51	153	1,70,98	50,25	1,88,05	45,27	1,44,70
Mustard	,,	4	3	2	1	2	10,08	9,16	9,75	3,29	6,14
Mowa	,,	29	3	8	14	4	42,53	3,04	12,79	23,18	6,81
Poppy	,,	33	5	6	2	2	60,41	9,58	20,97	5,45	7,97
Other sorts	,,	9	2	8	3	8	23,23	6,48	13,03	13,98	18,11
TOTAL	,,	1,453	708	923	838	1,210	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,64	19,08,77	26,69,30
Leather—											
Cow hides	Tons	(a)	16	10	10	13	(a)	4,15,98	2,84,00	2,33,66	3,40,20
Buffalo hides	,,		1	1	1	1		21,43	16,02	9,79	22,37
Goat skins	,,		3	1	4	4		1,42,53	1,03,59	2,44,77	2,62,10
Sheep skins	,,		2	3	3	3		1,20,69	1,85,47	2,10,22	2,14,78
Other kinds	,,		—	—	—	—		18,61	35,16	51,58	79,91
TOTAL	,,	—	—	—	—	—	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,24	7,50,02	9,19,,36

Hides and skins, raw—												
Cow hides	Tons	(a)	24	24	22	31	(a)	3,70,78	2,78,69	2,17,07	3,08,05
Buffalo hides	,,		8	5	5	9		1,11,07	46,72	35,67	62,45
Goat skins	,,		21	21	19	19		4,39,66	5,79,19	4,23,41	4,39,33
Calf skins	,,		1	1	..	1		22,63	16,51	4,97	14,05
Other kinds	,,		3	2	5	4		44,07	24,38	36,85	57,06
TOTAL	,,		78	57	53	51	64	10,31,60	9,88,21	9,45,49	7,17,97	8,80,04
Lac	Cwt.		434	345	416	592	544	2,20,15	2,57,06	8,41,80	5,47,24	6,98,86
Metals and manufactures—												
Iron or steel	Tons		42	61	95	353	458	22,41	34,96	79,04	1,60,31	2,00,88
Other metals	,,		10	11	38	115	164	31,81	47,42	1,86,41	3,32,88	3,86,74
TOTAL OF METALS	,,		52	72	133	468	617	54,22	82,38	2,15,45	4,93,19	5,87,62
Wool, raw	lb.		54,573	49,688	36,203	44,792	50,166	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,28,07	3,93,14	4,36,08
,, manufactures—												
Carpets and rugs	,,		1,775	1,254	3,283	3,846	5,129	23,16	19,09	77,98	71,59	91,84
Other sorts			—	—	—	—	—	2,84	2,12	2,86	3,55	5,51
TOTAL			—	—	—	—	—	2,94,39	4,10,82	4,08,91	4,68,28	5,33,38

(a) Detailed figures not available.

No. 7—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
Oilcakes	Tons	140	117	136	236	276	1,06,37	94,95	1,60,61	2,52,76	3,14,19
Ores—											
Manganese ore	Tons	607	474	648	536	704	98,64	88,94	1,45,19	1,49,14	1,95,44
Others	„	12	21	37	48	56	16,18	1,00,69	58,89	78,53	1,14,02
TOTAL OF ORES	„	619	495	685	584	760	1,14,82	1,89,63	2,04,08	2,27,67	3,09,46
Rubber, raw	lb.	1,120	7,728	13,111	23,006	25,403	38,70	1,58,13	1,17,60	2,60,14	2,57,09
Paraffin wax	Tons	12	22	26	39	51	54,99	97,62	1,19,06	1,84,60	2,42,46
Spices—											
Pepper	Cwt.	117	123	96	104	196	38,53	53,52	35,91	64,15	1,53,50
Chillies	„	124	126	151	159	180	20,43	27,23	42,20	46,21	43,10
Ginger	„	75	55	59	45	47	19,95	12,61	18,88	17,78	17,32
Others	„	9	11	12	13	15	6,97	9,99	15,31	27,83	26,04
TOTAL	„	325	315	318	321	438	85,88	1,03,35	1,12,30	1,55,97	2,39,00
Coffee	„	255	216	226	150	277	1,37,52	1,18,09	1,46,90	1,32,63	2,31,92

Opium	Cwt.	51	14	9	8	6	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	2,11,85	1,99,09
Wood and timber—											
Teakwood	C. Tons	50	29	35	54	51	77,64	56,91	93,72	1,40,45	1,41,83
Sandal		—	—	—	—	—	13,73	9,99	8,10	14,88	16,21
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	9,05	4,44	10,18	6,71	7,69
TOTAL	,,	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,42	71,34	1,12,00	1,62,04	1,65,73
Dyeing and tanning substances—											
Indigo	Cwt.	15	31	13	2	2	29,92	1,57,35	52,46	4,24	5,13
Myrobalans	,,	1,399	1,058	1,331	1,378	1,927	59,78	56,51	69,48	81,54	1,22,04
Turmeric	,,	92	78	53	70	61	11,08	12,31	11,38	12,96	11,65
Others	,,	107	94	106	109	153	14,13	14,90	18,39	18,98	21,88
TOTAL	,,	1,613	1,261	1,503	1,559	2,143	1,14,91	2,41,07	1,51,71	1,17,72	1,60,70
Fodder, bran and pollards	Tons	223	129	211	237	278	89,73	41,86	1.20.27	1,06,25	1,36,74
Manures—											
Bones	Tons	95	39	90	100	98	65,41	28,96	94,61	97,76	97,64
Other kinds	,,	22	18	28	19	22	13,76	24,30	40,47	27,64	30,37
TOTAL	,,	117	57	118	119	120	79,17	53,26	1,35,08	1,25,40	1,28,01
Coir	Tons	36	23	32	28	34	80,25	54,03	1,02,01	99,85	1,13,75
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	lb.	20,427	24,046	25,934	28,883	28,088	23,27	41,56	73,47	97,09	98,58
Cigars	,,	1,535	1,260	480	201	281	13,01	11.23	6,09	3,30	3,01
Others	,,	384	611	952	620	877	63	3,44	5,34	8,76	4,54
TOTAL	,,	22,346	25,917	27,366	29,794	29,246	36,91	56,23	84,90	1,04,15	1,06,13
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	24,81	34,63	41,03	57,51	55,41
Dried, salted or preserved		11	10	10	11	15	21,82	22,57	23,21	32,37	50,01
TOTAL	,,	—	—	—	—	—	46,63	57,20	64,24	89,88	1,05,42
Mica	Cwt.	49	50	60	83	83	35,87	57,45	79,56	1,08,41	92,84
Fish (excluding canned fish)—											
Dry, salted	Cwt.	185	166	148	162	237	20,97	24,61	28,14	40,58	56,09
Fishmaws and sharkfins	,,	10	8	10	11	10	12,38	10,65	16,44	16,59	14,48
Others	,,	54	65	75	92	89	5,27	7,40	12,22	18,21	16,56
TOTAL	,,	249	239	233	265	336	38,62	42,66	56,80	75,38	87,13
Hemp, raw	Cwt.	509	561	455	440	484	73,27	1,17,87	90,44	82,76	80.83

No. 7—*concluded*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
Coal and coke	Tons	825	526	434	645	635	75,77	48,46	57,24	81,38	76,48
Oils—											
Essential	Gals.	46	51	77	93	103	11,88	22,84	47,00	38,79	40,07
Mineral	,,	13,172	24,639	23,403	2,351	153	13,93	24,72	2,35,24	25,57	1,48
Vegetable—											
Castor	,,	1,114	1,564	396	647	474	15,22	28,22	10,39	13,98	10,18
Coconut	,,	1,737	3,259	1,720	194	79	31,15	65,38	50,93	4,71	2,10
Others	,,	1,175	2,045	1,405	479	647	19,72	46,06	34,64	12,66	17,25
TOTAL	,,	17,244	31,558	27,001	3,764	1,456	91,00	1,87,22	3,78,29	95,71	70,98
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Ghi	Cwt.	47	46	41	37	37	29,48	33,25	41,23	37,43	36,29
Other sorts	,,	—	—	—	—	—	16,15	27,02	24,34	23,52	24,92
TOTAL	,,	—	—	—	—	—	45,63	60,27	65,57	60,95	61,21
Animals, living	No.	451	274	238	396	571	28,04	22,18	30,41	38,32	46,87
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	15,44	10,67	20,81	22,30	23,82
Silk, raw	lb.	1,711	1,017	1,325	1,295	1,333	42,73	30,68	37,88	32,40	36,38
,, manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	7,09	5,87	4,09	2,68	6,31
TOTAL	,,	—	—	—	—	—	49,82	45,55	41,97	35,08	42,69
Drugs and medicines		—	—	—	—	—	19,24	30,07	36,16	37,10	34,53
Fibre for brushes and brooms	Tons	—	4	5	6	8	—	15,36	21,08	25,34	29,63
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	53	56	55	64	70	8,43	10,83	13,40	18,44	18,52
Bristles	,,	94(*a*)	4	3	3	4	16,29(*a*)	14,20	15,11	13,56	16,18
Candles	lb.	6,069	8,014	6,692	2,997	4,398	17,10	23,34	20,09	8,81	12,55
Saltpetre	Cwt.	305	440	273	98	99	34,99	79,85	46,13	12,12	12,13
Tallow, Stearine and wax	,,	17	13	29	38	28	9,48	7,93	12,06	14,00	11,15
Horns, tips, etc.	,,	88	30	70	38	43	21,00	7,26	11,87	7,91	9,18
Sugar	Tons	11	8	18	2	3	16,01	21,91	56,34	5,78	7,81
Articles exported by post		—	—	—	—	—	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	2,49,69	2,94,18
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,06,33	1,00,37	2,49,63	3,74,23	3,23,91
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	2,19,49,73	2,15,96,70	2,86,33,39	3,01,43,58	3,19,15,35

(*a*) Includes figures for "Fibre for brushes and brooms."

No. 8.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles Re-exported, arranged in the order of their Importance

	Quantity (Figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
Hides and Skins, raw . . . . . Tons	..	..	..	..	..	—	2,87	50,65	1,18,56	1,02,38
Cotton, raw . . . . . Tons	..	..	3	2	3	14	66	66,54	36,30	44,15
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods — Grey . . . . . Yds.	4,763	22,043	42,979	11,731	15,851	8,40	79,27	1,95,39	36,79	45,74
Piece goods — White . . . . . ,,	9,371	14,672	9,709	5,330	4,942	17,14	46,88	49,58	19,59	17,06
Piece goods — Coloured . . . . . ,,	50,796	37,888	19,066	11,926	12,957	1,16,79	1,36,19	1,12,29	50,52	52,09
Twist and yarn . . . . . lb.	926	1,045	1,365	911	1,384	8,05	12,77	20,47	11,48	14,57
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	7,13	18,19	21,60	6,23	5,35
Total .	—	—	—	—	—	1,57,65	2,93,96	4,05,87	1,61,00	1,79,56
Wool, raw . . . . . lb.	6,580	13,673	12,003	12,694	12,700	42,50	1,02,06	98,03	93,67	89,40
,, manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	4,16	8,37	57,63	88,60	86,42
Total .	—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,43	1,55,66	1,82,27	1,75,82
Sugar . . . . . Tons	27	32	55	12	20	52,95	1,12,57	3,16,28	33,63	55,32
Metals and ores—										
Iron or steel . . . . . Tons	19	5	7	23	36	10,20	10,02	14,23	12,36	17,95
Others . . . . . ,,	1	..	2	1	1	9,85	8,18	17,33	10,44	7,75
Total ,,	20	5	9	24	37	20,05	18,20	31,56	22,80	25,70
Hardware	—	—	—	—	—	13,89	11,83	27,08	23,94	25,61

No. 8—*continued*

	Quantity (Figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
Gums and resins . . . . . cwt.	53	43	51	47	60	10,54	13,59	23,04	17,26	25,45
Fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	13,11	42,13	53,65	13,74	20,10
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	—	—	—	—	—	15,89	13,89	48,22	16,99	13,42
Haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	8,12	6,30	8,58
Silk, raw . . . . . lb.	47	49	79	45	15	1,23	2,00	4,98	1,24	95
,, manufactures—										
Piece good . . . . . Yds.	776	997	823	127	135	6,37	11,67	14,98	1,63	1,68
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	66	2,41	3,94	1,75	2,20
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	8,26	16,08	23,90	4,62	4,80
Articles re-exported by post	—	—	—	—	—	16,24	23,85	45,16	25,32	32,40
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	1,06,64	1,51,03	3,15,60	1,74,41	1,94,00
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS .	—	—	—	—	—	4,61,88	8,14,38	15,64,74	8,00,98	9,53,78

No. 9.—Value of trade in merchandise only with the British Empire and Foreign Countries

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1926-27			1927-28		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom . . .	91,58	56,30	1,47,88	83,56	69,62	1,53,18	1,46,43	73,04	2,19,47	1,10,54	66,28	1,76,82	1,19,21	81,76	2,00,97
Egypt (a) . . .	..	..	..	88	9,36	10,24	(*b*)85	(*b*)3,34	(*b*)4,19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	72	8,24	8,96	1,66	9,63	11,29	1,71	12,32	14,03	1,37	14,86	16,23	1,90	15,88	17,78
Straits Settlements . .	3,08	7,73	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	4,85	8,20	13,05	5,82	9,50	15,32	5,84	9,28	15,12
Australia	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	5,03	6,14	3,19	4,99	8,18	1,70	7,80	9,50	1,92	6,62	8,54
Hongkong	98	9,26	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	1,86	6,93	8,79	90	3,03	3,93	1,16	2,20	3,36
Canada	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	69	1,83	2,52	1,69	2,05	3,74	1,79	2,19	3,98
Aden and Dependencies .	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	80	2,79	3,59	53	1,63	2,16	66	1,91	2,57
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	36	89	1,25	1,15	1,32	2,47	1,99	2,14	4,13	2,55	2,00	4,55	2,59	1,90	4,49
Other countries of the British Empire	3,39	4,16	7,55	1,80	6,17	7,97	3,17	9,54	12,71	1,93	11,81	13,74	1,30	9,95	11,25
Total British Empire .	1,01,54	92,06	1,93,60	96,64	1,15,78	2,12,42	1,65,54	1,25,12	2,90,66	1,27,03	1,18,96	2,45,99	1,36,87	1,31,69	2,68,06

No. 9—*continued*

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1926-27			1927-28		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
Foreign Countries—															
United States of America	4,49	16,90	21,39	10,29	26,75	37,04	21,64	36,26	57,90	18,24	34,41	52,65	20,43	36,70	57,13
Japan	3,64	16,86	20,50	15,41	25,20	40,61	17,48	40,31	57,79	16,47	41,27	57,74	17,90	29,19	47,09
France	2,21	14,82	17,03	1,85	10,02	11,87	2,37	14,37	16,74	3,56	13,97	17,53	4,30	16,10	20,40
Italy	1,45	7,08	8,53	1,73	8,77	10,50	2,47	9,63	12,10	6,16	11,57	17,73	6,76	13,05	19,81
Persia	63	1,22	1,85	86	3,60	4,46	1,76	3,88	5,64	1,98	3,14	5,12	2,95	2,50	5,45
China	1,58	8,74	10,32	1,93	4,56	6,49	3,14	10,98	14,12	3,31	11,31	14,62	4,41	4,58	8,99
Turkey, Asiatic	59	2,40	2,99	49	3,29	3,78	1	11	12	..	22	22	..	37	37
Java	9,35	2,91	12,26	11,56	2,55	14,11	17,18	3,18	20,36	14,42	2,99	17,41	14,71	2,40	17,11
Cuba	..	41	41	..	1,65	1,65	1	2,30	2,31	..	3,89	3,89	15	3,61	3,76
Argentine Republic	..	2,27	2,27	..	2,61	2,61	..	4,21	4,21	..	6,78	6,78	..	7,49	7,49
Indo-China	1	67	68	1	1,51	1,52	2	1,80	1,82	5	1,93	1,98	28	2,28	2,66
Chile	..	87	87	1	1,42	1,43	1	1,04	1,05	2	1,43	1,45	8	1,68	1,76
Spain	17	1,99	2,16	36	1,60	1,96	30	2,80	3,10	21	2,75	2,96	34	3,31	3,65
Russia	22	1,94	2,16	10	2,74	2,84	12	..	12	52	9	61	48	49	97
Netherlands	1,27	3,34	4,61	86	40	1,26	2,18	3,16	5,34	4,66	6,24	10,90	4,81	8,13	12,94
Belgium	2,76	11,97	14,73	38	1,10	1,48	4,64	11,25	15,89	6,80	8,83	15,63	7,48	10,97	18,45
Germany	9,35	22,36	31,71	1,04	2,04	3,08	7,16	14,86	22,02	16,91	21,48	38,39	15,34	32,46	47,80
Austria*	3,19	7,77	10,96	27	94	1,21	(c)42	(c)73	(c)1,15	1,11	26	1,37	1,2 6	28	1,54
Egypt (*a*)	26	1,90	2,16	—	—	—	(*d*)52	(*d*)2,98	(*d*)3,50	42	3,74	4,16	53	3,15	3,68
Other countries	3,14	5,64	8,78	4,01	7,58	11,59	7,08	13,01	20,09	9,35	14,18	23,53	11,27	18,26	29,53
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	44,31	1,32,06	1,76,37	51,16	1,08,33	1,59,49	88,51	1,76,86	2,65,37	1,04,19	1,00,48	2,04,67	1,13,48	1,97,00	3,10,48
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,85	2,24,12	3,69,97	1,47,80	2,24,11	3,71,91	2,54,05	3,01,98	5,56,03	2,31,22	3,09,44	5,40,76	2,49,85	3,28,69	5,78,54

NOTE.—Exports include re-exports.
* Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.
(*a*) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.
(*b*) Average for 4 years.
(*c*) Average for 3 years.
(*d*) One year's figure.

No. 10.—Percentage share of the principal countries in the total Trade in merchandise only

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1926-27			1927-28		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	62·8	25·1	40·0	56·5	31·1	41·2	57·6	24·2	39·5	47·8	21·4	32·7	47·7	25·0	34·9
Ceylon	·5	3·7	2·4	1·1	4·3	3·0	·7	4·8	2·5	·6	4·8	3·0	·8	4·8	3·1
Straits Settlements	2·1	3·4	2·9	3·0	2·7	2·8	1·9	2·7	2·3	2·5	3·1	2·8	2·3	2·8	2·6
Australia	·7	1·4	1·1	·8	2·2	1·7	1·3	1·7	1·5	·7	2·5	1·8	·8	2·0	1·5
Hongkong	·7	4·1	2·7	·9	2·0	1·6	·7	2·3	1·6	·4	1·0	·7	·5	·7	·6
Mauritius and Dependencies	1·8	·6	1·1	1·1	·6	·8	2·2	3·1	2·7	..	·5	·3	..	·6	·3
Total (including other British Possessions)	69·7	41·1	52·3	65·4	51·7	57·1	65·2	41·4	52·3	54·9	38·4	45·5	54·6	40·1	46·3
Foreign Countries—															
Japan	2·5	7·5	5·5	10·4	11·2	10·9	6·9	13·3	10·4	7·1	13·3	10·7	7·2	8·9	8·3
United States of America	3·1	7·5	5·8	7·0	11·9	9·9	8·5	12·0	10·4	7·9	11·1	9·7	8·2	11·1	9·1
Java	6·4	1·3	3·3	7·8	1·1	3·8	6·8	1·0	3·7	6·2	1·0	3·2	5·9	·7	2·9
France	1·5	6·6	4·6	1·3	4·5	3·2	·9	4·8	3·0	1·5	4·5	3·2	1·7	4·9	3·5
Italy	1·0	3·2	2·3	1·2	3·9	2·8	1·0	3·2	2·2	2·7	3·7	3·3	2·7	3·9	3·4
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	1·1	3·9	2·8	1·3	2·0	1·7	1·2	3·6	2·5	1·4	3·7	2·7	1·8	1·4	1·6
Persia	·4	·5	·5	·6	1·6	1·2	·7	1·3	1·0	·9	1·0	·9	1·2	·8	·9
Russia	·1	·9	·6	·1	1·2	·8	·05	..	·05	·2	·03	·1	·2	·1	·2
Netherlands	·9	1·5	1·3	·6	·2	·3	·9	1·5	·9	2·0	2·0	2·0	1·9	2·4	2·2
Belgium	1·9	5·3	3·9	·3	·5	·4	1·8	3·7	2·9	2·9	2·9	2·9	3·0	3·3	3·2
Germany	6·4	9·8	8·5	·7	·9	·8	2·8	4·9	4·0	7·3	6·9	7·1	6·1	9·9	8·3
Austria (*a*)	2·2	3·5	2·9	·2	·4	·3	·2	·2	·2	·5	·1	·3	·5	·1	·3
Total (including other Foreign countries)	30·3	58·9	47·7	34·6	48·3	42·9	34·8	58·6	47·7	45·1	61·6	54·5	45·4	59·9	53·7

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 11.—Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise of certain principal Countries and British India during the calendar years 1925, 1926 and 1927, with respective pre-war averages*

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	Imports				Exports (domestic)			
	Pre-war average	1925	1926	1927	Pre-war average	1925	1926	1927
United Kingdom (a)	599	1,167	1,116	1,096	465	773	653	709
France	305	430	390	427	253	446	390	446
Egypt (e)	26	59	53	49	31	61	42	49
Canada	106	184 (d)	208 (d)	224 (d)	66	263 (c)	261 (c)	251 (c)
United States of America	341	875	912	861	433	998	970	979
Netherlands	(b)	204	201	210	(b)	150	144	157
Germany	477	609	490	602	405	434	470	528 (g)
Switzerland	71	100	94	99	63	81	73	79
Italy (d)	137	216	206	214	88	151	148	164
Czechoslovakia	..	107	93	109	..	115	108	123
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	155†	175	148	166	144†	142	128	152
Denmark	(b)	89	87	91	(b)	77	76	79
Sweden	(b)	80	82	87	(b)	76	78	89
Australia	73†	149	158	161	67†	155 (f)	143 (f)	144 (f)
British India	103	177	183	193	148	209	242	238

* Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published quarterly by the Board of Trade, London.
† Triennial average.

(a) From 1st April 1923, the particulars shown include the trade of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the Irish Free State. From the same date the direct foreign trade of the Irish Free State has been excluded.

(b) Value not available.
(c) Including silver bullion and gold bullion obtained direct from mining operation.
(d) Including silver bullion.
(e) Excluding trade with Sudan.
(f) Including bullion and specie.
(g) Including the value of deliveries on account of reparation in the year.

NOTE.—In the cases of Germany, the Netherlands, the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the Dominion of Canada *and United Kingdom* the import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, *i.e.*, goods originally imported which, if dutiable, have been charged the duty but which are subsequently re-exported.

No. 12.—Value of Trade with principal Countries, distinguishing Principal Articles.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
UNITED KINGDOM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	5,02	18,20	13,38	13,67
Apparel	59,29	83,16	86,26	68,36
Arms, ammunition, etc.	30,60	55,58	53,68	55,30
Artificial silk yarn	—	28,80	14,07	46,84
Asbestos	—	14,05	19,43	29,89
Belting for machinery	36,26	62,82	62,17	68,45
Bobbins	—	33,40	30,71	34,30
Books and printed matter	41,05	48,68	47,45	53,01
Boots and shoes	51,33	26,61	29,22	29,35
Building materials	59,89	76,75	64,29	74,72
Carriages and carts	19,11	9,03	9,07	9,05
Chemicals	69,55	1,24,01	1,41,55	1,46,72
China clay	—	13,53	16,56	18,07
Coal and coke	41,33	30,87	6,96	16,45
Cordage and rope	4,39	2,87	6,92	4,37
Cotton—				
Raw	58,67	2,78	44,64	7,58
Twist and yarn	3,35,18	3,13,80	3,08,08	3,09,49
Piecegoods—				
Grey	20,73,55	17,08,36	15,24,09	15,54,39
White	10,87,38	15,08,86	16,57,15	14,19,94
Coloured	11,29,72	11,90,90	12,57,96	12,59,06
Other manufactures	1,40,25	1,76,53	1,53,45	1,55,08
Cutlery	10,53	9,19	9,03	9,86
Cycles and parts	29,40	87,07	91,70	1,00,61
Drugs and medicines	54,03	84,60	86,26	84,23
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,90	12,18	11,30	15,96
Earthenware and porcelain	30,50	29,05	29,95	30,30
Flax manufactures	28,83	31,69	30,00	35,66
Furniture	10,84	9,07	14,45	13,14
Glass and glassware	22,26	26,23	25,47	23,16
Haberdashery and millinery	61,21	29,48	27,48	30,10
Hardware	1,88,61	1,97,76	1,84,45	2,06,25
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,04,88	2,22,18	2,50,55	2,73,35
Ivory	11,33	9,24	9,84	9,13
Jewellery, etc.	14,51	12,39	27,48	11,03
Jute manufactures	10,09	12,84	9,85	4,84
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	38,59	31,80	43,17	44,57
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	45,64	51,09	54,48	63,40
Spirit	69,47	1,34,62	1,35,64	1,36,07
Wines	13,62	11,48	11,94	11,84
Machinery and millwork	4,97,69	11,87,23	10,65,86	12,53,38
Metals—				
Aluminium	5,38	22,84	23,08	47,57
Brass	6,13	1,27,96	77,33	89,22
Copper	1,67,45	39,67	28,27	45,34
Iron	28,88	13,70	8,36	10,48
Iron or steel	6,96,13	11,60,99	9,93,24	13,63,96
Lead	13,99	8,88	7,70	7,32
Steel	42,02	49,70	37,29	77,89
Zinc	14,85	13,45	17,70	19,95
Others	27,43	15,79	24,22	23,30
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc.	74,50	1,23,58	1,36,09	1,69,94
Oils, mineral	22,31	21,38	19,56	25,69
,, vegetable, animal, etc.	17,76	14,43	15,80	16,92
Packing engine and boiler	4,98	3,18	3,63	3,86
Paints and painters' materials	56,00	99,89	1,04,52	1,12,19
Paper and pasteboard	73,44	1,16,63	1,09,30	1,09,59
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	—	58,10	1,17,19	99,07
Pitch and tar	8,72	4,03	2,19	2,77
Polishes	9,48	19,89	18,85	21,42
Precious stones	14	16,91	12,48	13,84
Printing materials	14,70	20,50	20,79	24,47
Provisions	1,34,15	1,71,50	2,03,23	2,34,08
Railway plant, etc.	5,54,48	4,24,53	2,00,84	3,71,44
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	16,45	96,01	88,71	95,59
Salt	23,44	19,55	14,08	26,93

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees).

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Ships, parts of	18,00	8,70	2,86	15,84
Silk manufactures, including yarn	19,07	9,79	8,67	8,37
Soap	56,52	1,35,67	1,37,10	1,47,30
Stationery	41,44	51,30	45,13	52,02
Sugar	25,37	35,51	41,74	1,54
Tallow and stearine	10,43	9,54	8,65	5,32
Tea-chests	41,32	67,52	48,86	60,81
Tobacco	51,83	1,76,23	2,11,97	2,55,23
Toilet requisite	19,35	21,43	23,57	24,32
Toys and requisites for games	16,75	12,97	14,11	15,34
Umbrellas	24,71	18,35	14,75	16,25
Woollen manufactures, including yarn	1,85,24	2,11,14	1,94,84	2,10,56
Other articles	1,52,67	3,97,00	3,51,16	3,63,61
TOTAL	91,58,01	1,15,32,02	1,10,53,85	1,19,21,01
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	1,06,54	26,76	9	40,03
Fodder, Bran and Pollards	45,19	92,18	70,42	88,44
Bristles and fibres	12,74	18,58	13,16	14,92
Coffee	50,86	68,08	43,98	66,93
Coir and manufactures	22,95	28,30	20,62	18,04
Cotton, raw	1,72,39	5,42,14	1,54,50	2,88,62
,, twist and yarn	2,81	2,45	1,50	2,24
,, manufactures	11,13	37,78	15,65	35,77
Drugs, medicines, etc.	5,47	6,28	4,13	6,03
Dyeing and tanning substances—				
Cutch and gambier	6,87	9,00	5,25	4,99
Indigo	6,52	85	75	1,26
Myrobalans	23,46	32,78	30,38	50,73
Gram	34,94	27	..	13
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	38,47	27,65	14,49	15,20
Hides and skins—				
Raw	56,46	47,54	37,79	67,15
Dressed or tanned	3,67,93	5,05,24	6,38,29	8,16,40
Horn, tips and pieces of horn*	5,73	4,02	3,50	3,30
Jute, raw	8,96,52	10,56,96	6,13,56	7,68,07
,, gunny bags	79,25	2,42,10	1,84,14	2,00,69
,, ,, cloth	55,57	1,41,39	1,02,13	63,48
Lac	56,67	1,38,10	1,09,10	1,87,58
Manures	10,39	3,70	3,13	3,97
Manganese ore	30,66	39,58	15,24	63,20
Other metals and ores	24,78	1,41,05	1,13,35	1,34,40
Mica	20,80	44,42	47,58	42,62
Oils	18,34	83,34	51,37	19,33
Paraffin wax	17,38	66,50	67,16	69,01
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,62	7,11	7,43	8,36
Pulse—			4,83	7,52
Beans	51,27	3,23	17,80	14,34
Lentils		13,28	17,64	18,24
Other pulses		16,10	88,82	72,58
Rice (not in the husk)	1,56,99	1,18,76	1,17,66	1,25,24
Rubber, raw	23,28	1,22,78	1,72	1,82
Saltpetre	6,55	2,05		
Seeds—			44,15	71,23
Castor	78,39	71,51	38,65	1,40,62
Cotton	1,74,92	2,13,04	1,00,14	1,12,18
Linseed	2,05,01	2,89,68	21,25	26,51
Rape	35,17	61,56	3,25	..
Copra	3,82	..	50,20	70,19
Others	10,52	32,48	5,35	5,08
Silk, raw	5,93	10,03	20,65	39,16
Spices	10,68	26,76	1	16
Sugar	8,59	11	24,68,83	28,44,09
Tea	9,51,37	23,74,77	2,14,29	3,66,16
Wheat	10,50,94	1,71,52	85,50	73,77
Wood (mainly teak)	53,71	95,83	3,59,67	3,81,28
Wool, raw	2,61,11	3,36,59	38,21	48,40
,, manufactures	18,71	44,43	2,62,47	2,87,98
Other articles	1,51,59	2,61,69		
TOTAL	55,04,99	77,72,27	63,38,78	77,87,44

*Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
UNITED KINGDOM—*concld.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	4,62	5,44	3,77
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	32,56	7,43	..	40
Wool, raw	37,55	73,44	67,75	54,58
Other articles	48,75	2,39,11	2,15,95	3,29,84
TOTAL	1,24,52	3,24,60	2,89,14	3,88,59
AUSTRIA.*				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,91	3,60	51	1,76
Boots and shoes	2,50	2,02	3,75	5,82
Cotton manufactures	22,15	6,00	5,56	11,09
,, twist and yarn	3,08	3,55	68	52
Glass and glassware	68,98	3,11	3,72	4,11
Haberdashery and millinary	21,39	2,28	2,80	4,72
Hardware	27,28	13,44	12,82	13,21
Instruments	1,98	2,28	2,16	4,83
Matches	9,07	1,07	88	21
Metals	12,13	9,01	11,73	16,75
Paper and pasteboard	10,89	17,62	23,35	19,40
Sugar	85,12	4,30	19,80	66
Woollen manufactures	8,96	55	28	1,24
Other articles	38,31	11,92	22,79	41,76
TOTAL	3,18,75	80,75	1,10,83	1,26,08
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	6,25	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	2,36,18	4,63	2,01	11
,, twist and yarn	53	1,01	..	2
Hides and skins	1,30,42	..	..	..
Indigo	4,19	..	..	..
Jute, raw	1,30,63	..	24	..
Lac	5,70	..	1	..
Seeds	78,68	1,14	..	2,69
Rice (not in the husk)	1,69,06	19,74	23,06	24,16
Other articles	11,54	14	47	64
TOTAL	7,73,18	26,66	25,79	27,62
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,69	1,04	57	27
BELGIUM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	6,25	9,01	8,08
Arms, etc.	26	3,96	4,23	2,15
Building materials	4,04	5,59	7,33	4,41
Cotton manufactures	42,12	17,02	30,10	25,31
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	5,57	9,41	3,60
Earthenware and porcelain	3,45	1,48	1,64	2,09
Glass and Glassware	16,92	22,76	26,69	24,42
Hardware	5,58	3,66	4,12	4,36
Liquors	1,50	1,76	1,59	1,61
Machinery and millwork	1,76	29,64	24,61	29,17
Manures	75	9,25	8,15	7,22
Metals—				
Brass	37	3,67	2,27	1,90
Copper	3,54	10,09	21,91	17,39
Iron	15,95	3,23	7,31	1,99
Iron or steel	45,46	1,77,41	1,93,24	2,51,18
Steel	63,54	1,01,60	1,12,00	1,31,43
Motor cars, etc.	4,15	1,38	1,10	1,85
Paints and painters' materials	2,08	2,84	5,38	5,88
Paper and pasteboard	5,00	9,12	11,20	9,66
Precious stones	1	47,19	37,13	62,43
Provisions	1,41	26,95	10,58	25,64
Railway plant, etc.	4,28	27,64	38,65	59,30
Sugar	29	15,92	30,74	1,14
Woollen manufactures	2,11	23,47	15,09	9,43
Other articles	40,61	55,61	66,60	56,00
TOTAL	2,76,00	6,13,06	6,80,08	7,47,64

* Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
BELGIUM—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	34,65	2,90	..	9,03
Cotton, raw	3,68,24	5,61,59	2,83,33	4,17,92
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,76	4,35	4,30	5,43
Hemp, raw	13,73	72,24	47,79	39,79
Hides and skins, raw	10,00	7,09	2,85	3,45
Jute manufactures	13,69	21,05	23,83	14,01
,, raw	14,42	1,85,88	1,69,67	1,62,03
Lead	..	4,32	22,32	36,89
Manganese ore	25,84	48,15	52,30	51,63
Manures	19,88	35,48	42,42	45,28
Rice (not in the husk)	41,51	18,45	6,09	9,53
Seeds—				
Castor	20,16	15,13	9,48	15,93
Copra or coconut kernel	7,14	..	42	..
Groundnut	26,78	32,98	16,15	38,51
Linseed	1,55,71	82,53	35,78	12,04
Mowa	7,97	70	2,59	5,49
Poppy	16,11	26	23	5
Rape	1,51,62	14,23	10,73	3,96
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	50,40	3,15	..	45
Others	2,29	97	56	1,47
Wheat	1,46,22	16,40	11,20	28,54
Zinc	53	24,92	44,92	72,01
Other articles	53,55	81,70	89,64	1,18,74
TOTAL	11,94,20	12,34,47	8,77,20	10,92,18
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,61	6,04	5,53	4,64
FRANCE.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	40,03	20,67	24,05	27,80
Artificial silk	—	1,84	3,33	12,77
Chemicals	47	99	1,39	2,96
Clocks and watches	4,65	43	1,10	1,19
Cotton manufactures	2,88	5,55	8,59	7,32
Drugs and medicines	2,65	7,14	6,51	6,70
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,02	9,17	11,17	10,91
Fruits and vegetables	8,96	5,28	9,23	12,61
Hardware	2,18	4,73	3,75	4,12
Haberdashery	8,25	3,38	3,83	4,47
Instruments	4,20	4,34	5,30	5,68
Liquors	38,04	61,44	66,01	62,60
Machinery	31	3,02	2,78	4,23
Metals—				
Brass	16	2,34	3,72	7,19
Copper	12,93	11,95	7,19	18,80
Iron or steel	2,84	30,12	18,23	30,46
Steel	20	17,58	15,09	18,19
Motor cars, etc.	5,94	11,45	16,24	16,14
Oils	82	1,90	1,81	1,90
Provisions	3,07	3,45	4,31	5,43
Rubber manufactures	1,78	29,41	41,84	37,04
Seeds	51	33	61	4,31
Sugar	43	50	79	3
Silk manufactures	27,18	8,28	12,35	13,43
Wool manufactures	12,64	37,65	41,20	65,95
Toilet requisites	68	2,50	4,49	5,62
Umbrellas	81	70	58	55
Other articles	31,87	37,74	40,17	41,75
TOTAL	2,20,50	3,23,88	3,55,66	4,30,15

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
FRANCE—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	50,64	39,67	18,87	52,63
Gram	28,00	10,90	1,55	3,17
Cotton, raw	1,51,89	4,25,40	2,24,98	3,35,76
Hides and skins, raw	33,68	38,71	53,36	43,10
Horn, tips and pieces of horn*	9,27	92	36	31
Jute raw	2,25,21	5,29,95	3,48,26	3,70,00
,, bags and cloth	2,56	4,80	6,69	5,53
Lac	11,55	25,86	18,12	14,00
Manganese ore	17,24	36,77	46,37	42,29
Manures	10,47	8,17	10,59	9,93
Pulse—				
Beans	1,82	..	3	3
Lentils		2,36	1,67	2,46
Other pulses		12	72	15
Rice (not in the husk)	13,80	3,07	23	58
Seeds—				
Castor	23,18	42,93	35,40	33,93
Groundnut	2,81,66	5,36,92	3,25,87	3,82,38
Linseed	1,55,94	1,70,13	1,13,17	1,22,86
Mowa or mowra	4,16	62	3,37	69
Poppy	43,87	6,17	92	2,27
Rape	96,17	30,88	32,40	23,03
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	85,36	25,68	55	7,00
Others	21,25	11,70	2,63	8,28
Silk, raw	35,23	18,55	22,33	23,22
Wheat	1,12,55	9,16	21,10	30,19
Other articles	62,26	1,31,54	91,73	83,05
TOTAL	14,77,26	21,10,98	13,81,27	15,96,84
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,68	13,06	16,12	13,12
GERMANY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	14,87	16,07	20,61	24,75
Bobbins	..	2,50	2,48	1,56
Building materials	6,72	2,59	6,93	3,66
Buttons	..	5,06	6,49	7,28
Carriages	2,81	1,08	2,50	1,21
Chemicals	10,62	41,87	52,48	56,87
Cutlery	7,95	22,25	30,29	26,40
Cycles	1,75	12,75	12,96	14,54
Drugs and medicines	6,19	20,63	33,35	45,71
Dyeing substances	87,40	82,36	1,06,05	1,39,57
Glassware	23,69	39,89	51,81	49,10
Hardware	57,24	1,42,68	1,58,32	1,61,15
Instruments	13,57	46,92	52,62	57,31
Liquors	19,41	35,02	39,10	39,06
Machinery	30,27	85,99	94,59	1,04,83
Metals—				
Aluminium	12,16	21,75	18,02	5,15
Brass	1,56	78,89	1,27,24	95,93
Copper	93,41	97,03	86,64	37,05
Iron	2,86	54	9	55
Iron or steel	86,97	98,17	91,31	81,01
Steel	65,19	17,91	33,14	33,25
Zinc	3,24	2,93	13,70	4,47
Motor cars, etc.	5,64	2,84	4,05	5,47
Oils	19,57	49,98	31,40	33,77
Paints and painter's materials	5,58	8,48	10,36	10,90
Paper and pasteboard	21,82	34,16	49.77	35,13
Paper-making materials	1,61	7,09	6,72	1,61
Printing materials	1,02	5,19	5,62	7,82
Railway plant	12,19	18,11	27,81	17,85

*Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
GERMANY—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Rubber manufactures	3,82	16,34	15,21	13,10
Salt	9,46	9,07	15,13	16,87
Stationery	5,04	24,35	24,93	22,95
Sugar	3,84	3,63	1,10,88	3,59
Textiles—				
Artificial silk	—	14,07	33,68	56,88
Cotton manufactures	83,71	30,93	47,29	36,37
Haberdashery	22,10	21,48	36,21	30,51
Silk manufacture	16,81	5,74	8,49	7,53
Wool manufactures	90,62	62,87	67,34	81,96
Toys	11,10	15,13	17,68	15,05
Umbrellas	7,66	17,65	21,45	27,38
Other articles	66,09	1,08,80	1,15,98	1,18,30
TOTAL	9,35,56	13,30,79	16,90,72	15,34,35
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	40,09	15,53	..	28,65
Coffee	4,72	13,09	13,04	27,97
Coir and manufactures	22,66	20,21	21,88	27,47
Cotton, raw	4,45,06	4,97,23	2,37,68	4,44,23
,, waste	—	14,33	15,29	12,12
Fodder, bran, etc.	22,84	10,08	5,44	20,43
Fruits and vegetables	2,87	80	1,02	1,54
Hemp, raw	8,48	20,98	6,08	8,38
Hides and skins, raw	2,53,97	1,30,68	1,23,36	2,12,68
Jute, raw	4,90,40	8,16,03	7,30,75	8,53,84
,, gunny bags	15,38	8,23	10,68	11,11
,, ,, cloth	6,83	4,25	3,63	73
Lac	37,67	62,99	52,01	1,06,59
Manures	8,30	4,28	2,51	8,24
Oils	12,29	6,47	3,75	2,68
Oilcakes	17,58	13,98	29,50	60,81
Rice (not in the husk)	3,41,37	5,75,96	3,96,79	5,11,62
Seeds, Rape	1,04,92	18,66	23,11	21,34
,, Copra or coconut kernel	80,25	..	2,59	66
,, Groundnut	12,42	2,39,79	2,34,02	5,57,10
,, Linseed	70,14	25,07	26,12	36,27
,, Mowa	29,01	..	30	..
,, Poppy	8,43	2,53	1,64	1,39
,, Sesamum (til or jinjili)	24,92	6,69	3	1
,, Others	27,84	8,59	4,51	5,17
Tea	3,09	3,42	3,87	2,95
Wood (chiefly teak)	15,06	5,51	6,96	14,81
Others articles	1,23,76	1,52,00	1,72,77	2,44,07
TOTAL	22,30,35	26,77,38	21,39,23	32,22,86
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,98	10,80	8,52	22,87
NETHERLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Building materials	6	4,22	10,61	5,45
Cotton manufactures	83,45	1,10,53	1,19,10	1,13,48
,, twist and yarn	11,14	9,34	8,78	9,02
Dyeing and tanning substances	30	12,03	14,67	7,38
Instruments	9	8,44	10,52	15,47
Liquors	1,54	5,57	6,30	7,43
Metals	44	14,11	12,80	10,50
Paper and pasteboard	2,81	25,18	23,93	25,11
Precious stones, etc.	..	6,06	7,82	10,20
Provisions	8,65	1,07,03	1,64,80	2,06,47
Sugar	10	2,16	8,26	1,48
Other articles	18,03	64,58	78,61	68,61
TOTAL	1,26,61	3,69,25	4,66,26	4,80,60

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
NETHERLANDS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,83	1,09,07	50,44	59,53
Hides and skins, raw	33,50	24,48	26,14	32,92
Jute, raw	1,53	77,72	36,42	69,53
Lac	6,06	7,08	4,37	4,29
Rice (not in the husk)	2,15,93	1,49,30	1,33,94	1,40,64
Seeds, groundnuts	26	2,01,44	1,95,21	2,89,86
,, Linseed	20,98	44,42	9,82	9,69
,, Rape	4,99	15,17	25,69	19,68
Wheat	2,02	1,57	..	..
Other articles	41,18	1,35,03	1,42,22	1,86,64
TOTAL	3,34,23	7,65,28	6,24,25	8,12,78
ITALY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,08	12,78	16,40	18,00
Art, works of	45	1,45	1,08	1,01
Building materials	2,57	13,02	12,63	13,49
Buttons	..	6,01	12,12	5,44
Chemicals	4,72	6,32	14,34	17,67
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,49	2,20	4,60	12,81
Fruits and vegetables	8,48	15,45	37,23	30,50
Glassware	4,26	8,37	6,37	5,95
Instruments	1,70	8,66	8,13	9,09
Liquors	78	2,46	3,08	3,40
Machinery	1,44	8,22	6,38	12,79
Metals—				
Aluminium	9	3,31	6,80	5,95
Brass	1,09	46	1,16	20
German silver	..	4,46	1,90	1,16
Others	67	6,22	8,13	8,62
Motor cars, etc.	66	29,94	40,10	39,34
Paper and pasteboard	79	3,71	3,56	6,70
Rubber manufactures	13	18,11	5,15	10,53
Stone and marble	2,48	3,38	3,61	3,62
Sugar	23	3,10	7,88	34
Textiles—				
Artificial silk yarn	—	33,71	64,15	66,24
Cotton—twist and yarn	4,98	6,96	4,36	5,65
,, manufactures	45,22	66,78	81,80	96,11
Haberdashery and millinery	4,32	6,67	5,97	8,28
Silk manufactures	19,83	11,85	24,72	23,46
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	..	37,42	80,82	91,31
Wool manufactures	4,07	50,69	69,06	87,61
Other articles	27,41	53,06	84,58	96,04
TOTAL	1,44,84	4,25,67	6,16,11	6,76,31
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,18,38	10,25,21	5,17,72	5,86,75
Hides and skins, raw	85,98	71,87	56,64	49,01
Jute, raw	1,14,89	2,93,31	1,70,61	1,70,80
Spices, Pepper	6,81	12,17	7,32	19,26
Rice (not in the husk)	2,97	30,20	29,23	39,28
Seeds—				
Castor	16,05	18,82	15,40	22,53
Groundnuts	1,71	96,97	1,30,97	2,03,93
Linseed	54,86	1,03,25	60,99	88,22
Rape	11,40	1,19,26	99,30	46,22
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	27,30	34,35	13	3,17
Others	1,49	13	93	57
Wheat	37,14	16,49	1,52	..
Other articles	22,63	76,18	44,00	56,77
TOTAL	7,01,61	18,98,21	11,34,76	12,86,51
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,03	28,76	21,59	18,11

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
NORWAY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	3,54	8,90	6,52
Hardware	64	67	94	81
Iron or steel—nails, screws, rivets and washers	2,50	5,78	8,94	9,57
Matches	9,34	1,11	1,77	82
Milk, condensed and preserved	41	2,03	3,57	1,91
Paper and pasteboard	4,40	25,32	31,11	34,30
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	14,01	13,89	27,58
Toys	..	95	1,49	1,69
Wood and timber	1,85	22	61	42
Other articles	63	4,97	3,25	4,42
TOTAL	20,85	58,60	69,53	88,04
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	3	8,34	7,19	12,12
Rice (not in the husk)	94	2,51	1,26	..
Hides and skins, raw	20	5,11	3,05	3,57
Cotton, raw	55	5	13	36
Jute, raw	..	50	2,22	2,49
,, gunny bags	55	6,63	10,94	3,80
Other articles	1,98	19,82	7,20	8,64
TOTAL	4,25	42,96	31,90	30,98
ROUMANIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,44	..	5	3
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	18,31	..	..	7,42
Jute manufactures	5,32	13	1,15	77
Other articles	1,30	1,43	2,60	2,98
TOTAL	24,93	1,56	3,75	11,17
RUSSIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Beet sugar	..	..	51,05	23,83
Mineral oils	19,86	5,85	16	22,59
Tea-chests	..	12	..	88
Other articles	2,42	7	36	1,22
TOTAL	22,28	6,04	51,57	48,52
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,35	..	..	..
Jute, raw	25,03	6,23	..	..
,, goods	1,43	17	7,74	13,88
Rice (not in the husk)	4,98	..	..	60
Tea	1,41,97	12,02	88	34,24
Other articles	13,72	1,02	51	79
TOTAL	1,90,48	19,44	9,18	49,51
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,58	..	..	1
SPAIN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	12,02	9,14	14,09	23,56
Saffron	3,88	5,03	3,76	7,13
Other articles	1,55	2,61	2,74	3,34
TOTAL	17,45	16,78	20,59	34,03

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
SPAIN—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	72,63	1,68,48	90,40	1,05,46
Hides and skins, raw	48,28	26,22	29,02	23,76
Oilseeds	10,11	97,31	27,83	33,74
Jute, raw	64,51	1,87,34	1,21,73	1,52,03
Other articles	3,92	5,59	5,77	16,24
TOTAL	1,99,40	4,84,94	2,74,75	3,31,23
SWEDEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Hardware	2,57	16,64	15,36	15,62
Machinery and millwork	..	8,93	6,98	10,84
Iron and steel	9,53	17,50	14,34	14,19
Matches	28,08	60,65	57,45	32,48
Paper and pasteboard	3,99	20,19	21,82	28,05
Paper-making materials	4,21	4,15	5,54	5,03
Wood and timber	..	6,34	5,05	9,22
Other articles	2,93	8,98	9,78	10,18
TOTAL	51,31	1,43,38	1,36,32	1,25,61
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,67	4,19	3,10	68
Hides, raw	..	9,20	6,11	8,99
Rice (not in the husk)	12,00	4,10	4,64	6,34
Wheat	8,00	..	..	..
Other articles	4,23	17,27	11,71	13,67
TOTAL	32,56	34,76	25,56	29,68
TURKEY IN EUROPE.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute manufactures	7,53	8,94	7,58	12,99
Wool manufactures	8	17,42	8,75	5,90
Other articles	8,33	27,25	14,99	14,21
TOTAL	15,94	53,61	31,32	33,10
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	13	3,37,08	2,12,68	2,00,82
Hides and skins, raw	7	35	62	6,55
Ivory, unmanufactured	4,96	3,08	2,02	4,10
Soda compounds	..	2,91	3,46	4,80
Spices (mainly cloves)	26,06	59,19	32,37	37,99
Other articles	4,75	4,33	4,17	4,52
TOTAL	35,97	4,06,94	2,55,32	2,58,78
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,91	39,74	42,69	42,44
Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,72	44,09	43,30	41 21
Other sorts	8,98	19,80	21,83	19,41
Other articles	16,47	70,01	66,75	62,23
TOTAL	69,08	1,73,64	1,74,57	1,65,29

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,24	14,80	8,43	7,76
Other articles	11,57	20,40	16,57	16,67
TOTAL	19,81	35,20	25,00	24,43
EGYPT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cigarettes	4,69	92	88	80
Cotton, raw	4,45	2,17	3,46	8,86
Salt	9,17	23,10	30,02	34,74
Sugar	7	55	..	..
Other articles	7,79	14,18	7,75	8,96
TOTAL	26,17	40,92	42,11	52,86
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	10,12	47,93	40,13	38,60
Indigo	3,96	1,27	53	40
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	53,81	1,12,39	92,82	38,76
Wheat	3,83	41,67	5,11	29
Others	27,56	65,88	46,53	33,04
Jute, raw	86	25,88	24,59	44,59
Jute, Gunny bags	48,40	79,39	75,63	77,11
Seeds	11,91	19,87	6,28	10,75
Other articles	25,25	80,30	72,71	61,83
TOTAL	1,85,70	4,74,58	3,64,33	3,06,27
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,84	9,77	9,88	8,39
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	41	6,83	15,06	7,09
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	12,46	24,63	26,79	30,45
Grain, pulse and flour	19,96	3,76	3,46	2,85
Other articles	5,10	7,52	7,18	10,31
TOTAL	37,52	35,91	37,43	43,61
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	6,27	3,62	2,18	1,66
Other articles	3,95	3,35	3,81	4,74
TOTAL	10,22	6,97	5,99	6,40

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (SOMALILAND AND ERITREA).				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	3,88	8,56	11,54	15,17
Other articles	3,02	97	53	47
TOTAL	6,90	9,53	12,07	15,64
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,44	5,89	6,08	3,13
Grain, pulse and flour	7,03	7,52	2,71	13,46
Other articles	2,20	4,61	3,04	3,13
TOTAL	12,57	18,02	11,83	19,72
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,79	1,16	1,36	3,35
MAURITIUS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Sugar	2,63,24	48,85	21	..
Other articles	98	2,16	24	57
TOTAL	2,64,22	51,01	45	57
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	74,20	1,01,50	95,53	1,15,25
Wheat flour	8,73	10,40	7,07	8,24
Other sorts	9,22	13,64	9,89	13,49
Jute manufactures	8,13	19,84	22,78	12,69
Oils, vegetable	6,03	11,65	4,88	6,98
Other articles	18,98	23,91	22,09	28,11
TOTAL	1,25,29	1,80,94	1,62,24	1,84,76
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	3,88	2,49	5,35
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal and coke	11,67	30,60	19,32	33,22
Other articles	1,48	11,34	12,52	20,89
TOTAL	13,15	41,94	31,84	54,11
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,08	50,13	44,18	52,36
Jute, gunny bags	39,33	1,37,32	1,04,07	1,08,37
Oils, vegetable	3,54	4,82	2,74	3,06
Provisions	3,27	1,96	1,44	2,01
Other articles	26,69	90,55	87,89	89,09
TOTAL	1,04,91	2,84,78	2,40,32	2,54,89

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	4,86	27,95	4,02	7,93
Other articles	1,11	5,23	4,45	7,16
TOTAL	5,97	33,18	9,37	15,09
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	9,08	27,84	28,82	32,02
Grain, pulse and flour	14,85	11,76	14,50	17,90
Jute, gunny bags	14,31	51,35	46,31	47,34
Oils	36	16	4	6
Other articles	9,17	34,58	34,68	55,72
TOTAL	47,77	1,25,69	1,24,35	1,53,04
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	8,62	7,84	7,43	5,91
Other articles	3,57	3,34	3,25	4,14
TOTAL	12,19	11,18	10,68	10,05
REUNION.				
Imports *therefrom*—				
Miscellaneous articles	5	..	..	..
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	7,71	1,45	..	..
Other articles	59	1,92	30	1,43
TOTAL	8,30	3,37	30	1,43
CANADA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Motor vehicles and parts	..	1,11,01	1,28,68	1,23,74
Paper and pasteboard	..	80	35	22
Railway plant	70	..	50	..
Rubber manufactures	..	14,50	20,04	45,16
Sugar	..	1	12,79	89
Other articles	30	4,09	5,57	8,49
TOTAL	1,09	1,30,41	1,68,83	1,78,50
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny cloth	40,29	1,39,05	1,10,65	1,32,84
Tea	54,91	56,37	83,14	69,49
Other articles	14,09	17,27	11,40	17,39
TOTAL	1,09,29	2,12,69	2,05,19	2,19,22
UNITED STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Aluminium	4,26	25,33	35,13	37,82
Apparel	33	10,95	11,30	6,95
Arms	80	5,05	4,02	5,32
Belting for machinery	1,11	9,08	11,42	11,86
Boots and shoes	54	5,08	14,41	15,84
Building materials	88	10,91	13,93	16,71

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
UNITED STATES—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Carriages	72	56	1,10	1,44
Chemicals	22	5,82	6,61	8,77
Clocks and watches	3,82	7,23	6,57	7,08
Copper	..	18,98	2,47	7,69
Cotton, raw	27,72	1,56	2,11,19	4,34,59
,, piecegoods	26,44	41,92	45,01	71,45
Drugs and medicines	4,18	13,30	17,68	20,23
Dyeing substances	..	16,77	19,38	14,82
Furniture	1,44	2,18	2,76	3,93
Glassware	1,17	3,86	4,77	5,33
Hardware	24,72	80,83	71,21	62,22
Instruments	5,86	44,81	59,24	63,66
Iron and steel	48,56	81,24	96,49	57,02
Leather	..	5,75	10,11	12,47
Machinery	24,56	1,40,98	1,39,27	1,57,31
Motor cars, etc.	8,49	1,64,45	1,77,90	2,54,83
Oils, mineral	2,19,66	5,56,62	5,40,57	4,61,10
Paper and pasteboard	1,21	13,23	14,76	13,36
Provisions	3,80	33,76	44,09	47,87
Railway plant	54	14,70	20,82	10,36
Rubber	16	37,58	34,74	65,08
Ships	24	3	29	16
Spirit	5,34	13,19	14,11	15,64
Stationery	2,05	4,31	3,60	4,47
Sugar	18	5,00	35,94	1,08
Tobacco	5,90	32,56	39,87	28,81
Toilet requisites	2,22	14,44	15,11	17,82
Wood and Timber	6,56	3,76	6,60	8,03
Other articles	15,35	81,58	91,34	92,06
TOTAL	4,49,03	15,07,35	18,23,81	20,43,18
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	5,29	7,06	5,12	2,16
Cotton, raw	8,19	64,35	34,57	51,16
Grain, pulse and flour	1,99	3,81	2,56	2,55
Hides and skins—				
Raw	3,48,76	3,11,98	3,33,45	3,76,10
Dressed or tanned	29,59	32,65	33,40	37,06
Indigo	2,25	..	..	..
Jute—				
Raw	2,32,98	3,86,97	3,21,10	3,05,99
Gunny bags	91,73	75,27	89,94	56,69
,, cloth	6,92,16	21,32,92	17,72,82	18,81,58
Lac	93,77	3,67,65	3,07,52	3,12,55
Manganese ore	18,75	15,18	21,04	27,36
Iron and steel	44	72,21	18,34	29,22
Manures	4,85	4,42	5,43	8,69
Mica	6,99	38,46	48,44	28,42
Myrobalans	9,78	18,79	13,68	32,25
Oils, vegetable	9,16	19	43	21
Paraffin wax	3,48	3,82	6,21	8,56
Saltpetre	7,61	..	11	,,
Seeds—				
Castor	17,62	1,09,20	90,68	1,03,84
Linseed	49,29	1,05	1	..
Spices	8,31	36,22	27,04	58,55
Tea	11,70	38,11	61,91	73,09
Wool, raw	4,52	35,50	29,36	46,04
,, manufactures	2,38	26,27	27,18	37,98
Other articles	22,01	1,67,26	1,18,03	1,17,72
TOTAL	16,83,60	39,49,34	33,68,37	35,97,77

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
UNITED STATES—*concld.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,67	72,66	72,30	72,65
WEST INDIES.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	44,32	4,02,44	2,42,48	2,41,73
Rice (not in the husk)	18,56	1,75,38	2,39,63	2,01,02
Other articles	3,71	7,56	6,02	7,82
TOTAL	66,59	5,85,38	4,88,13	4,50,57
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	11,52	6,27	8,45	66
Jute, raw	1,03	23,06	20,44	22,23
,, gunny bags	4,99	29,86	15,36	21,99
,, gunny cloth	2,08,57	4,92,08	6,22,42	6,82,20
Other articles	1,02	11,21	11,08	21,38
TOTAL	2,27,13	5,62,48	6,77,75	7,48,46
BRAZIL.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	8,94	1,31,74	53,48	74,67
BRITISH GUIANA.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,72	9,64	5,45	7,69
CHILE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	80,34	2,08,26	1,23,71	1,48,91
Rice (not in the husk)	5,35	39	33	..
Other articles	1,36	18,45	19,37	19,09
TOTAL	87,05	2,27,10	1,43,41	1,68,00
ADEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures	32	15	33	49
Salt	12,94	32,58	39,56	53,21
Other articles	28,19	10,01	13,03	12,31
TOTAL	41,45	42,74	52,92	66,01
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	9,88	26,85	32,44	30,53
,, *manufactures*	18,38	16,34	22,02	18,19
Grain, pulse and flour—			42	
Jowar and bajra	10,77	3,07		9,91
Rice (not in the husk)	24,86	21,69	15,67	29,17
Wheat flour	12,25	19,36	16,51	19,31
Spices	4,79	12,19	12,08	10,61
Tobacco	9,39	21,99	23,80	33,92
Other articles	16,01	23,82	25,97	23,00
TOTAL	1,06,33	1,45,31	1,48,01	1,74,64

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
ADEN—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	13,07	13,21	7,00	6,56
Other articles	5,73	9,15	6,44	9,77
TOTAL	18,80	22,36	14,34	16,33
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	18,84	21,33	17,81	19,15
Precious stones, etc.	18,72	15,87	9,54	11,28
Other articles	9,19	10,28	9,86	10,15
TOTAL	46,75	47,48	37,21	40,58
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	2,20	1,68	84	73
Rice (not in the husk)	30,01	48,17	45,02	62,13
Other articles	16,76	40,06	35,35	33,43
TOTAL	48,97	89,91	81,21	96,29
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	21,23	20,17	17,11	17,46
Other articles	10,93	14,55	11,37	13,26
TOTAL	32,16	34,72	28,48	30,72
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,51	6,77	7,51	10,89
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour	21,74	65,44	62,13	91,00
Other articles	14,69	22,69	37,49	44,94
TOTAL	36,43	88,13	99,62	1,36,84
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	11,65	16,76	31,46
BAHREIN ISLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Precious stones, etc.	50,47	23,00	20,92	19,87
Other articles	2,52	3,10	5,03	3,71
TOTAL	52,99	26,10	25,95	23,58

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
BAHREIN ISLANDS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	4,48	16,94	24,51	22,96
Rice (not in the husk)	25,42	49,29	30,21	60,45
Other articles	12,34	31,14	33,18	30,68
TOTAL	42,24	97,37	87,90	1,13,99
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	18,18	11,39	12,12	15,91
Other articles	9,07	11,57	15,98	18,17
TOTAL	27,25	22,96	28,10	34,08
BORNEO.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	53,76	1,47,48	1,26,78	1,64,08
Other articles	2	23	93	37
TOTAL	53,78	1,47,71	1,27,71	1,64,45
CEYLON.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	3,90	7,18	9,04
Grain, pulse and flour	12	1,32	1,29	1,47
Hides and skins, raw	3,43	3,57	4,55	6,85
Jute, gunny bags	7,62	17,04	14,51	16,60
Machinery	1,36	1,97	2,02	2,48
Metals	1,41	4,61	2,79	2,92
Oils	45	30,00	1,86	36,03
Rubber	10	1,53	65	54
Seeds	91	8,48	2,23	9,92
Spices	29,91	43,41	36,46	32,90
Tea	7,10	9,71	9,16	11,56
Other articles	20,11	43,57	54,44	59,76
TOTAL	72,53	1,69,11	1,37,14	1,90,07
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	18,40	22,17	24,26	30,78
Coal and coke	43,39	28,77	33,15	49,40
Coffee	5,76	36	42	39
Cotton manufactures	36,03	97,22	1,11,25	89,11
Fish (excluding canned fish)	24,39	56,03	57,42	68,24
Fodder, bran, etc.	1,78	4,61	4,90	5,19
Fruits and vegetables	13,55	33,34	41,24	34,52
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	4,26,72	7,05,99	6,97,09	7,47,78
Other sorts	48,80	88,68	62,63	78,29
Jute manufactures	5,41	19,59	16,51	15,42
Manures	10,87	30,60	36,46	32,27
Oilcakes	38,54	68,29	69,24	58,61
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,45	9,52	9,09	9,28
Seeds	12,21	14,25	8,84	16,17
Spices	15,31	36,21	36,63	36,36
Tea	26,90	28,56	31,24	33,58
Wood and timber	2,32	9,82	9,08	6,63
Other articles	66,52	2,14,57	1,94,60	2,10,44
TOTAL	8,02,35	14,68,58	14,44,05	15,22,46
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,26	10,71	6,42	7,18
Other articles	13,82	42,93	35,72	58,23
TOTAL	22,08	53,64	42,14	65,41

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
HONGKONG.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	1,21	1,19	62	97
Building materials	83	4	87	31
Cotton manufactures	1,94	10,53	9,52	15,97
Cordage	3,19	3,18	1,46	78
Drugs and medicines	6,48	5,08	4,49	3,04
Fire works	5,00	6,62	9,56	7,53
Grain, pulse and flour	4,58	52	1,32	93
Provisions	3,85	11,09	11,09	17,51
Silk, raw	23,09	4,66	4,82	17,25
,, manufactures including yarn, etc.	21,61	8,72	8,60	13,79
Sugar, refined	10,34	6,88	7,09	7,22
Other articles	15,59	25,89	29,75	30,51
TOTAL	98,31	84,40	89,79	1,16,81
Exports of Indian produce—				
Chemicals	11,14	5,01	1,31	7
Cotton—				
Raw	32,85	19,09	87	..
Twist and yarn	3,86,49	82,14	1,02,49	4,36
Grain, pulse and flour	12,70	45,18	11,99	8,42
Jadestone	5,65	1,43	3,14	2,53
Jute manufactures	7,42	54,88	1,00,61	1,28,27
Opium	4,15,52	..	..	..
Other articles	41,09	76,67	73,38	68,84
TOTAL	9,12,86	2,85,30	2,93,79	2,07,49
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Fish—				
Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,67	5,27	4,22	3,30
Fruits and vegetables—				
Dried, salted, or preserved	2,13	1,89	1,74	4,43
Other articles	6,62	3,65	3,47	4,53
TOTAL	13,42	10,81	9,43	12,26
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton yarn	5	59	8,19	1,15,14
Silk, raw	83,44	85,81	1,05,27	1,23,78
,, manufactures, including yarn	35,67	94,68	1,23,98	1,17,03
Tea	10,70	38,90	41,90	29,77
Other articles	28,12	40,69	51,66	55,55
TOTAL	1,57,98	2,60,67	3,31,00	4,41,27
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton—				
Raw	42,79	12,12,62	7,68,61	1,99,30
Twist and yarn	4,10,64	1,25	1,20	1,14
Piecegoods	2,70	41	10	51
Grain, pulse and flour	12,32	2,21,38	2,67,01	1,51,33
Jute manufactures	49,50	40,31	37,21	25,54
Tea	35,95	11,63	4,21	25,33
Other articles	3,18,49	56,37	43,49	43,82
TOTAL	8,72,39	15,43,97	11,21,83	4,46,97

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO)—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,30	4,49	9,33	10,88
INDO-CHINA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,01	7,12	5,17	28,22
Exports of Indian and foreign produce—				
Cotton raw	1,63	98,73	35,98	66,27
Jute manufactures	32,57	58,14	55,46	67,09
Opium	29,07	70,16	94,40	85,68
Other articles	3,48	4,79	6,98	8,52
TOTAL	66,75	2,31,82	1,92,77	2,27,56
JAPAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Ale, beer and porter	3	1,74	2,72	3,38
Apparel	9,17	11,11	13,15	14,35
Bobbins	..	1,68	1,03	1,53
Brass, bronze, etc.	7	36,91	33,36	30,56
Brushes and brooms	48	70	78	1,30
Buttons of all sorts	..	9,68	11,62	8,97
Camphor	11,48	16,62	18,19	17,17
Carriages	11	3,45	5,34	3,85
Cement	1	2,30	3,88	4,21
Chemicals	93	2,72	3,35	3,30
Coal and coke	7,02	2,73	16	1,66
Copper	27,99	5	6	5
Cotton, raw	9	56	56	4,12
„ hosiery	65,23	1,11,38	1,17,66	1,13,54
„ piecegoods	6,10	6,88,15	6,57,55	8,24,75
„ yarn	6,16	4,24,80	3,20,21	2,23,60
„ other manufactures	2,12	24,06	20,74	19,00
Cutlery	..	31	10	8
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	1,72	8,59	7,86	5,33
Earthenware and porcelain	4,23	34,84	33,12	32,59
Furniture and cabinetware	71	1,23	1,56	2,26
Glass and glassware—				
Bangles	5	23,67	20,64	25,64
Beads and false pearls	7,61	11,06	9,69	7,77
Bottles and phials	1,00	10,46	11,80	10,89
Funnels, globes, etc.	58	2,62	2,27	2,42
Table ware	1,41	6,07	5,05	5,30
Others	3,35	13,61	16,96	16,74
Haberdashery and millinery	10,88	23,60	14,71	21,97
Hardware	3,59	37,09	28,95	27,40
Instruments	85	5,37	3,91	5,32
Iron or steel	..	15	8	2,50
Leather	38	24	34	43
Machinery and millwork	63	2,95	3,02	2,89
Matches	28,40	24,63	10,58	3,47
Paints and painters' materials	..	3,90	3,82	3,40
Paper and pasteboard	55	4,60	4,79	7,37
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,57	2,44	3,18	4,64
Rubber manufactures	..	1,14	1,20	86
Silk, raw	1,15	1,25	1,28	3,24
Silk manufactures	1,31,45	1,20,45	1,37,85	1,57,61
Spices, ginger	3,40	2,41	59	45
Starch and farina	7	26	3	22
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,17	5,25	4,43	5,88
Tea-chests	87	26	30	27
Toilet requisites	1,31	3,59	3,06	4,02
Toys and requisites for games	3,16	11,77	11,18	13,55
Umbrella fittings	4,91	13,11	14,38	16,27
Wood—timber	32	13,36	18,94	11,42
„ manufactures	71	2,87	4,04	3,75
Woollen manufactures	8	20,57	11,01	12,01
Other articles	10,25	57,64	46,16	97,39
TOTAL	3,64,35	18,19,00	16,47,24	17,90,19

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
JAPAN—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	14,50,70	47,47,41	34,30,68	21,98,59
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	12,79	39,67	36,81	28,92
Jute, raw	10,84	61,15	30,04	34,75
,, manufactures	10,93	1,06,46	1,35,03	97,05
Manures	5,59	22,56	15,61	11,62
Rice (not in the husk)	1,33,89	4,17,68	1,70,72	2,25,62
Pulse	4,19	30,36	18,12	26,48
Iron and steel	15,24	70,57	1,19,69	1,38,53
Oilcakes	15,19	40,01	36,40	31,36
Opium	9,79	5,69	..	..
Paraffin wax	6,90	1,00	..	12,10
Other articles	8,61	1,17,24	88,75	94,79
TOTAL	16,84,66	56,65,80	41,00,75	29,00,66
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,66	1,29,46	26,27	18,75
JAVA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Liquors	2,59	8,49	10,87	13,94
Sugar	9,23,33	13,79,47	14,08,49	14,15,02
Tea	81	5,73	11,37	21,85
Other articles	8,30	10,10	11,55	19,94
TOTAL	9,35,03	14,03,79	14,42,28	14,70,75
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	45,29	2,31,03	1,71,55	1,46,31
Opium	52,28	56,00	60,00	48,20
Rice (not in the husk)	1,76,58	1,61,47	34,92	7,91
Other articles	15,59	27,05	28,27	31,53
TOTAL	2,89,74	4,76,15	2,94,74	2,33,95
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,12	5,02	4,52	6,45
PERSIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetabses, dried, salted, etc.	18,68	22,01	23,11	27,62
Mineral oils	4,09	1,45,98	1,31,63	2,16,08
Precious stones, etc.	8,23	1,41	84	1,14
Wool, raw	9,81	15,50	9,05	9,88
Other articles	22,68	30,02	33,51	40,09
TOTAL	63,49	2,14,92	1,98,14	2,94,81
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton twist and yarn	12,05	37,05	42,23	26,00
,, manufactures	13,73	82,77	1,12,30	81,52
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	10,85	24,75	15,02	13,12
Others	3,33	36,27	9,81	5,98
Indigo	1,99	95	21	18
Tea, black	1,67	23,10	38,75	26,50
Other articles	11,51	30,76	31,26	34,29
TOTAL	55,13	2,35,65	2,40,58	1,87,59

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
PERSIA—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton twist and yarn	5,82	8,32	6,67	11,26
,, manufactures	27,80	31,96	24,29	22,29
Metals and ores	3,68	4,51	5,86	2,47
Sugar	5,65	13,61	5,93	5,71
Other articles	13,81	29,46	21,49	20, 91
TOTAL	66,76	87,86	64,24	62,64
SIAM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Wood, teak	31,41	6,40	8,38	11,50
Other articles	3,39	4,48	4,27	11,62
TOTAL	34,80	10,88	12,65	23,12
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,75	29,03	28,33	32,80
Jute, gunny bags	27,14	56,93	58,86	74,00
Opium	18,84	60,00	56,00	62,60
Other articles	6,21	29,77	25,62	29,01
TOTAL	62,94	1,75,73	1,68,81	1,98,41
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,47	2,06	1,30	1,74
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Canes and rattans	4,51	4,76	5,50	5,28
Cotton manufactures	8,01	25,22	21,37	19,59
Drugs and medicines	2,75	4,74	7,46	4,81
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,08	10,08	11,13	9,06
Fish	22,53	31,16	31,87	29,21
Fruits and vegetables	6,27	9,94	9,88	12,00
Gums and resins	5,45	11,75	12,30	15,76
Lac	1,51	1,03	7,84	20,46
Matches	7,64	43	87	1,08
Metals, tin	44,54	94,15	93,25	1,19,22
Oils, mineral	15,52	43,24	34,24	29,04
Provisions and oilman's stores	23,72	45,64	54, 80	42,46
Rice (not in the husk)	7,44	3	4	32,31
Silk, raw	6,75	..	1	..
Spices, betelnuts	85,73	2,09,73	2,14,30	1,59,11
,, others	12,63	9,22	22,14	15,75
Sugar	3,74	6,52	3,06	3,56
Other articles	41,76	57,44	51,98	65,53
TOTAL	3,08,48	5,65,98	5,82,13	5,84,22
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	6,93	7,74	9,53	10,60
Coal	17,08	5,02	16,15	17,37
Cordage and rope	3,35	11,16	11,44	11,43
Cotton, twist and yarn	24,41	10,75	11,29	11,15
,, manufactures	57,59	1,63,46	1,56,22	1,35,89
Fodder, bran, etc.	15,03	14,57	16,94	12,96
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	3,24,33	3,26,40	3,11,66	2,73,26
Others	18,80	25,61	28,70	30,31

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—*contd.*§				
Hides and skins, raw	25	74	37	12
Jute manufactures	34,40	1,12,06	99,70	89,06
Opium	1,48,73	..	..	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	14,92	17,69	20,75	20,61
Seeds	8,23	15,32	14,66	17,50
Tobacco	13,12	18,79	16,40	16,61
Other articles	67,76	2,51,20	2,18,28	2,65,33
TOTAL	7,54,93	9,81,41	9,32,09	9,11,20
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	4,90	2,83	3,21	2,60
Spices, cloves	1,91	17,87	3,32	31
Other articles	11,44	15,63	11,39	13,62
TOTAL	18,25	36,33	17,92	16,53
SUMATRA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	11,78	11,48	4,76	10,04
Other articles	5	73	69	14
TOTAL	11,83	12,21	5,45	10,18
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Coal and coke	9,13	8	72	1,33
Rice (not in the husk)	10,67	1,24,19	1,28,58	1,69,12
Other articles	4,75	11,06	15,43	13,69
TOTAL	24,55	1,35,33	1,44,73	1,84,14
IRAQ (*a*)				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	—	15	15	1
Arms, Ammunition, etc.	—	8	10	6
Drugs and medicines	—	45	68	39
Dyeing and tanning substances	—	44	1,24	1,07
Fruits and vegetables	—	66,21	44,67	78,74
Grain, pulse and flour	—	30	8,89	2,87
Hardware	—	32	29	46
Hides and skins, raw	—	1,50	2,22	1,39
Metals—Brass	—	1,22	1,11	1,31
Motor cars, etc.	—	10	2	6
Provisions	—	8	90	2,25
Seeds	—	51	34	9
Ships, parts of	—	8	..	12
Silk, raw	—	19	..	..
Wool, raw	—	14	2,57	82
,, manufactures	—	29	32	23
Other articles	—	4,65	6,55	5,29
TOTAL	—	76,71	70,05	95,16

(*a*) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
IRAQ (*a*)—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	—	84,46	1,15,42	79,65
Indigo	—	1,14	1,22	1,47
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	—	26,51	8,26	5,50
Wheat flour	—	17,05	4,54	2,35
Others	—	58,95	1,66	82
Tea	—	24,19	29,40	14,73
Other articles	—	64,17	53,03	61,08
TOTAL	—	2,76,47	2,13,53	1,65,60
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	—	21,31	12,28	18,05
Provisions	—	37	8	33
Sugar	—	6,00	4,32	5,62
Other articles	—	27,20	20,41	15,34
TOTAL	—	54,88	37,09	39,34
TURKEY IN ASIA (*b*)				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	4,20	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, etc.	33,27	..	2	1
Grain, pulse and flour	2,13	..	..	..
Other articles	19,26	11	7	1
TOTAL	58,86	11	9	2
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	59,50	20	2,96	9,92
Indigo	6,59	3	2	3
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	71,40	4,76	1,07	9,76
Wheat flour	7,54	..	..	..
Others	6,05	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	17,69	6,15	11,89	12,87
Tea	16,19	2,71	4,50	1,26
Other articles	32,64	1,29	1,41	2,32
TOTAL	2,17,60	15,14	21,85	36,16
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	5,22	..	..	52
Provisions	11	..	..	..
Sugar	2,55	..	..	..
Other articles	14,44	..	..	4
TOTAL	22,32	..	..	56

(*a*) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.
(*b*) Includes Iraq prior to 1921-22.

No. 12—*concluded.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
AUSTRALIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	7,89	3,52	3,31	2,19
Horses	30,00	11,37	24,71	19,76
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,96	21,84	13,20	9,16
Railway plant, etc.	36,74	7,76	23,66	11,71
Wheat	..	61,29	66,85	1,08,61
Other articles	23,57	38,41	37,88	40,24
TOTAL	1,01,16	1,44,19	1,69,61	1,91,67
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, bags and cloth	2,05,07	5,67,57	6,21,02	5,08,53
Oils	6,26	1,39	62	52
Rice (not in the husk)	20,93	38,62	17,06	29,04
Tea	40,81	40,86	56,32	21,95
Other articles	40,29	1,05,59	83,01	1,00,84
TOTAL	3,13,36	7,54,03	7,78,03	6,60,88
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	53	1,59	1,76	92
NEW ZEALAND.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	26	93	55	1,48
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	36,67	82,49	82,23	64,38
Manures	3,97	1,79	1,79	77
Other articles	10,02	20,82	13,89	11,96
TOTAL	50,66	1,05,10	97,91	77,11
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	7	37	9	7
HAWAII.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	18,51	30,10	27,90	34,45
Other articles	34	2,68	3,36	2,32
TOTAL	18,85	32,78	31,26	36,77

No. 13.—IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
GREY.					
From United Kingdom	1,315,997	815,197	568,882	588,782	651,161
,, Japan	2,559	81,171	96,727	154,865	214,774
,, United States	10,405	7,356	7,994	2,690	2,241
,, Other countries	2,056	1,150	3,225	2,074	7,362
TOTAL	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	748,411	875,538

No. 13—*continued.*

(In thousands of yards)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
White.					
From United Kingdom	642,871	510,036	363,444	550,285	526,763
„ Netherlands	7,606	3,824	4,404	5,956	7,506
„ Switzerland	2,606	762	1,736	8,643	12,176
„ Japan	48	3,323	2,623	2,882	5,599
„ Other countries	1,124	945	1,362	3,186	4,428
Total	654,255	518,890	373,569	570,952	556,462
Coloured, etc.					
From United Kingdom	590,462	350,826	254,503	318,300	352,211
„ Netherlands	15,219	8,788	6,997	13,697	12,070
„ Belgium	4,082	548	812	2,171	1,745
„ Switzerland	2,655	1,734	1,539	3,155	2,527
„ Italy	10,320	9,111	4,183	15,551	24,563
„ Straits Settlements	1,458	666	1,353	3,208	3,168
„ Japan	521	13,095	14,049	85,822	102,668
„ Other countries	6,835	1,509	1,927	5,448	5,889
Total	631,552	386,277	285,423	447,442	504,841
Total of cotton piece-goods including fents.					
From United Kingdom	2,563,705	1,702,072	1,199,041	1,466,874	1,543,110
„ Aden and Dependencies	118	123	1,108	119	247
„ Straits Settlements	2,008	903	1,546	3,587	3,337
„ Netherlands	23,777	12,704	11,462	19,713	19,580
„ Belgium	4,122	551	821	2,312	1,903
„ Switzerland	5,278	2,498	3,278	11,868	14,895
„ Italy	10,579	9,177	4,303	17,256	26,338
„ Japan	3,127	97,637	113,403	243,587	323,053
„ United States	10,671	12,718	12,303	15,691	28,282
„ Other countries	8,289	2,512	4,553	6,937	12,685
Total	2,631,674	1,840,055	1,351,878	1,787,944	1,973,380

No. 13A.—Production, Imports, Mill and other consumption, Exports and Re-exports of Raw Cotton.

(In lakhs of bales)

—	Production	Imports	Mill consumption	Estimated other consumption	Exports	Re-exports
Season Sept. to Aug.—						
1913-14	51	..	18	4·5	37	..
1914-15	52	0·2	18	10·0	21	..
1915-16	37	..	19	7·5	25	..
1916-17	45	0·1	22*	7·5	21	..
1917-18	41	0·3	20*	7·5	17	..
1918-19	40	0·1	20*	7·5	13	..
1919-20	58	0·2	19*	7·5	27	..
1920-21	36	1·0	21*	7·5	22	..
1921-22	45	1·0	22*	7·5	32	0·3
1922-23	51	0·6	21*	7·5	35	0·4
1923-24	52	1·0	19*	7·5	34	0·6
1924-25	61	1·0	18†	7·5	40	0·5
1925-26	62	1·2	22†	7·5	37	0·2
1926-27	50	5·1	20†	7·5	28	0·1

* The figures of mill consumption from 1913-14 to 1915-16 were calculated from yarn produced by mills and furnished under Cotton Duties Act. From 1916-17, the figures furnished by Bombay Mill owner Association were taken.

† Represents figures compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

No. 14.—Production in the Indian Mills of Cotton Piecegoods.

(In thousands of yards)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
Grey and Bleached piecegoods	854,141	1,065,855	1,209,684	1,577,238	1,675,003
Coloured piecegoods	251,353	378,187	466,182	681,478	681,557
Total	1,105,494	1,444,042	1,675,866	2,258,716	2,356,560

No. 15-A.—Imports of Cotton twist and yarn from Principal Countries.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
From United Kingdom	37,050	24,674	25,702	20,106	20,560
,, Hongkong	25	19	193	15	822
,, Netherlands	1,360	627	279	486	588
,, Switzerland	1,132	339	604	691	484
,, China	15	214	537	980	12,045
,, Japan	458	7,424	16,786	26,619	16,975
,, Other countries	1,754	766	580	578	871
Total	41,794	34,063	44,681	49,425	52,345

No. 15-B.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn by counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28	Percentage of total in 1927-28
Nos. 1 to 20	1,375	2,191	6,987	1,068	2,465	4·7
" 21 to 30	4,374	3,198	3,526	953	855	1·6
" 31 to 40	23,213	17,530	20,580	24,405	27,305	52·2
Above No. 40	7,602	5,045	6,291	7,562	8,040	15·4
Two-folds (doubles)	—	—	3,973	7,146	13,633	26·0
Unspecified descriptions	5,230	5,199	3,324	8,291	47	·1
Total	41,794	34,063	44,681	49,425	52,345	100

No. 16.—Production in the Indian Mills of cotton twist and yarn by counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28	Percentage of total in 1927-28
Nos. 1 to 20	478,538	466,952	447,157	515,681	494,788	61·2
" 21 to 30	146,363	174,069	195,368	248,311	263,053	32·5
" 31 to 40	18,699	20,987	16,920	27,657	33,757	4·2
Above No. 40	2,655	3,834	2,690	11,531	11,142	1·4
Wastes	502	385	375	3,936	6,171	·7
Total	646,757	666,227	662,510	807,116	808,911	100

No. 17.—Imports of raw silk, silk yarn and silk piecegoods.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
Imports of silk, raw—					
China	83,44	82,02	1,19,57	1,05,27	1,23,78
Hongkong	23,69	16,83	21,13	4,82	17,25
Straits Settlements	6,75	1,29	2,02	1	..
Other countries	3,37	8,97	7,18	3,61	4,29
Total	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	1,13,71	1,45,32
Imports of silk yarn—					
United Kingdom	4,27	3,98	1,95	67	14
France	65	20	1,08	4,89	2,22
Switzerland	57	29	31	12,97	10,53
Italy	14,22	3,55	14,56	21,32	20,13
China (including Hongkong)	2,75	5,07	9,90	14,66	16,04
Japan	17,38	29,11	30,29	7,41	9,95
Other countries	1,35	3	20	1,22	44
Total	41,19	42,23	58,29	63,14	59,45
Imports of Silk piece-goods—					
United Kingdom	3,86	4,13	5,19	2,96	2,53
France	8,87	3,65	2,63	3,80	5,23
China (including Hongkong)	53,54	73,94	1,34,98	1,15,59	1,12,50
Japan	1,13,57	1,17,03	1,77,63	1,17,95	1,32,62
Other countries	2,38	1,86	4,15	2,67	5,19
Total	1,82,22	2,01,51	3,24,58	2,42,97	2,58,07

No. 18.—Imports of woollen piecegoods.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
United Kingdom	1,46,44	1,21,58	1,53,84	1,42,51	1,62,16
Germany	39,83	3,02	7,13	29,92	35,94
Netherlands	3,09	1,26	3,61	6,26	8,96
Belgium	1,78	31	4,20	14,19	8,09
France	10,85	3,35	7,80	36,85	60,60
Italy	83	18	2,07	35,37	37,00
Japan	2	6,30	8,16	9,98	10,82
Other countries	3,94	1,64	1,90	2,36	4,91
Total	2,06,78	1,37,64	1,88,71	2,77,44	3,28,48

No. 19.—Imports and declared value of Iron and Steel.

(Quantities in hundreds of tons)

Articles	1913-14 (Pre-war year)			1924-25			1926-27			1927-28		
	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton
		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R
Sheets and Plates— Galvanised	277,6	5,38	194	200,1	6,03	274	274,8	7,17	261	331,5	8,06	243
Tinned	52,8	1,25	237	36,5	1,44	395	22,2	77	345	24,0	82	328
Not Galvanised or Tinned	100,6	1,23	123	118,1	1,90	161	62,0	84	136	79,7	1,08	136
Iron, Bars and channels	26,7	35	130	9,2	16	175	10,4	14	134	4,9	10	197
Bars (Steel)	204,6	2,07	101	183,5	2,32	126	151,1	1,40	98	181,1	1,83	101
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.	89,6	1,16	129	80,9	1,24	153	72,1	90	125	144,4	1,84	128
Cast pipes and fittings	56,2	91	161	12,6	31	244	9,1	23	251	15,7	33	210
Steel, angle and spring	44,2	47	106	41,6	57	136	52,3	55	106	68,1	71	104
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings	18,4	46	253	33,8	1,14	337	29,9	91	304	47,0	1,31	279
Hoops and strips	30,8	43	140	35,4	68	192	35,3	53	151	33,0	48	145
Nails, rivets and washers	25,1	50	200	15,3	54	354	17,3	52	300	18,6	52	280
Rails, chairs and fishplates (including those for railways) (a)	17,8	19	112	16,4	21	131	22,6	26	113	113,2	1,35	119
Wire	9,8	24	245	6,6	17	260	5,7	11	200	8,0	16	203
Wire nails	—	—	—	16,2	35	216	14,5	25	174	13,4	24	180
Wire rope	—	—	—	2,8	21	760	3,0	20	645	4,2	26	606
Bolts and nuts	7,4	23	308	8,0	29	362	11,3	32	286	10,3	31	301
Other sorts	56,6	1,14	201	42,9	1,37	319	52,3	1,57	300	99,3	2,04	208
Total	1,018,2	16,01	157	868,9	18,93	216	845,9	16,76	198	1,197,3	21,44	179

(a) Figures prior to 1925-26 exclude rails, chairs and fishplates for railways.

No. 20.—Imports of iron and steel.

(In tons)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
(i) Pig-Iron—					
United Kingdom	12,471	2,754	6,578	999	4,068
Continent	32	9	3,889	628	1,036
Other countries	378	3	86	..	..
Total	12,881	2,766	10,553	1,627	5,104

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(ii) Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig-iron and old for remanufacturing)—					
United Kingdom	7,58	5,50	13,16	10,36	14,49
Continent	2,91	56	4,14	5,36	6,28
United States of America	39	2,83	3,43	96	57
Other countries	20	68	11	2	3
Total	11,08	9,57	20,84	16,70	21,37

No. 21.—Imports of machinery and millwork.

(In thousands of Rupees)

United Kingdom	4,97,69	4,20,36	17,60,27	10,65,86	12,53,38
United States of America	24,56	66,81	3,10,76	1,39,27	1,57,31
Japan	63	13,47	6,01	3,02	2,39
Italy	1,44	2,37	4,27	6,38	12,79
Germany	30,27	2,49	38,88	94,59	1,04,83
Other countries	6,55	8,37	44,65	54,02	63,05
Total	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	13,63,14	15,93,75

No. 22.—Imports of Motor cars, cycles, wagons and accessories.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Motor cars—					
United Kingdom	77,27	23,67	80,55	80,42	1,02,55
United States of America	21,03	46,23	1,66,45	89,00	1,34,51
Canada	..	..	35,20	70,20	63,18
Italy	29	1,89	9,47	36,92	34,48
France	4,89	2,22	6,67	14,07	13,73
Other countries	9,97	90	13,94	3,57	5,47
Total	1,13,45†	74,91	3,12,28	2,94,18	3,53,92
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	10,28	5,10	13,47	9,76	11,09
Other countries	40	1,26	5,95	71	87
Total	10,68†	6,36	19,42	10,47	11,96
Motor omnibuses—					
United Kingdom	3,55	2,70	22,87	19,24	22,74
United States of America	66	2,70	29,66	49,39	67,48
Italy	..	84	5,21	2,04	3,25
Canada	..	..	6,18	47,90	54,72
Other countries	1,50	15	5,69	1,41	1,30
Total	5,71†	6,39	69,61	1,19,98	1,49,49

† The figures represent those for 1913-14 only.

No. 22.—Imports of Motor cars, cycles, wagon and accessories—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
Parts of Motor cars and Motor cycles, etc., and accessories—					
United Kingdom	22,74	13,20	30,05	26,54	32,82
United States of America	1,08	9,45	37,73	39,07	52,40
France	2,12	48	79	1,47	1,54
Other countries	5,36	66	9,25	17,46	14,64
Total	31,30§	23,79	77,82	84,54	1,01,40
Total Motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United Kingdom	74,50	44,70	1,46,96	1,36,00	1,69,94
United States of America	8,49	59,43	2,38,93	1,77,90	2,54,83
Italy	66	2,84	15,32	40,10	39,34
France	5,94	2,73	9,39	16,24	16,14
Germany	5,64	..	4,89	4,05	5,47
Belgium	4,15	36	9,53	1,10	1,85
Canada	..	..	46,30	1,28,70	1,23,74
Other countries	1,26	1,39	7,81	5,22	6,21
Total	1,00,64	1,11,45	4,79,13	5,09,40	6,17,52

§ Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 23.—Imports of Railway plant and rolling stock.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
Private—					
United Kingdom	5,54,48	3,28,98	11,28,98	2,00,29	3,71,44
Australia	30,74	3,18	12,02	23,66	11,71
Germany	12,19	5,22	3,66	27,81	17,85
United States of America	54	7,59	21,56	20,82	10,36
Other countries	7,26	3,24	20,95	52,61	65,51
Total	6,11,21	3,48,21	11,87,17	3,25,19	4,76,87
Government—					
United Kingdom	2,68,70	1,20,36	2,41,78	1,71,00	2,53,45
United States of America	1,74	2,46	46,60	3,51	58
Australia	7,78	1,50	76	5,71	6,54
Other countries	1,37	66	7,03	1,03,05	1,97,46
Total	2,79,59	1,24,98	2,96,17	2,83,27	4,58,03
Grand Total	8,90,80	4,73,19	14,83,34	6,08,46	9,34,90

* Railway plant and rolling-stock includes carriages and wagons, locomotive engines and tenders, and materials for construction, *viz.*, sleepers and keys of steel or iron and sleepers of wood, etc. The figures prior to 1925-26 include also the figures of rails, chairs, fishplates, etc.

No. 24.—Imports of hardware, excluding cutlery, etc.

(In thousands of Rupees)

United Kingdom	1,88,61	1,50,00	3,12,04	1,84,45	2,06,25
United States of America	24,72	60,27	1,22,35	71,21	62,22
Japan	3,59	46,68	46,00	28,95	27,40
Sweden	2,57	4,56	13,03	15,36	15,62
Germany	57,24	5,70	59,16	1,58,32	1,61,15
Austria	27,28	2,25	4,51	12,82	13,21
Hungary				2	20
Belgium	5,58	51	2,74	4,12	4,36
Other countries	7,45	9,48	18,99	31,37	33,92
Total	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,82	5,06,62	5,24,33

No. 25.—Imports of Metals (excluding Iron and Steel).

(In thousands of Rupee)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
Copper (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	1,67,45	24,78	1,14,05	28,27	45,34
Japan	27,99	30,21	8,31	6	5
France	12,93	5,37	3,09	7,19	16,80
Germany	93,41	4,44	20,20	86,64	37,05
Belgium	3,54	66	1,52	21,91	17,39
Other countries	1,68	5,25	43,72	8,96	10,60
Total	3,07,00	70,71	1,91,49	1,53,03	1,29,23
Tin—					
Straits Settlements	44,54	40,53	63,18	93,25	1,19,22
United Kingdom	5,73	2,73	4,12	2,94	2,09
Other countries	1,60	1,35	1,73	1,61	1,09
Total	51,87	44,61	69,03	97,80	1,22,40
Zinc—					
United Kingdom	14,85	5,34	21,60	17,70	19,05
Belgium	3,75	24	4,81	10,99	10,43
Japan	..	12,03	59	1,93	17
Germany	3,23	24	1,38	13,70	4,47
Other countries	28	5,04	1,78	1,94	2,82
Total	22,11	22,80	30,16	46,26	37,84
Lead (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	13,99	19,59	14,56	7,70	7,32
Other countries	4,42	10,59	4,74	6,10	4,73
Total	18,41	30,18	19,30	13,80	12,05
Aluminium—					
United Kingdom	5,38	2,51	23,80	23,08	47,57
Germany	12,16	1,15	16,45	18,02	5,15
Other countries	5,91	7,11	27,71	53,99	65,79
Total	23,45	10,77	67,96	95,09	1,18,51
Brass—					
United Kingdom	6,13	27,28	1,95,42	77,33	89,22
Germany	1,58	11,74	35,41	1,27,24	95,93
Other countries	3,94	39,56	44,84	51,89	48,60
Total	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	2,56,46	2,33,75
Other metals—					
United Kingdom	20,54	14,27	18,27	21,28	21,19
Other countries	3,87	5,87	10,38	22,63	22,79
Total	24,41	20,14	28,65	43,91	43,98
Total metals (excluding ores and Iron and Steel).	4,58,90	2,77,88	6,82,26	7,06,35	6,97,76

No. 26.—Imports of sugar (excluding molasses and confectionery).

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	1,7	28,5	7,5	1,1	1,3
Hongkong	4,4	5,7	6.5	3,0	3,1
Egypt	..	1,6	1.9	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies	128,8	56,7	25,9	1	..
Java	453,0	367,2	382,8	611,7	692,2
Japan	2	5,7	4	..	1
Netherlands	..	..	1,4	3,7	7
Belgium	1	..	4.4	13,8	4
Other countries	45,3	6,9	12,7	193,5	28,0
Total	633,5	472,3	443,5	826,9	725,8

No. 27.—Imports of mineral oil.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
United States of America	2,19,66	2,54,31	4,81,84	5,40,58	4,61,10
Borneo	53,76	62,34	1,24,31	1,26,78	1,64,08
Persia	4,09	31,11	1,08,48	1,31,63	2,16,08
Straits Settlements	15,52	18,84	29,15	34.24	29,04
United Kingdom	22,31	26,13	33,21	19,56	25,69
Sumatra	11,78	3,78	2,22	4,76	10,04
Germany	17,89	3,48	6,87	27,69	30,20
Russia	19,86	54	2,88	16	22,59
Georgia	—	—	11,92*	..	80,54
Other countries	7.16	1,77	1,98	3,80	4,75
Total	3,72,03	4,02,30	8,02,86	8,89,20	10,44,11

* Average of three years from 1921-22 to 1923-24.

No. 28.—Imports of Cement.

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
United Kingdom	108,0	69,7	94,2	71,5	90,6
Japan	..	14,8	6,6	9,3	9,4
Hongkong	2,2	7,3	3,6	2,5	2
Italy	1,3	7	9	4,5	2,0
Other countries	18,8	2,9	13,6	13,2	10,1
Total	130,3	95,4	118,9	101,0	112,3

No. 29.—Exports of raw jute.

(In thousands of bales)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
United Kingdom	1,691	1,295	952	968	1,244
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	5	4	4
Total British Empire	1,695	1,303	957	972	1,248
United States of America	535	523	483	480	472
France	428	198	357	504	613
Italy	213	215	180	253	275
Brazil	15	66	79	64	109
Japan	17	30	60	51	66
Belgium	..	1	174	248	273
Spain	122	172	132	187	258
Germany	920	34	586	1,025	1,399
Austria	250	18	2	..	..
Hungary				..	..
Other countries	86	44	92	171	287
Total Foreign Countries	2,586	1,296	2,145	2,992	3,747
Total	4,281	2,599	3,102	3,964	4,995

No. 30.—Production, mill consumption and exports of raw jute.

(In lakhs of bales)

—*	Production	Mill consumption July—June	Exports July—June
Season July—June—			
1912-13	98	46	50
1913-14	89	45	43
1914-15	104	49	30
1915-16	73	58	32
1916-17	83	57	28
1917-18	89	54	18
1918-19	70	51	22
1919-20	85	52	34
1920-21	59	56	23
1921-22	40	44	30
1922-23	54	47	29
1923-24	84	51	38
1924-25	81	57	39
1925-26	89	55	36
1926-27	121	55	45
1927-28	102*	58	49

* Subject to revision.

No. 31-A.—Exports of jute gunny bags and cloth : Bags—Hessian.

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
United Kingdom	2,523	113	185	212
Australia	77	108	105	107
United States of America	323	314	253	184
Argentine Republic	84	16	11	..
Other countries	1,120	370	337	329
Total (all countries)	4,127	981	891	832

BAGS—SACKING

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES.	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
United Kingdom	102	305	203	249
Australia	633	470	753	659
Japan	134	186	243	182
Indo-China	186	148	103	139
Java	213	205	270	257
United States of America	92	51	32	24
Chile	467	249	278	390
Peru	51	39	55	49
Cuba	210	235	280	282
Other countries	941	1,174	1,374	1,568
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,029	3,062	3,600	3,799

CLOTH—HESSIAN

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
United Kingdom	1,287	628	484	274
Canada	561	508	596	687
Australia	177	123	191	166
United States of America	7,057	8,810	9,159	9,737
Argentine Republic	1,134	1,756	3,110	3,251
Uruguay	42	85	155	154
Other countries	1,209	398	530	509
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	11,467	12,308	14,225	14,778

CLOTH—SACKING

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
United Kingdom	103	113	20	37
Australia	74	52	74	80
United States of America	29	128	596	493
Argentine Republic	42	56	72	59
Other countries	55	46	44	81
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	303	395	806	750

NOTE.—Average of three war years, 1916-17 to 1918-19, is given as the distinction between sacking and hessian gunny bags and cloth was made in the Sea Borne Trade Returns from 1st April, 1916.

No. 31-B.—Exports of jute bags and gunny cloth

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)
BAGS					
United Kingdom	305	2,265	418	388	461
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	206	688	200	194	191
Egypt	119	385	102	144	142
South Africa (including Rhodesia)	119	243	177	163	189
East Africa (including Mauritius)	99	90	112	193	193
Australia and New Zealand	628	737	720	965	867
Java	130	206	205	270	258
Japan	35	118	186	249	187
Far East (excepting Java and Japan)	393	436	584	693	810
South America	431	532	335	372	490
Central America and West Indies	130	229	298	390	392
Other countries	796	747	607	470	451
Total (all countries)	3,391	6,676	4,043	4,491	4,631
CLOTH	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	423	1,333	741	504	311
Canada	333	534	508	596	688
Australia	209	253	175	265	246
United States of America	6,639	6,985	8,938	9,754	10,230
Argentine Republic	1,727	1,440	1,818	3,182	3,310
Other countries	369	1,016	528	730	743
Total (all countries)	9,700	11,561	12,703	15,031	15,528

No. 32.—Exports of raw cotton

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
United Kingdom	122	212	152	87	160
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	13	6	7
Total British Empire	152	233	165	93	167
Japan	1,012	1,373	1,540	1,842	1,235
Italy	233	249	263	305	331
France	109	69	91	123	185
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	31	48	289	391	112
Belgium	277	44	217	159	230
Spain	50	41	61	54	61
Germany	351	69	198	145	256
Austria (*a*)	167	33	32	1	..
Other countries	25	31	61	75	109
Total Foreign Countries	2,255	1,057	2,752	3,095	2,519
Total	2,407	2,190	2,917	3,188	2,686

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

No. 33-A.—Exports of cotton Twist and Yarn

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
China	169,953	110,284	62,751	16,813	795
Egypt	2,183	5,458	4,720	5,004	5,115
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	2,727	1,178	1,061
Persia	2,030	2,677	2,725	4,415	3,317
Siam	805	623	1,183	1,606	1,623
United Kingdom	683	1,246	474	283	355
Arabia other than Maskat	144	1,961	71	93	91
Other countries	13,135	8,325	7,515	12,062	12,340
Total (All Countries)	192,844	129,685	82,166	41,514	24,697

No. 33-B.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn by counts

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
Nos. 1 to 20	196,459	124,697	70,319	31,787	17,779
„ 21 to 40	4,384	4,274	2,395	720	500
Above No. 40	2	170	170	5	40
Grey two-folds (doubles)	..	..	6,782	7,641	5,693
Unspecified descriptions	125	544	2,500	1,361	685
Total	200,970	129,685	82,166	41,514	24,697

No. 34.—Exports of Indian grey and coloured cotton Piecegoods

(a) Grey (unbleached)

(In thousands of yards)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
Persia	4,009	9,826	3,117	717	289
Iraq*	9,683	9,537	8,513	883	336
Straits Settlements	667	1,608	933	521	336
Aden and Dependencies	7,636	21,828	6,235	2,080	1,322
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	4,158	8,026	7,292	4,024	3,523
Ceylon	175	533	301	354	252
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,266	4,457	2,826	4,518
Other countries	16,172	17,052	11,667	8,544	7,413
Total (All Countries)	47,414	74,576	42,515	19,949	17,989

(b) Coloured, printed or dyed

Persia	3,289	21,421	24,321	37,004	27,895
Iraq*	2,757	12,188	29,486	37,371	23,636
Straits Settlements	13,244	16,319	20,150	24,765	21,935
Aden and Dependencies	2,534	3,147	4,346	4,377	4,251
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	1,206	2,503	3,850	9,171	10,039
Ceylon	9,330	9,618	16,409	21,076	19,177
Portuguese East Africa	669	618	1,978	7,466	5,959
Other countries	9,355	14,563	20,703	34,673	36,388
Total (All Countries)	42,384	80,377	121,243	175,903	149,280

* Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Turkey, Asiatic.

No. 35.—Exports of Indian tea

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
British Empire					
United Kingdom	194,481	252,338	270,777	291,699	307,088
Canada	10,195	10,063	10,165	11,528	9,286
Australia	8,978	8,253	5,758	8,009	2,796
Ceylon	4,162	3,403	3,107	4,427	4,716
Egypt	1,209	1,918	2,072	—	—
Iraq (*a*)	—	—	2,382	3,764	—
Cape of Good Hope	116	1,131	806	908	890
Other British Possessions	2,028	2,806	2,526	6,216	4,305
Total British Empire	221,169	279,912	306,593	326,551	329,081
Iraq (*a*)	—	—	—	—	2,216
Egypt	—	—	—	2,900	2,176
Russia	20,614	18,390	4	101	6,333
United States of America	2,439	6,346	5,587	7,620	8,700
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	7,899	6,230	23	487	3,545
Turkey, Asiatic (*b*)	3,324	3,000	2,018	528	164
Persia	347	4,406	2,115	5,924	4,218
Chile	44	1,733	1,490	1,213	937
Other Countries	1,661	2,674	3,339	3,940	4,145
Total Foreign Countries	45,328	42,779	14,576	22,713	32,538
Total	266,497	322,691	321,169	349,264	361,614

(*a*) Shown as a foreign country from 1927-28.

(*b*) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.

No. 36-A.—Exports of seeds

Linseed

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
United Kingdom	130,5	203,5	141,0	49,5	57,4
France	76,8	25,3	42,9	51,2	60,9
Italy	26,6	16,6	16,1	28,7	40,7
Belgium	67,8	4,9	23,1	17,5	5,9
Germany	33,5	2,0	3,2	12,7	17,5
Australia	1,6	11,1	11,4	15,6	19,6
Other Countries	42,2	7,0	12,9	16,7	20,5
Total	379,0	270,4	251,5	191,9	222,5

Rape

United Kingdom	25,3	50,5	46,7	9,2	12,8
France	63,5	19,6	17,0	14,3	10,2
Italy	7,1	6,0	26,0	43,2	20,6
Belgium	98,6	5,4	56,5	4,6	1,7
Germany	68,2	1,6	38,4	10,0	9,8
Other Countries	10,0	7,6	21,2	12,9	11,7
Total	272,7	90,7	205,8	94,2	66,3

No. 36-A.—Exports of seeds—*contd.*

Sesamum (Til or Jiñjili)

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
France	43,1	15,7	7,6	2	2,7
Italy	13,0	4,1	8,7	..	1,2
Belgium	26,2	1,1	2,1	..	2
Austria (*a*)	20,2	8	8	..	..
Other Countries	16,8	10,9	8,4	1,4	7,0
Total	119,3	32,6	27,6	1,6	11,1

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

Groundnut

France	169,1	87,5	126,8	125,4	151,2
United Kingdom	1,9	8,3	13,3	17,0	25,4
Belgium	15,3	6	14,0	6,4	14,9
Italy	7	2,9	14,6	50,3	80,1
Germany	7,4	8	12,2	87,3	218,3
Netherlands	1	..	7,3	76,7	112,1
Other Countries	17,3	18,6	7,0	4,8	11,4
Total	211,8	118,7	195,2	367,9	613,4

Cotton

United Kingdom	233,2	66,6	152,1	42,6	148,7
Other Countries	6,8	2,6	2,7	7,9	4,2
Total	240,0	69,2	154,8	50,5	152,9

Castor

United Kingdom	53,9	47,1	10,5	22,9	32,5
United States of America	11,8	14,7	18,8	43,7	49,2
Belgium	13,7	1,1	4,1	4,6	7,7
France	15,7	14,8	8,8	18,2	16,5
Italy	11,0	7,1	4,3	7,6	10,4
Other Countries	7,5	4,0	1,8	4,5	5,4
Total	113,6	88,8	48,3	101,5	121,7

No. 36-B.—Shares of principal countries in the total value of exports of seeds

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
United Kingdom	5,67,83	6,34,83	8,28,61	2,57,64	4,20,73
Other parts of the British Empire	35,29	69,65	72,27	63,18	83,43
France	7,11,59	3,24,57	6,21,53	5,14,31	5,80,44
Belgium	4,44,19	25,99	2,87,03	75,95	77,90
Italy	1,12,81	64,84	1,94,33	3,07,72	3,64,68
Germany	3,45,51	17,57	1,46,30	2,92,32	6,21,94
Austria (*a*)	78,68	5,49	16,18	..	2,69
Other Foreign Countries	1,41,08	74,47	1,87,38	3,97,65	5,17,54

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 37.—Exports of Rice not in the husk

(In thousands of tons.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	159	325	96	61	50
Ceylon	325	328	311	390	461
Hongkong	13	3	50	7	5
Straits Settlements	308	261	170	204	191
Mauritius	56	50	50	52	65
Egypt	54	17	36	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	129	110	122	148	186
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	835	871	958
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	13	6	68	181	100
Germany	345	23	207	260	346
Egypt	—	—	1	57	25
Japan	123	52	52	121	150
Netherlands	240	24	31	80	96
Turkey, Asiatic	61	31	1	..	6
Arabia	25	38	47	44	54
Java	168	82	75	22	7
Sumatra	10	33	33	85	122
Other Foreign Countries	369	302	112	305	283
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	627	1,104	1,194
Total exports	2,398	1,685	1,462	2,035	2,152

No. 38.—Exports of Wheat

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	985	340	102	141	251
Egypt	4	268	9	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	3	22	2	7	3
Total British Empire	992	630	173	148	254
France	106	84	18	13	20
Italy	34	62	11	1	..
Belgium	138	6	16	7	20
Germany	16	..	8	1	1
Egypt	—	—	..	3	..
Other Foreign Countries	22	25	11	3	5
Total Foreign Countries	316	177	64	28	46
Total (All Countries)	1,308	807	237	176	300

No. 39.—Exports of Lac

(In cwts.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-29
Shellac—					
United Kingdom	79,423	65,023	75,618	86,858	117,611
United States of America	164,831	190,537	233,516	239,500	170,053
Germany	60,558	4,051	11,076	35,219	62,492
France	18,387	9,372	8,810	14,572	8,271
Japan	3,552	11,859	10,392	16,621	17,219
Canada	37	691	2,112	30	44
Australia	1,763	2,008	2,375	3,547	3,757
Other Countries	28,290	17,130	12,038	28,589	24,920
Total	356,341	300,671	355,937	424,936	404,367
Button lac—					
United Kingdom	20,181	6,029	8,832	11,562	11,609
United States of America	2,689	1,342	3,062	3,701	1,860
Other Countries	11,886	2,134	2,192	5,363	4,573
Total	34,756	9,505	14,086	20,626	18,042
Seed lac (Total exports)	9,748	15,666	5,765	89,389	54,604
Stick lac (Total exports)	5,375	2,723	1,560	7,220	9,130
Other kinds (Total exports)	28,131	16,811	38,903	49,859	57,351
Total (all kinds)	434,351	345,376	416,251	592,030	543,584

No. 40.—Exports of Indigo

(In cwts.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
United Kingdom	3,388	14,455	912	367	452
United States of America	1,154	6,548	22	..	..
Egypt	2,016	3,788	2,340	225	172
Persia	1,083	1,173	869	92	75
Japan	427	3,851	7,376	30	61
Turkey, Asiatic (*a*)	3,145	386	849	5	13
Iraq	—	—	742	411	487
Other Countries	4,177	1,214	197	458	605
Total	15,390	31,415	13,307	1,588	1,865

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.

No. 41.—Exports of Opium

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
Indo-China	29,07	73,59	76,96	94,40	85,68
Java	52,26	45,96	55,60	60,00	48,20
Japan	9,79	30,21	18,86	..	..
Siam	18,84	35,28	43,65	56,00	62,60
Straits Settlements	1,48,74	9,12	3,20	..	..
Hongkong	4,15,52	12,99	9,88	..	..
Other Countries	3,21,95	10,20	24,00	1,45	2,61
Total	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	2,11,85	1,99,09

Note.—This table excludes opium exported on Government account.

No. 42.—Exports of Hides and Skins

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
Raw hides—					
United Kingdom	30,57	1,09,41	59,96	10,50	33,17
United States of America	68,76	1,65,15	85,53	4,07	22,39
Italy	83,85	1,44,99	52,25	53,97	45,54
Spain	46,85	20,64	20,23	28,81	22,36
France	8,27	9,06	5,19	1,42	1,80
Belgium	7,07	93	3,61	1,37	3,06
Germany	2,43,48	24,99	75,37	1,10,95	1,92,84
Netherlands	16,54	96	3,73	4,53	7,37
Austria } Hungary }	1,28,77	9,96	44	..	..
Other Countries	22,96	18,51	20,67	41,28	56,36
Total British Empire	34,15	1,16,46	68,41	11,43	35,39
Total Foreign Countries	6,22,97	3,88,14	2,73,57	2,46,37	3,49,50
Grand Total	6,57,12	5,04,60	3,41,98	2,57,80	3,84,89
Raw skins—					
United States of America	2,79,90	3,93,36	4,79,94	3,28,48	3,53,71
United Kingdom	25,75	38,91	50,41	27,29	33,24
France	25,41	21,90	28,46	51,94	41,30
Other Countries	41,93	28,17	42,89	48,31	61,10
Total British Empire	32,04	57,54	68,73	37,01	44,65
Total Foreign Countries	3,40,95	4,24,80	5,32,97	4,19,01	4,44,70
Grand Total	3,72,99	4,82,34	6,01,70	4,56,02	4,89,35

No. 42.—Exports of Hides and Skins— *contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,52,48	4,37,88	2,90,56	2,61,45	3,85,25
Other Countries	4,19	1,86	28,80	16,38	26,52
Total British Empire	1,53,44	4,38,93	3,02,82	2,71,44	3,90,51
,, Foreign Countries	3,23	81	16,54	6,39	21,26
Grand Total	1,56,67	4,39,74	3,19,36	2,77,83	4,11,77
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	2,15,45	1,98,57	2,13,83	3,76,84	4,30,15
United States of America	29,19	58,62	24,74	30,85	19,21
Japan	12,79	11,82	36,21	30,78	28,86
Other Countries	13,35	5,94	17,81	15,39	17,28
Total British Empire	2,21,15	2,02,35	2,25,82	3,84,54	4,40,27
,, Foreign Countries	49,63	72,60	66,77	75,32	55,23
Grand Total	2,70,78	2,74,95	2,92,59	4,59,86	4,95,50

No. 43.—Exports of Manganese ore

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926 27	1927-28
United Kingdom	193	336	245	58	234
Germany	7	3	5	6	15
Netherlands	19	..	15	13	15
Belgium	150	15	194	186	182
France	97	47	108	168	150
Italy	3	12	12	7	6
Japan	4	12	2	21	3
United States of America	132	48	66	71	97
Other Countries	2	1	1	6	2
Total	607	474	648	536	704

No. 44.—Percentage of exports of certain principal crops to total production

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
Rice	9	5	5	7	8
Wheat	14	9	3	2	4
Tea	96	89	95	91	—
Cotton, raw	56	51	61	64	46
Jute, raw	51	31	48	37	49
Linseed	73	63	59	47	63
Rape and Mustard	23	8	19	10	8
Seasamum	25	8	6	5	2
Groundnuts	35	12	19	16	24
Indigo	40	44	27	8	17

No. 45.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes

(In thousands of Rupees)

Gold

Countries	Imports					Exports				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
United Kingdom — Private	15,31,52	2,20,75	12,24,11	2,79,38	3,01,41	3,36,26	1,26,97	1,38,65	1	..
United Kingdom — Government	..	..	6,50,53	..	..	71,48	7,14	1,18,30	..	..
Gibraltar	2	..	1,98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta and Gozo	1,85	17	1,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	2,55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	15	1,08	..	..	..	..	..
France	63,08	10	1,40,05	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	9,70	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary				..	..				..	..
Iraq / Turkey, Asiatic — Private	59,88	28,15	1,44,52	68,39	24,59	4,16	13	2,10	..	..
Iraq / Turkey, Asiatic — Private				..	..				..	..
Iraq / Turkey, Asiatic — Government	..	76	38	..	..	..	3,72	..	..	..
Iraq / Turkey, Asiatic — Government				..	..				..	..
Aden and Dependencies — Private	43,53	18,52	57,44	31,96	32,40	18	..	..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies — Government	21	..	14,31	..	..	..	60	150	..	..
Arabia — Private	53	69	10,11	15,40	29,40	2,71	66	69	19	..
Arabia — Government	..	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bahrein Islands	Private	36	1,15	6,83	16,46	17,59	11,24	1,60	14	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,83	..	..
Persia	Private	35	15	7	..	..	1,06	59	..	..	..
	Government	6	..	2	..	..	28	..	..	..	..
Ceylon		8,06	1,80	7,37	3,97	27,96	5,57	6,16	12	8	6
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)		60,80	3,94	21,73	4,60	10,22	29,34	8,44	2,19	5,58	2,41
Federated Malay States		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java		2	14,77	5	..	..	27	62	33	3,99	75
China (including Hongkong)	Private	66,39	52,27	45,11	5,66	6,83	14	45	2,74	..	..
	Government	..	..	48,85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan		8	3,12,30	5	..	..	..	63,60	3,43,36	..	..
Egypt	Private	8,09,87	21,13	6,71	1,06,62	2,03,44	1	31	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,00	..	..	..
Union of South Africa	Private	6,35	2,27,36	67,12	11,77,17	8,47,08	..	..	..	1	..
	Government	..	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
East Africa		58	1,54	14,57	3	28	9	15	54	4	1
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	8	14
Canada		..	4,31	..	..	..	..	89,06	..	..	..
United States of America	Private	15	1,04,47	2,17,98	8,68	1,21,78	..	..	4,10,88	9	..
	Government	..	..	1,16,02	..	..	..	61,59	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand.	Private	6,14,81	46,02	1,87,15	2,31,65	99,38	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	1,53,22	1,36,71	..	..	..	45,00	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	32,78,42	10,59,77	21,57,46	19,50,12	18,13,44	3,92,07	2,99,01	9,02,80	10,07	3,44
	Government	27	1,54,13	9,67,00	..	..	71,76	1,27,11	1,22,63	..	..

No. 45.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		SILVER									
		Imports					Exports				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1926-27	1927-28
United Kingdom	Private	8,70,27	2,56,65	7,24,62	12,00,31	5,71,53	48	2,44	1,13	1	..
	Government	2,76,82	2,13,99	17,61	..	..	..	4,11	2	..	1,48
Germany		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
France	Private	..	..	3,63	32,90	83,22	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy		..	..	2	9,57	18,80	..	..	..	..	..
Austria		..	..	..	8,08	4,75	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq Turkey, Asiatic	Private	14,70	5,62	80,33	21,74 ..	16,00 ..	2,24	37	4	13 ..	53 ..
Iraq Turkey, Asiatic	Government	..	35	1,47	-- ..	-- ..	3	85,41	38	.. ..	.. ..
Aden and Dependencies.	Private	1,39	3,77	15,98	14,97	10,44	16	3	63	..	3,95
	Government	21 8,05	6,99 5,69	1,25 35,77	3,65 12,59	55 11,11	10 27,54	4,99 10,32	53 24,99	.. 24,85	.. 17,50
Arabia	Private	15	12	1,58	..	2,59	..	99	28	..	..
	Government	8,97	12,28	16,36	25,42	16,78	48,21	34,51	40,25	55,92	67,75
Bahrein Islands	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	1,51	..	..
	Government	9,39	5,70	10,78	7,59	87	10,86	4,26	6,76	7,43	5,06
Persia	Private	5,52	5,65	21,34	6,73	..	30	6,91	76	8	..
	Government	..	5	4	..	..	..	2,71	..	..	..
Henjam Island	Private	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	2	15	..
	Government										

Ceylon	Private	7,77	39	2,99	93	25,02	59,51	33,02	17,86	33,02		68
	Government	28	7,62	18,66	..	..	60	80	7,00	..		..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	Private	8,82	28,83	6,66	16	..	15,48	11,20	26,40	2,54		54
	Government	..	15,03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Federated Malay States		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	67		1,09
Java		..	..	20	4	..	..	16	1,65	3		27
Siam		78	2,42	2,46	63	..	5,20	1,38	1,84	..		..
Indo-China, etc.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
China (including Hongkong).	Private	67,13	60,96	79,53	1,06,22	24,52	1,65,55	1,20	96,31	63,25		1,30,89
	Government	70,02	7,19,89	1,79,88	..	..	..	..	..	..		3,23
Japan	Private	3	9,42	1,48	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
	Government	..	4,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Egypt	Private	12	1,83	12	44	31,01	3	40,07	..	7		5
	Government	..	10	..	..	..	..	5,15	6	..		..
Union of South Africa.	Private	..	32	72	16,08	15,22	2	..	..	..		..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		..
East Africa.	Private	2,03	33	68,41	61	32	25,20	26,32	7,79	54		31
	Government	..	..	1,77	..	..	..	2,90	..	..		..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles).	Private	1,87	9,84	15,17	70,95	11,70	6,60	2,23	40,01	25		30,40
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,00	..	..		..
Canada	Private	..	1,25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
	Government	..	1,68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
United States of America.	Private	6,77	17,21	2,88,21	4,90,73	6,87,42	..	..	..	..		..
	Government	..	11,74,62	3,56,29	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Australia and New Zealand.	Private	78,33	33,73	64,09	1,45,10	1,14,62	..	..	..	..		..
	Government	7	86,34	16,00	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Private	10,88,25	4,56,21	14,17,57	21,65,96	16,44,23	3,67,34	1,76,79	2,66,23	1,89,81		2,59,02
	Government	3,53,09	22,36,64	6,16,46	10,38	3,14	1,12	1,26,82	10,57	28		4,71

No. 45.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes—*concld.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		CURRENCY NOTES*									
		Imports					Exports				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average†	1926-27	1927-28	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average†	1926-27	1927-28
United Kingdom	Private	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	30,00	3,73	4,39	—	—	..	..	..
Iraq	Private	—	—	40,75	2,30	..	—	—	9,75	..	..
	Government	—	—	13,05	..	..	—	—	..	3	..
Aden and Dependencies.	Private	—	—	3,23	3,57	5,57	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	2,38	2,72	40	—	—	10,50	16,00	46,00
Arabia	Private	—	—	17,58	9,00	18,26	—	—	4	5	4
	Government	—	—	1,30	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Bahrein Islands		—	—	..	7	..	—	—	..	..	..
Persia	Private	—	—	1,66	44	9	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	5	4,01	..	—	—	4,42	4,52	40
Henjam Island	Private	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	3	..	..
Ceylon	Private	—	—	1,00	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Federated Malay States		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	2	..	..
Java		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Egypt		—	—	..	..	1	—	—	..	03	..
East Africa	Private	—	—	1	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	2,02	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)		—	—	45,00	..	..	—	—	10	..	..
Total (all countries).	Private	—	—	1,09,23	15,38	23,93	—	—	9,91	98	4
	Government	—	—	48,80	11,56	4,79	—	—	14,95	20,55	46,40

* Not recorded prior to 1922-23.

† Average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 46.—Net imports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes in each month of the year 1927-28

(In thousands of Rupees)

Months	Net imports of gold		Net imports of silver		Net imports of currency notes	
	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government
April	1,37,26	..	2,56,58	2,59	1,36	..
May	1,35,85	..	1,78,65	..	1,08	04
June	1,07,84	..	1,60,41	..	3,11	—16,00
July	1,04,90	..	60,19	1	7,25	..
August	79,45	..	62,59	..	2,70	1,29
September	92,08	..	37,81	—4,71	4,14	15
October	74,59	..	1,07,15	..	1,49	1,41
November	1,22,44	..	7,16	..	11	—29,58
December	1,08,77	..	95,12	..	1,33	3
January	2,38,61	..	1,25,55	54	43	45
February	1,93,10	..	1,98,12	..	34	..
March	2,65,11	..	95,89	..	55	..
Total	18,10,00	..	13,85,22	—1,57	23,89	—41,61

No. 47.—Absorption of Gold (both coin and bullion) in India

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	1873-74	Average of 5 years ending										1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
		1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24				
1. Production (*a*) . . .	...	...	...	...	71	2,01	2,95	3,40	3,36	3,39	2,72	2,54	2,23	2,18	2,18
2. Imports	1,65	1,68	4,23	3,41	4,12	5,48	13,00	16,85	32,79	(*b*)9,88	(*b*)30,66	74,29	35,23	19,50	18,14
3. Exports	27	1,04	10	33	2,02	3,23	6,82	7,50	4,64	(*b*)3,01	(*b*)8,28	36	38	10	4
4. Net imports (*i.e.*, 2—3) .	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	6,18	9,35	28,15	(*b*)6,87	(*b*)22,38	73,93	34,85	19,40	18,10
5. Net addition, to stock (*i.e.*, 1+4)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	4,26	9,13	12,75	31,51	10,26	25,10	76,47	37,08	21,58	20,28
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	...	...	...	...	...	66	12,88	6,57	19,11	16,93	27,92	22,32	22,32	22,32	29,76
7. Increase (+) or decrease (—) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year . . .	...	...	...	...	...	+61	+2,67	—3,25	+4,47	—1,02	+99	...	...	...	+7,44
8. Net absorption (*i.e.*, 5—7) .	**1,38**	**64**	**4,13**	**3,08**	**2,81**	**3,65**	**6,46**	**16,00**	**27,04**	**11,28**	**24,11**	**76,47**	**37,08**	**21,58**	**12,84**
9. Progressive total of additions to stock	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,86	1,01,19	1,58,81	2 77,15	3,72,61	4,66,83	5,96,14	6,33,22	6,54,80	6,75,08
10. Net progressive absorption .	**1,38**	**4,63**	**15,24**	**35,17**	**51,74**	**61,19**	**88,31**	**1,52,24**	**2,58,04**	**3,55,68**	**4,38,92**	**5,13,83**	**6,10,91**	**6,32,49**	**6,45,33**

NOTE.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(*a*) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December.

(*b*) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

No. 48.—Balance of Trade of India*

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Average of 5 years ending												
	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Exports of Indian Merchandise (private)	+76,37	+84,99	+1,00,50	+1,03,26	+1 21,32	+1,61,85	+2,19 50	+ 2 15 97	+2 86,33	+3,84,66	+3,74,84	+3,01,44	+3,19,15
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	+2,65	+3,59	+4,41	+4,19	+3,20	+3,46	+4,62	+8,14	+15,62	+13,51 (c)	+10,49	+8,01	+9,54
Imports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	—47,95	—58,52	—67,75	—69,79	—78,43	—1,11,85	—1,45,85	—1,47,80	—2,48,81	—2,43,16	—2,24,20(c)	—2,29,08(c)	—2,46,73(c)
Balance of trade in Merchandise (private)	**+31,07**	**+30,06**	**+37,16**	**+37,66**	**+46,09**	**+53,46**	**+78,27**	**+76,31**	**+53,14**	**+1,55,01**	**+1,61,13**	**+79,47**	**+81,96**
Gold (private)	—4.13	—3,08	—2,10	—2,25	—9,55	—12,88	—28,87	—7,81(a)	—13,93(a)	—73,93	—34,85	—19,40	—18,10
Silver (private)	—6,25	—8,96	—12,21	—6,25	—5,12	—8,11	—7,21	—2,99(b)	—11,79(b)	—20,06	—17,15	—19,79(b)	—13,85
Currency notes (private)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—40	—28	+12	—14	—24
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	**—10,38**	**—12,04**	**—14,31**	**—8,50**	**—14,67**	**—20,99**	**—36,08**	**—10,80**	**—26,12**	**—94,27**	**—51,88**	**—39,33**	**—32,19**
Total visible balance of trade	**+20,69**	**+18,02**	**+22,85**	**+29,16**	**+31,42**	**+32,47**	**+42,19**	**+65,51**	**+27,02**	**+60,74**	**+1,09,25**	**+40,14**	**+49,77**
Council Bills, purchases of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (e)	—19,77	—18,00	—21,81	—26,07	—27,76	—35,56	—41,35	—34,96(d)	—15,45	—56,35	—61,24	—2,82	—37,77
Sterling transfers on London sold in India	...	...	...	...	...	+2,41	+5	+5,50	+9,42	...	...	+1,93	...
Transfers of Government Securities	+99	+17	+49	—53	—88	—54	—87	—38	+88	—38	—1,27	+8	+28
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India Securities	—85	—87	—99	—83	—70	—56	—44	—30	—31	—41	—36	—34	—85
Balance of remittances of funds	**—19,63**	**—18,70**	**—22,31**	**—27,43**	**—29,34**	**—34,25**	**—42,61**	**—30,14**	**—5,96**	**—57,14**	**—62,87**	**—1,20**	**—37,84**

* All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table.

NOTE.—In these balances *plus* (+) signifies net export and *minus* (—) net import.

(*a*) Excludes transactions, such as gold imported or exported on behalf of the Bank of England, which do not enter into India's Balance of Trade.

(*b*) Excludes *piastres* coined at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at ₹1,16 lakhs in 1916-17, ₹77 lakhs in 1917-18 and ₹6 lakhs in 1918-19. The value of old Straits dollars received at the Bombay Mint for recoinage (₹1,13 lakhs) and that of the export of the recoined dollars (₹12 lakhs) are also excluded in 1918-19. The value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (₹5 lakhs) and that to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (₹24 lakhs) have been excluded in 1919-20. In 1920-21 the following items have been excluded:—(1) the value of 'silver—other coin' imported from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (₹3 lakhs), (2) the value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (₹10 lakhs) and to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (₹16 lakhs), and (3) the value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (₹86 lakhs). The items excluded in 1921-22 are:—(1) import of 'silver—other coin' from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (₹4 lakhs), (2) export of 'silver—other coin' to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (₹3 lakhs), and (3) export of Straits dollars to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (₹1 lakh). The value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (₹2 lakhs) has been excluded in 1926-27.

(*c*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the Balance of Trade.

(*d*) Includes ₹85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(*e*) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and telegraphic transfer paid in India.

No. 49.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles

* Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	Cwt.	9 14 4	10 6 1	11 2 0	9 15 4
Molasses	,,	2 3 7	2 11 1	2 11 10	2 1 3
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gal.	1 5 7	2 6 10	2 6 7	2 5 3
* Spirit—Brandy	,,	7 15 9	10 11 3	10 14 3	10 14 5
,, Whisky	,,	6 8 2	16 13 11	16 0 11	16 14 1
,, present in drugs	,,	17 9 3	26 7 9	27 13 9	27 14 1
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb.	0 7 3	0 14 11	0 13 8	0 13 5
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt.	14 14 2	25 2 5	22 7 8	24 10 2
Milk, condensed	lb.	0 4 6	0 6 6	0 6 0	0 5 4
Canned provisions	Cwt.	46 10 3	54 0 10	47 4 7	45 2 8
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb.	0 1 4	0 2 10	0 3 0	0 2 10
Cloves	,,	0 5 2	0 8 1	0 6 10	0 6 9
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 8 5	18 9 8	23 4 8	29 5 2
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	Gal.	0 6 6	0 10 5	0 10 8	0 9 3
4. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb.	0 14 5	1 8 0	1 5 6	1 4 9
,, goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 6	0 4 11	0 4 2	0 3 11
,, ,, white	,,	0 2 9	0 5 6	0 4 11	0 4 5
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 3 3	0 6 11	0 6 2	0 5 7
,, handkerchiefs	No.	0 3 6	0 4 4	0 3 11	0 3 3
5. Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb.	4 0 1	7 1 11	6 6 0	6 2 8
,, goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 9	1 8 7	1 7 2	1 7 0
,, piecegoods	,,	0 11 2	1 4 9	1 4 7	1 3 5
(b) Wool—					
,, piecegoods	Yd.	0 14 9	2 0 0	1 12 9	1 12 0
,, shawls	No.	2 7 9	5 0 0	3 12 5	3 0 9
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	2 15 7	2 15 9	2 6 8
7. Metal and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt.	51 12 1	56 9 6	49 5 2	50 12 1
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	118 4 2	192 8 4	134 6 4	197 5 1

No. 49.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles—*continued.*

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Iron or Steel—					
Beams, etc.	Ton	115 5 6	124 9 8	124 12 4	127 10 6
Nails, etc.	,,	205 1 6	308 7 3	299 15 2	279 10 4
Pipes, etc.	,,	150 10 9	233 2 6	250 15 4	210 4 10
Rails, chairs, etc.	Cwt.	3 11 6	5 15 5	5 10 2	5 15 6
Sheets, galvanised	Ton	192 0 1	266 1 0	260 14 6	243 1 10
,, tinned	,,	236 15 1	352 8 10	344 14 3	327 11 8
,, not galvanised	,,	130 6 0	147 8 4	136 6 2	135 13 7
Tubes	,,	231 8 4	332 9 9	304 2 2	278 8 2
Steel, bars	,,	99 7 7	106 6 0	98 4 11	101 1 9
Tin, block, etc.	Cwt.	138 4 5	174 3 9	188 12 0	186 8 7
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(*a*) Animals, horses	No.	455 6 3	966 13 5	701 1 3	909 1 5
(*b*) Fruits, coconuts	,,	0 0 10	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 1 2
(*c*) Dyeing substances—					
Aniline	lb.	0 12 4	1 8 6	1 6 2	1 5 10
Alizarine	,,	0 7 9	0 11 10	0 10 3	0 10 2
(*d*) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate	Cwt.	4 1 6	5 12 10	5 14 3	5 10 6
(*e*) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine salts	lb.	9 11 11	23 11 9	21 15 4	20 9 9
(*f*) Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes	,,	3 0 9	4 10 6	4 10 6	4 4 7
(*g*) Gums and resins	Cwt.	15 13 9	15 10 10	18 7 2	20 12 9
(*h*) Flax—					
Canvas	Yd.	0 8 9	1 5 2	1 3 4	1 4 3
Piecegoods	,,	0 5 8	0 12 3	0 10 8	0 10 7
(*i*) Coal	Ton	17 5 11	23 10 11	22 2 5	22 3 10
(*j*) Other raw materials—					
Tallow	Cwt.	28 5 1	34 6 9	22 2 2	28 1 2
(*k*) Other manufactured articles—					
(*i*) Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder	lb.	0 11 7	0 9 7	0 14 1	1 5 5
(*ii*) Glass and glassware—					
Beads	Cwt.	85 9 1	104 1 9	89 10 6	86 8 2
Sheet and plate	Sq. ft.	——	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
(*iii*) Paints and colours	Cwt.	16 1 2	28 5 11	28 10 6	27 5 7
(*iv*) Printing paper	,,	12 8 3	18 1 5	16 8 1	15 9 8
(*v*) Soap	,,	19 11 7	35 14 11	37 13 11	38 3 2
(*vi*) Umbrellas	No.	1 1 1	2 14 11	2 13 4	2 6 5
9. Building materials—					
Bricks	No.	0 1 6	0 3 2	0 4 0	0 4 3
Cement	Cwt.	2 0 5	2 15 0	2 14 2	2 13 11
Pitch and tar	,,	4 1 4	5 12 2	6 7 10	6 11 5

No. 50.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles

Articles.	Per	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt.	5 5 8	7 12 4	8 1 7	7 13 1
Wheat	,,	5 5 5	8 8 2	7 11 3	7 5 7
,, flour	,,	7 14 8	11 10 1	11 3 8	10 11 3
Barley	,,	4 4 2	8 10 1	8 2 1	5 15 4
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt.	4 1 4	7 8 5	7 6 5	7 0 6
3. Tea	lb.	0 7 1	0 13 4	0 13 4	0 14 4
Coffee	Cwt.	54 0 4	90 3 6	88 8 10	83 13 2
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(*a*) Spices—					
Pepper	lb.	0 4 8	0 10 4	0 8 9	0 11 2
Chillies	,,	0 2 4	0 3 9	0 4 2	0 3 5
(*b*) Other articles—					
Ghi	,,	0 9 0	0 14 2	0 14 6	0 14 0
5. Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt.	7 5 2	12 3 1	10 0 6	10 9 10
Copra	,,	17 15 7	33 7 8	19 5 5	18 7 10
Cotton	,,	3 12 0	5 8 6	4 7 8	4 11 8
Groundnut	,,	8 5 1	13 3 5	13 0 4	12 11 11
Linseed	,,	10 8 8	13 1 11	10 7 8	10 2 7
Rapeseed	,,	7 9 8	11 15 10	11 8 1	11 1 10
Sesamum	,,	10 6 5	14 11 3	15 6 7	14 9 8
Oils—					
Castor	Gal.	1 5 10	2 10 9	2 2 7	2 2 2
Coconut	,,	1 12 8	2 9 7	2 6 11	2 10 8
Oilcake	Cwt.	3 12 8	5 8 1	5 5 8	5 11 2
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	290 7 4	586 5 7	378 5 11	343 12 7
Gunny bags	No.	0 4 5	0 10 1	0 8 8	0 8 0
,, Cloth	Yd.	0 1 9	0 3 6	0 3 0	0 3 2
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	38 11 3	63 11 2	51 7 6	49 11 11
,, yarn	lb.	0 7 11	0 14 9	0 11 11	0 12 2
,, piecegoods, grey	Yd.	0 2 5	0 4 5	0 4 10	0 4 9
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 5 0	0 6 5	0 6 1	0 6 0

No. 50.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles—*continued.*

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
8. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	lb.	0 7 10	0 14 0	0 14 1	0 13 11
9 Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	66 4 1	56 8 1	46 1 11	47 5 3
,, tanned	,,	85 10 10	125 9 7	122 9 0	130 10 2
Skins, raw	,,	68 0 6	100 12 9	115 13 9	125 15 2
,, tanned	,,	196 12 3	309 15 7	326 6 9	330 8 2
10. Metals—					
Manganese ore	Ton	16 4 0	27 5 9	27 13 0	27 12 3
11. Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(*a* Dyeing substances—					
Indigo	Cwt.	194 6 6	277 3 11	266 15 9	274 15 8
Myrobalans	,,	4 4 5	7 1 2	5 14 9	6 5 4
(*b*) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	,,	11 7 6	15 2 9	12 5 2	12 3 11
(*c*) Drugs, medicines—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb.	0 1 10	0 4 6	0 5 4	0 5 7
Cigars	,,	0 13 7	0 14 8	1 2 2	1 1 1
Opium	Cwt.	1,945 10 10	2,863 1 10	2,729 15 11	2,633 6 11
(*d*) Hemp, raw	,,	13 12 0	25 8 2	18 13 1	16 11 2
(*e*) Lac, shell	,,	54 1 9	138 5 3	101 12 3	140 9 9
(*f*) Coal	Ton	0 12 7	14 6 5	12 9 3	12 0 0
(*g*) Manures—Bones	,,	69 0 9	105 12 3	97 12 1	99 7 0
(*h*) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	36 15 5	146 15 7	126 10 4	113 5 7
Coir, unmanufactured	,,	10 11 6	13 10 5	15 0 1	16 2 5
Mica	,,	72 15 0	107 15 11	130 2 2	112 8 3
(*i*) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	lb.	0 4 6	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 7
Paraffin wax	Cwt.	22 7 1	22 13 5	23 15 3	23 11 4
12. Building materials—					
Teakwood	c. Ton	155 12 1	264 8 3	260 9 9	280 2 9

Articles	Rate per	1913-14				1925-26				1926-27				1927-28				1928
		April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April
Tea—Sale Average (Calcutta)—		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Assam	lb.	0 7 3 (p)	0 8 10	0 7 11	0 7 10	0 12 2 (a)	0 14 1	0 14 9	1 0 4	0 15 6 (b)	0 14 9	0 13 5	0 11 11	0 13 0*	1 1 10	0 15 7	0 14 3	0 10 11§
Cachar	,,	0 6 4 (p)	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 1	0 10 4 (a)	0 10 10	0 10 6	0 11 10	0 14 4 (b)	0 12 8	0 12 0	0 9 7	0 11 10*	0 13 10	0 13 10	0 13 0	0 10 6§
Sylhet	,,	0 6 6 (p)	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 10 11 (a)	0 11 7	0 10 9	0 15 1	0 14 4 (b)	0 13 0	0 11 7	0 9 9	0 11 5*	0 13 10	0 13 7	0 13 0	0 10 6§
Darjeeling	,,	0 8 9 (p)	0 11 7	0 9 11	0 10 6	0 15 1 (a)	1 1 2	0 12 2	1 3 1	1 2 3 (b)	0 15 5	0 14 2	1 0 3	1 3 10*	1 8 7	0 15 10	1 0 5	1 0 0§
Dooars	,,	0 7 5 (p)	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 7 6	0 11 2 (a)	0 13 4	0 11 11	1 0 7	1 0 8 (b)	0 14 3	0 12 3	0 11 1	0 15 5*	1 0 3	0 14 4	0 13 8	0 11 10§
Terai	,,	0 7 0 (p)	0 7 2	0 7 0	0 7 2	0 10 11 (a)	0 11 3	0 10 0	0 14 9	0 15 9 (b)	0 13 0	0 11 9	0 9 5	0 12 0*	0 14 0	0 13 7	0 12 9	0 11 3§
Chittagong	,,	.. (p)	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 7 0	0 7 9 (a)	0 9 11	0 9 5	0 13 1	0 13 4 (b)	0 11 11	0 10 9	0 8 6	..	..	0 11 6	0 11 8	0 7 10§
All other places	,,	0 5 11 (p)	0 6 9	0 6 10	0 6 8	..	0 11 9	0 15 1	0 15 3	1 0 0 (b)	0 15 9	1 1 2	0 9 3	0 10 5*	0 13 0	0 13 5	0 13 0	0 11 6§
General Average	,,	0 7 10	0 7 10	0 7 7	0 7 7	0 12 0 (a)	0 13 0	0 12 4	1 0 2	1 0 4 (b)	0 14 1	0 12 10	0 11 2	0 15 4*	1 0 10	0 14 8	0 13 9	0 12 5§
Jute, raw—																		
Jat 4's (Calcutta)	Maund	..	..	..	..	17 8 0	16 0 0	23 8 0	25 8 0	17 8 0	13 8 0 (g)	12 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
District 4's (Calcutta)	,,	.. (g)	.. (g)	.. (g)	.. (g)	..	15 12 0	21 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	13 0 0 (h)	11 0 0 (i)	11 4 0 (i)	12 0 0 (i)	11 12 0 (i)
Firsts (Calcutta)	400 lbs.	50 0 0 (r)	60 0 0 Nominal	83 0 0 (r)	85 8 0 73 0 0 (r)	105 0 0	95 0 0	112 0 0	123 0 0	97 0 0	82 0 0	58 0 0	62 8 0	62 8 0	61 8 0	63 0 0	64 0 0	67 0 0
Lightnings (Calcutta)	,,	54 0 0		70 0 0		101 0 0	90 0 0	108 0 0	114 0 0	85 0 0	70 0 0	48 0 0	52 8 0	52 8 0	55 8 0	53 0 0	54 0 0	60 8 0
Jute manufactures—																		
B. Twills, 2½ lbs. 44×26½, 6×8 (Calcutta).	100 bags	34 0 0	33 8 0	41 0 0	37 4 0	63 12 0	57 0 0	71 4 0	69 8 0	57 12 0	48 0 0	51 4 0	49 0 0	50 0 0	44 12 0	47 0 0	47 4 0	47 12 0
Hessian Cloth, 8 oz. 40" (Calcutta)	100 yds.	12 14 0	13 0 0	16 8 0	13 14 0	17 14 0	17 8 0	21 8 0	21 0 0	16 9 0	15 6 0	14 10 0	14 14 0	15 11 0	15 14 0	17 2 0	17 8 0	17 14 0
Hessian Cloth, 10½ oz. 40" (Calcutta).	,,	17 0 0	17 0 0	21 10 0	17 0 0	21 14 0	23 2 0	29 0 0	27 0 0	22 8 0	20 2 0	18 14 0	19 12 0	21 14 0	20 15 0	22 2 0	23 14 0	22 8 0
Cotton, raw, M. G. F. G., Broach (Bombay).	Candy (784 lbs.)	317 0 0	287 0 0	..	292 0 0	473 0 0	460 0 0	424 0 0	360 0 0	351 8 0	332 8 0	290 4 0	253 0 0	293 0 0	330 0 0	428 0 0	378 0 0	363 0 0
Cotton yarn (Indian)—																		
Twist, No. 10s. (Bombay)	lb.	0 7 11	0 6 10½	0 7 3	0 6 9	0 12 3	0 11 0	0 11 6	0 10 6	0 9 6 (c)	0 8 6 (c)	0 8 0 (c)	0 6 9 (c)	0 8 3 (e)	0 8 9 (e)	0 10 0 (e)	0 9 6 (e)	0 9 0 (e)
,, No. 20s. (Bombay)	,,	0 8 3	0 8 1½	0 8 0	0 7 10½	0 14 9	0 13 3	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 6	0 10 9	0 9 3	0 11 0	0 10 9	0 12 0	0 11 6	0 11 6
Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No. 40s. (Bombay)	,,	0 12 4	0 12 3	0 12 6	0 12 4	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 8 0	1 3 6	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 1 6	0 15 6	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 2 0	1 0 6	1 1 0
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)—																		
Longcloth's 36"×37½ yds. 9 lbs. (Bombay).	,,	0 10 9	0 10 9	0 10 3	0 10 0	1 4 6	1 2 6	1 2 6	1 1 6	1 2 0 (d)	1 0 9 (d)	1 0 0 (d)	0 13 6 (d)	0 14 0 (d)	0 15 0 (d)	1 0 6 (d)	0 15 0 (d)	0 15 0 (d)
T-Cloths 28"×24 yds. 5 lbs. (Bombay).	,,	0 10 6	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	1 3 3	1 1 0	1 1 6	1 0 6	1 0 0 (f)	0 14 0 (f)	0 14 6 (f)	.. (f)	0 12 9 (f)	.. (f)	0 15 0 (f)	0 13 9 (f)	0 14 3 (f)
Chadars 54" × 6 yds. 2½ lbs. (Bombay).	,,	0 10 3	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	1 3 3	1 1 6	1 1 6	1 0 0	1 0 9	0 15 9	0 15 6	0 13 0	0 13 6	0 14 6	0 15 6	0 14 6	0 14 3
Cotton piece-goods (Imported)—																		
Leipmann's shirtings 1,500 (Bombay).	Piece	10 6 0	10 5 0	10 8 0	10 8 6	24 2 0	22 2 0	22 12 0	22 8 0	20 12 0	20 4 0	19 0 0	17 4 0	18 8 0	17 4 0	†18 3 0	†18 4 0	†18 6 0
Grey shirtings Fari 2,000 (Bombay).	,,	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 13 6	5 11 0	12 12 0	12 6 0	11 8 0	11 0 0	10 4 0	9 12 0	9 4 0	8 12 0	8 14 0	8 12 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	9 6 0
White muslin 6,000 (Bombay)	,,	5 0 6	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	9 12 0	9 10 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	8 14 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 6 0
Rice—																		
Big Mill specials (Rangoon)	100 baskets of 75 lbs. each.	330 0 0	332 8 0	317 8 0	290 0 0	440 0 0	447 8 0	457 0 0	435 0 0	500 0 0	505 0 0	502 8 0	429 0 0	450 0 0	457 8 0	425 0 0	398 0 0	380 0 0
Small Mill specials (Rangoon)	,,	337 8 0	340 0 0	330 0 0	302 8 0	457 8 0	480 0 0	..	455 0 0	527 8 0	540 0 0	535 0 0	455 0 0	477 8 0	482 8 0	445 0 0	422 8 0	402 8 0
Seeta, No. 1 (Calcutta)	B. Md.	6 6 0	6 14 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	8 14 0	8 10 0	9 4 0	8 3 0	8 8 0	9 4 0	9 8 0	8 4 0	9 8 0	9 4 0	9 8 0	9 0 0	8 8 0
Ballam No. 1 (Calcutta)	,,	5 7 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	5 8 0	8 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 6 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	7 14 0	8 4 0	8 2 0	8 2 0	8 4 0	9 0 0	7 9 0

Note.—The figures represent the maximum prices in the first week of each month, but where quotations are not available for that week, for the nearest period. The blanks indicate that no quotations were available.

(p) Relates to first sale in June 1913.

(g) AAA Group.

(r) S/S Red Group.

(a) Relates to first sale in June 1925.
(b) ,, ,, ,, June 1926.
(c) Yarn, 11½.
(d) Longcloth (Standard Quality), 37"×37½ yds., 9 lbs.
(e) T-cloths, 30"×24 yds., 6 lbs.
(f) Chadars, 50"×6 yds., 2½ lbs.
(g) Jat 4's (Eastern).
(h) Jat Eastern Rej's.
(i) Eastern Districts 4's (European sellers).
§ Relates to first sale in June 1928.

* Relates to first sale in June 1927.
† White Shirtings 1500, 32×42.

No. 51.—Wholesale Prices in India—*continued.*

Articles	Rate per	1913-14				1925-26				1926-27				1927-28				1928
		April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Wheat—																		
Delhi white (Bombay)	Cwt.	5 7 0	5 4 0	5 0 6	5 6 0	8 2 6	8 2 6	8 3 0	8 10 0	8 5 6	8 6 9	7 15 6	7 8 3	7 10 6	8 1 0	7 7 0	7 7 0	7 5 6
Punjab white (Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	31 8 0	30 4 0	29 6 0	29 12 0	38 0 0	42 12 0	43 0 0	50 8 0	46 12 0	43 5 0	42 0 0	39 13 0	41 8 0	41 14 0	39 10 0	40 0 0	39 4 0
White (Lyallpur)	B. Md.	3 7 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	5 10 6	4 14 6	4 13 6	5 14 0	5 4 0	4 10 0	4 9 6	4 8 6	4 12 0	4 8 9	4 5 0	4 10 6	4 4 6
Barley—(Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	24 4 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	23 0 0	32 0 0	36 0 0	32 8 0	34 0 0	31 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	(c)	34 8 0	34 12 0	34 12 0	33 4 0	34 0 0
Linseed—																		
Bold (Bombay)	Cwt.	7 13 6	8 1 0	8 2 0	8 2 0	13 4 6	13 2 0	12 13 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 15 0	10 8 0	10 4 0	10 8 0	11 2 0	10 3 0	10 1 0	10 1 6
Small to medium (Calcutta)	B. Md.	5 3 0	5 9 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	9 3 0	(d) 9 1 0	(d) 8 13 6	(d) 8 4 0	(b) 7 5 0	(b) 7 12 0	(b) 6 13 0	(b) 6 12 0	(b) 7 3 0	(b) 7 9 0	(b) 7 0 6	(b) 6 13 0	(b) 7 6 0
Groundnute—																		
Ordinary (Madras)	Candy (529 lbs.)	43 0 0	46 0 0	45 0 0	42 0 0	58 0 0	60 8 0	63 8 0	47 8 0	53 8 0	68 0 0	64 0 0	45 8 0	54 0 0	56 0 0	54 0 0	52 0 0	56 0 0
(Bombay)	Cwt.	10 6 0	..	10 1 6	9 15 6	13 12 0	14 9 0	13 9 0	11 6 0	12 10 0	13 10 0	11 14 0	11 14 0	12 11 0	12 10 0	12 10 0	11 11 0	11 7 0
Rapeseed—																		
Toria 9% (Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	..	..	..	..	68 4 0	70 8 0	68 0 0	62 8 0	66 0 0	73 8 0	62 0 0	52 8 0	64 12 0	64 12 0	64 12 0	60 8 0	59 8 0
Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)	Cwt.	8 12 0	8 3 6	..	..	10 12 0	11 14 0	11 8 0	11 1 0	10 7 0	12 0 0	11 2 0	10 12 0	11 0 0	11 10 0	10 14 0	10 5 0	9 13 0
Gingelly—White, Bold (Bombay)	,,	12 0 6	..	12 0 0	12 0 0	14 0 0	14 13 0	14 10 0	11 5 0	15 10 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	15 8 0	17 4 0	16 12 0	13 6 0	13 0 0	12 12 0
Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay).	,,	7 2 0	7 4 6	7 3 0	7 2 0	12 14 0	12 13 0	11 7 0	9 11 6	10 3 0	9 8 0	8 9 0	11 0 0	10 12 0	9 15 6	9 9 0	10 1 0	9 11 6
Cotton seed—(Bombay)	,,	3 11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	5 4 6	4 11 0	4 1 0	4 4 0	4 7 0	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 7 0	4 11 0	4 12 0
Castor oil—																		
No. 1 Fine pale (Calcutta)	B. Md.	(a) 19 8 6	(a) 19 8 0	(a) 20 8 6	(a) 20 8 0	29 2 0	27 2 0	25 10 0	23 2 0	21 2 0	29 10 0	21 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	22 12 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
(Madras)	Candy (500 lbs.)	80 0 0	84 0 0	79 0 0	80 0 0	130 0 0	125 0 0	111 0 0	..	92 0 0	88 0 0	80 0 0	98 0 0	103 0 0	97 0 0	106 0 0	112 0 0	..
Coconut oil (Madras)	Candy	..	..	..	..	175 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	160 0 0	170 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	150 0 0	..
Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)	B. Md.	..	..	..	..	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 14 0
Boneмeal—																		
Steamed (Calcutta)	20 cwts.	80 0 0	80 0 0	81 0 0	85 0 0	113 0 0	107 0 0	107 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	103 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0	111 0 0
,, Unsteamed (Calcutta)	,,	71 8 0	72 0 0	75 0 0	78 0 0	100 0 0	95 0 0	97 0 0	95 0 0	97 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	98 0 0	98 8 0	98 8 0	98 8 0	95 8 0	100 0 0
Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot, Midlg. to good, 60 to 66% (Calcutta).	Fy. Md. (74-67lbs.)	..	..	..	..	247 8 0	247 8 0	247 8 0	200 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0	197 8 0	197 8 0
Wool—Kandahar (Karachi)	Md. (82 lbs.)	26 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	29 0 0	48 0 0	44 0 0	49 0 0	40 0 0	35 0 0	32 0 0	38 0 0	33 4 0	34 8 0	36 0 0	37 0 0	33 8 0	37 0 0
Shellac—T. N. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	42 8 0	46 8 0	50 0 0	43 8 0	117 0 0	98 0 0	89 0 0	87 0 0	60 0 0	40 0 0	80 0 0	52 0 0	75 0 0	122 0 0	100 0 0	106 0 0	81 0 0
Coffee—Peaberry Parchment (Bangalore).	20½ lbs.	..	..	..	..	27 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	28 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	24 0 0	29 0 0	28 0 0	96 0 0 / 18 0 0	(e) 108 0 0 / (f) 22 0 0 / (g) 88 0 0 / (h) 19 0 0
Hides, Cow—																		
Agras (Calcutta)	20 lbs.	22 0 0	18 12 0	Nominal	22 8 0	18 8 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 8 0	24 0 0	23 0 0
Durbhangas (Calcutta)	,,	17 8 0	14 0 0	16 4 0	18 12 0	15 8 0	10 0 0	10 8 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 8 0	10 8 0	13 8 0	12 0 0	12 8 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	17 0 0
Patnas (Calcutta)	,,	13 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 0 0	12 0 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	9 8 0	16 0 0	14 0 0
Salted (Calcutta)	,,	14 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	9 8 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	10 8 0	10 12 0	12 8 0	11 8 0
Hides, Buffalo, Arsenicated (Calcutta)	,,	15 8 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	9 0 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	10 8 0	9 8 0	9 4 0	8 0 0	14 0 0	14 8 0
Skins, Goat (Calcutta)	100 pieces	150 0 0	125 0 0	130 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	225 0 0
Sugar—																		
Java, T. M. O. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	7 7 6	7 7 6	6 15 0	6 12 3	12 4 0	11 8 0	9 13 6	10 10 0	11 1 0	12 5 0	11 5 0	13 4 0	11 2 0	10 10 6	10 0 0	(d) 9 12 0	10 0 0
,, ,, (Bombay)	Cwt.	10 10 0	10 4 0	10 5 0	9 11 0	18 3 0	15 3 0	14 8 0	15 14 0	15 10 0	17 10 0	16 9 0	18 10 0	16 2 0	14 12 0	14 15 0	14 6 0	15 4 0
Kerosene oil—																		
Snowflake (Calcutta)	Case	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	9 13 0	9 13 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	8 12 0
Rising Sun (Calcutta)	2 tins	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	6 15 0	6 16 0	6 13 6	6 13 6	6 13 6	6 12 6	6 12 6	7 0 6	7 0 6	7 0 6	6 8 6	5 12 6	5 12 6
Victoria (Calcutta)	,,	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 13 0	5 13 0	5 11 6	5 12 6	5 12 6	5 11 6	5 0 6	5 10 6	5 10 6	5 10 6	4 6 6	4 6 6	4 6 6
Salt—																		
Liverpool, ex-gola (Calcutta)†	100 Mds.	56 0 0	57 0 0	51 0 0	56 0 0	84 0 0	70 0 0	64 0 0	70 0 0	126 0 0	102 0 0	131 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0
(Bombay)‡	,,	..	..	..	..	208 4 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	212 8 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	187 8 0	187 8 0	187 8 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0

†The prices exclude duty and port and handling charges.
‡The prices relate to Black Bombay salt and include duty and other charges.

(a) Relates to Fair Firsts.
(b) Small grains, 5% refraction.
(c) No stock.
(d) All cane equal in colour to No. 23 D. S. or higher etc.
(e) Nilgiri Peaberry per cwt.
(f) Native Peaberry per md. of 28 lbs.
(g) Nilgiri Parchment per cwt.
(h) Native Parchment per md. of 28 lbs.
(i) Native flat per md. of 28 lbs.

No. 52.—Statistics of Maritime freights *from* Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon *to* London, Marseilles, Antwerp, Hamburg and Japan.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1914	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927				1928	
			April	April	April	April	April	January	April	July	October	January	April
Calcutta*—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jute	London	Ton of 50 c.ft.	1 0 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	1 16 3	1 12 6	2 5 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 15 0
	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	1 15 0	2 0 0	1 16 3	1 12 6	2 5 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 15 0
	Antwerp	,,	1 0 0	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	2 0 0	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 12 6
	Hamburg	,,	1 2 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	2 0 0	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 12 6
Linseed	London	Ton	1 0 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	1 16 3	1 12 6	2 5 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 10 0
	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	1 15 0	2 0 0	1 16 3	1 12 6	2 5 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 10 0
	Antwerp	,,	1 0 0	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	2 0 0	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 7 6
	Hamburg	,,	1 2 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	2 0 0	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 7 6
Bombay—													
Cotton	London	Ton of 40 c.ft.	0 12 0	1 2 0	1 1 6	..	0 11 0	1 8 0	0 19 0	0 18 6	0 19 0	1 2 0	1 0 0
	Antwerp	,,	0 11 6	1 3 0	1 1 0	..	0 11 6	1 8 0	0 19 0	1 2 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	0 19 0
	Hamburg	,,	0 16 6	1 4 0	1 2 6	..	0 11 6	1 8 0	1 0 6	1 3 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	0 19 0
	Japan	Bale	Rs. 17 (*b*)	Yen 4·20	Yen 4·20	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Seeds (16 cwt. and over)	London	Ton	0 12 0	1 2 0	1 1 6	..	0 11 0	1 8 0	0 19 0	0 18 6	0 19 0	1 2 0	1 0 0
	Marseilles	,,	0 11 0	1 3 0	..	..	0 12 0	1 2 0	0 17 6	1 2 0	0 19 0	1 2 0	1 0 0
	Antwerp	,,	0 11 6	1 3 0	1 1 0	..	0 11 6	1 8 0	0 19 0	1 2 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	0 19 0
	Hamburg	,,	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 2 6	..	0 11 6	1 8 0	1 0 6	1 3 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	0 19 0
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)	London	,,	0 10 0	0 19 0	0 18 6	0 16 0	0 8 0	1 5 0	0 16 0	0 15 6	0 16 0	0 19 0	0 17 0
	Marseilles	,,	0 10 0	1 0 0	..	0 13 6	0 9 0	0 19 0	0 13 6	0 19 0	0 16 0	0 19 0	0 17 0
Madras—													
Groundnuts	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	1 12 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	0 15 0	1 17 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 11 3	1 8 9
Karachi—				(*a*)									
Barley (16 cwt.)	London	,,	0 12 0	1 3 6	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 13 6	1 1 0	0 16 6	1 0 0	0 19 6	1 1 6	0 19 6
Rangoon—													
Rice	United Kingdom	,,	1 3 3	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 0 0	1 15 0	1 11 3	1 7 6	1 7 6 to 1 8 9	1 8 9	1 6 3
	Hamburg	,,	..	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 0 0	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 8 9	1 5 0	1 10 0	1 6 3

NOTE.—The rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.

* The rates since 1923 from Calcutta to London and Marseilles are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent, not exceeding 5*s.* per ton.

(*a*) Rate for Liverpool.

(*b*) Per ton of 40 c.ft.

No. 53.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1927-28 as compared with 1926-27.
Sea Customs—Imports.						
Non-protective special duties—						
Liquors	2,26,19	2,50,32	2,53,98	2,61,31	2,55,98	—5,33
Sugar, all sorts, excluding confectionery	3,32,23	5,76,90	6,47,81	7,00,72	6,51,19	—49,53
Tobacco	1,67,63	1,73,72	1,55,81	1,90,77	2,17,13	+26,36
Tin, block	846	12,12	14,31	6,31	8,20	+1,89
Mineral oils	1,27,79	1,43,39	1,54,67	1,29,29	1,78,92	+49,63
Motor cars and cycles (*a*)	74,13	79,44	1,05,30	1,04,95	89,58	—15,37
Artificial silk yarn and thread (*b*)	—	—	—	—	5,90	—
Cotton yarn and thread	42,74	51,41	43,38	36,45	43,45	+7,00
Cotton piecegoods	6,16,12	7,73,76	6,06,55	6,21,04	6,25,17	+4,13
Matches	1,38,01	1,13,91	1,13,19	88,64	52,35	—36,29
Match splints and veneers	—	11,94	5,11	55	1,27	+72
Portland cement	—	—	—	9,06	9,96	+90
Others	11,25	11,50	14,45	14,61	16,57	+1,96
Duty at 2½ per cent.—						
Machinery	55,83	42,88	43,86	38,17	22,58	—15,59
Other articles	1,54	1,16	87	55	54	—1
Duty at 10 per cent.—						
Metals—Iron and steel	1,72,11	84,12	42,30	42,82	51,09	+8,27
Railway plant and rolling stock	62,56	47,49	38,82	24,41	28,94	+4,53
Other articles	6,53	1,65	1,42	1,06	1,07	+1
Duty at 15 per cent.—						
Articles of food and drink (excluding grain and pulse, other than flour, and sugar and vinegar)	1,27,44	1,39,15	1,59,83	1,74,89	1,82,09	+7,20
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, other than metallic ores	65,78	63,88	69,72	65,17	78,86	+13,69
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than artificial silk yarn, cotton yarn, cotton piecegoods and silk manufactures)	7,10,14	7,90,90	8,15,49	8,45,34	8,46,33	+99
Miscellaneous	53,07	56,46	55,67	62,46	64,71	+2,25
Duty at 30 per cent.—						
Silk piecegoods and other manufactures of silk	81,54	90,05	78,16*	78,34*	88,21*	+9,87
Other articles	96,72	98,59	1,03,73	1,04,78	96,02	—8,76
Protective special duties—						
Iron and Steel (*c*)—						
Liable to additional duties—						
Of British manufacture	—	2,25,77	2,92,22	2,76,93	40,55	+19,55
Not of British manufacture					1,02,85	
Not liable to additional duties					1,53,08	
Paper and Stationery (*d*)	—	—	12,78	23,52	25,34	+1,82

Government Stores (including imports by State Railways)(e) –						
Articles liable to protective duties—						
Iron and Steel (c)—						
Liable to additional duties—						
Of British manufacture	} —	7,20	21,15	10,72	{ 4,18	} +18,95
Not of British manufacture					5,57	
Not liable to additional duties					18,34	
Paper and stationery (d)					1,58	
Railway plant and rolling stock (non-protective)	—	—	25,83	23,71	27,92	+4,21
Others	—	53,09	55,49	59,84	50,59	—9,25
TOTAL IMPORTS	31,77,81	39,00,80	39.31,90	39,96,41	40,46,11	+49,70
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	79,93	2,14,80	61,26	54,97	59,48	+4,51
Net import duty	30,97,88	36,86,00	38,70,64	39,41,44	39,86,63	+45,19
SEA CUSTOMS - EXPORTS.						
Hides and skins, raw	25,33	26,75	31,74	30,84	37,33	+6,49
Jute (raw and manufactured)	3,57,80	3,75,64	3,68,05	3,95,05	4,59,89	+64,84
Rice	1,18,22	1,23,97	1,40,81	1,16,68	1,06,62	—10,06
Tea	50,06	49,12	48,09	50,96	1,33	—49,63
Government stores (e)	—	5	3	4	3	—1
TOTAL EXPORTS	5,51,41	5,75,53	5,88,72	5,93,57	6,05,20	+11,63
Deduct—Refunds	10,31	9,91	9,34	9,60	11,14	+1,54
Net export duty	5,41,10	5,65,62	5,79,38	5,83,97	5,94,06	+10,09
TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORT DUTIES (net)	36,38,98	42,51,62	44,50,02	45,25,41	45,80,69	+55,28
Land Customs and miscellaneous	35,06	39,63	40,01	39,09	47,72	+8,63
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	1,56,52	2,17,67	1,46,60	37	..	—37
,, ,, ,, motor spirit	65,15	78,86	76,82	96,40	1,22,38	+25,98
,, ,, ,, kerosene	95,16	98,39	97,88	1,04,70	97,42	—7,28
TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE (gross)	40,81,11	49,10,88	48,81,93	48,30,54	49,18,83	+88,29
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	10,44	10,81	10,82	11,43	13,36	—1,93
Tea cess	12,69	12,87	12,29	13,13	13,75	+62

(*a*) Dutiable at 20 per cent from March, 1927. Figures prior to March, 1927, represent duty realised at 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.
(*b*) Separate figures available from October, 1927.
(*c*) Subject to protective duty from 13th June, 1924.
(*d*) Subject to protective duty from 21st September, 1925.
(*e*) Subject to duty from April, 1924.
* Excludes silk goods for medical purposes and silk mixtures from June, 1925.
NOTE.—Figures for 1927-28 are not finally adjusted by Accounts Department.

No. 54.—Customs Tariff*—Rates of duty in force in British India

IMPORT TARIFF

Part I.—Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
1	Hops.
1A	Grain and pulse, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour (*see* Nos. 1B and 68).
1B	Sago flour.
2	Salt imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stoneware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces. (For the general duty on salt, *see* No. 35).
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW
3	Hides and Skins, raw or salted.
	METALLIC ORES
4	Metallic Ores, all sorts, except ochres and other pigment ores.
	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS
5	Precious Stones, unset and imported uncut, and Pearls, unset
	SEEDS
6	Oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.
6A	Tallow.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS
7	Cotton, raw.
8	Wool, raw and Wool-tops.
	MISCELLANEOUS
8A	China Clay.
9	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, carbolime, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, mineral phosphates and mineral super phosphates.
10	Pulp of wood, rags and other paper-making materials.

No.	Names of Articles
	MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*
10A	Rubber stumps, rubber seeds and raw rubber.
10B	Stick or Seed Lac.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL
11	Uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES
12	The following Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:— (*a*) Articles falling under the 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th or 8th sub-head of Item No. 42 when they apperta in to a firearm falling under that Item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm. (*b*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform. (*c*) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol (*i*) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (*ii*) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment. (*d*) Swords for presentation as army of volunteer prizes. (*e*) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India being a unit notified in pursuance of the first Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903). (*f*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES
13	Anti-plague serum.

* Corrected to April, 1928. [The Indian Finance Act, No. XII of 1922, the Indian Finance Acts, 1923 to 1928, the Bamboo paper Industry (protection) Acts, 1925 and 1927, the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Acts, 1924 to 1928, the Indian Tariff (Cotton Yarn Amendment) Act, 1927, and the Steel Industry (Protection) Acts, 1927 and 1928.]

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES—*contd.*
13A	Bleaching paste and bleaching powder.
14	Cinchona bark and the alkaloids extracted therefrom including quinine and alkaloids derived from other sources which are chemically identical with alkaloids extracted from Cinchona bark.
14A	Magnesium Chloride.
14B	Sulphur.
	DYES AND COLOURS
14C	Dyes derived from Coal-tar and Coal-tar derivatives used in any dyeing process.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
15	The following Agricultural implements, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, hay-presses, potato diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines, beet-pullers, broadcast-seeders cornpickers, corn-shellers, culti-packers, drag-scrapers, stalk-cutters, huskers and shredders, potato planters, lime sowers, manure spreaders, listers, soil-graders and rakes; also agricultural tractors; also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.
16	The following dairy appliances, namely, cream separators, milking machines, milk, sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aërating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers: also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy purposes.
17	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.
18	Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.
	MACHINERY
18A	Machinery, namely, such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified:— (1) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts;

No.	Names of Articles
	MACHINERY—*contd.*
	(2) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts;
	(3) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose;
	(4) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified; including belting of all materials (other than cotton hair and canvas ply) and driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton;
	(5) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not; and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof.
	Note.—The term 'industrial system' used in sub-clause (3) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity.
18B	The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated, namely, healds, heald cords and heald knitting needles; reeds and shuttles; warp and weft preparation machinery and looms; bobbins and pirns; dobbies; Jacquard machine; Jacquard harness linen cords; Jacquard cards; punching plates for Jacquard cards; warping mills; multiple box sleys; solid border sleys; tape sleys; swivel sleys; tape looms, wool carding machines; wool spinning machines; hosiery machinery; coir mat shearing machines; coir fibre willowing machines; heald knitting machines; dobby cards; lattices and lags for dobbies; wooden winders; silk looms; silk throwing and reeling machines; cotton yarn reeling machines; sizing machines; doubling machines; silk twisting machines; cone winding machines; piano card cutting machines; harness building frames; card lacing frames; drawing and denting hooks; sewing thread balls making machines; *cumbli* finishing machinery; hank boilers; cotton carding and spinning machines; maileyes, lingoes, comber boards and comber board frames; take-up motions; temples and pickers; picking bands; picking stick; printing machines; roller cloth; clearer cloth; sizing flannel; and roller skins.

No. 54—*continued.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty—*concluded.*

No.	Names of Articles
	MACHINERY—*contd.*
18C	Printing and Lithographing Material, namely, presses, lithographic plates, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electrotype blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, leadcutters, rule cutters, slug cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, rule bending machines, rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, stereotyping apparatus, paper folding machines, and paging machines, but excluding ink and paper.
18D	Component Parts of Machinery, as defined in Nos. 18A, 18B and 18C, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose: Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.
	METALS
19	Current nickel, bronze, and copper coin of the Government of India.
20	Gold and silver bullion and coin, and gold and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.
20A	Zinc, unwrought, including cakes, ingots, tiles (other than boiler tiles), hard or soft slabs and plates, dust, dross and ashes; and broken zinc.
	PAPER
21	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
21A	Postage stamps, whether used or unused.
21B	Paper money.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS
22	Second-hand or used gunny bags or cloth made of jute.
	MISCELLANEOUS
23	Art, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
24	Books printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, manuscripts, and illustrations specially made for binding in books.
24A	Light Ships.
24B	Ropes, cotton.
24C	Starch and farina.
24D	Stone prepared as for road metalling.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
25	Animals, living, all sorts.
25A	Insignia and badges of official British and Foreign orders.
26	Specimens, models and wall diagrams illustrative of natural science, and medals and antique coins.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		
	FISH		
27	Fish, Salted, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India* from time to time, prescribe.*
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES		Rs. A.
27A	Currants	Cwt	1 4

* The rate since the 18th March, 1924, is annas 7½.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	LIQUORS		
28	Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Rs. A. 0 8
29	Denatured spirit	*Ad valorem* . .	7½ per cent.
30	Perfumed Spirits	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Rs. A. 36 0
31	Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—		
	(*a*) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Ditto	30 0 } or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	21 14 } and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
32	All other sorts of Spirit	Ditto	Ditto.
33	WINES—		
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Rs. A. 9 0
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	Ditto	4 8
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to "All other sorts of Spirit."		
	SUGAR		
34	Sugar, excluding confectionery (*see* No. 124)-		
	(1) Sugar, crystallised or soft 23 Dutch Standard and above.	Cwt. . . .	4 8
	(2) Sugar, crystallised or soft inferior to 23 Dutch Standard but not inferior to 8 Dutch Standard.	,, ...	4 0
	(3) Sugar, below 8 Dutch Standard, molasses and sugar candy.	*Ad valorem* . .	25 per cent.
	SACCHARINE		
34A	Saccharine (except in tablets) . . .	Pound . . .	Rs. A. 5 0
34B	Saccharine tablets	*Ad valorem*. . .	15 per cent. or Rs. 5 per pound of Saccharine contents, whichever is higher.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK		
35	Salt, excluding salt exempted under No. 2	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.*
	TOBACCO		
36	Tobacco, unmanufactured . . .	Pound . . .	Rs. A. 1 8
37	Cigars	*Ad valorem*. . .	75 per cent.

*The rate of excise duty since the 1st March, 1924, is Re. 1-4-0

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	TOBACCO—*contd.*		
37A	Cigarettes of value—		Rs. A.
	(*a*) not exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand	Thousand . . .	7 0
	(*b*) exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand.	Ditto . . .	10 8
	NOTE.—For the purposes of this item, "value" means real value as defined in section 30 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, provided that the amount to be deducted on account of duties payable on importation to determine the real value in accordance with the provisions of clause (*a*) of the said section shall be Rs. 7 per thousand.		
38	All other sorts of Tobacco, manufactured .	Pound . . .	2 4
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		
	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL		
39	Coal, coke and patent fuel	Ton	0 8
	METALS		
39A	Tin, block	Ton	250 0
	OILS		
40	Kerosene; also any mineral oil other than Kerosene and Motor Spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Imperial gallon . .	Two annas and six pies.
40A	Motor spirit	Ditto . .	Four annas.
41	MINERAL OIL—		Rs. A.
	(1) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre;	Ton	10 0
	(2) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than for lubrication;	Imperial gallon . .	one anna and four pies.
	(3) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.	*Ad valorem*. . .	7½ per cent.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES		
42	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12—		Rs.
	(1) Firearms including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified (*See* Nos. 86A and 141).	Each . . .	15
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	,, . . .	15
	(3) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols.	,, . . .	5
	(4) Gun stocks and breech blocks.	,, . . .	3
	(5) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	,, . . .	2
	(6) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms.	,, . . .	1

(2) (3) (4) (5) (6): or 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*concluded.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—*contd.*		
	Subjet to the exemptions specified in No. 12—*contd.*		
	(7) Machines for making, loading or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	*Ad valorem* . .	30 per cent.
	(8) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	*Ad valorem* . .	30 per cent.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS		
42A	Motor Cars, motor cycles and motor scooters, and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof: provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in No. 87 shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.	*Ad valorem.* . .	20 per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES		
43	Opium and its alkaloids and their derivatives.	Seer of 80 tolas . .	Rs. 24 or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	MACHINERY		
43A	Cotton, hair and canvas ply belting for machinery.	*Ad valorem.* . .	5 per cent.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS		
43B	Artificial silk yarn and thread . . .	*Ad valorem* . .	7½ per cent.
44	Cotton twist and yarn and cotton sewing or darning thread.	*Ad valorem* . .	5 per cent. or 1½ annas per pound, whichever is higher.
45	Cotton piece-goods	*Ad valorem* . .	11 per cent.
45A	Silk mixtures that is to say— (*a*) fabrics composed in part of some other textile than silk and in which any portion either of the warp or of the weft but not of both is silk; (*b*) fabrics not being silk on which silk is superimposed such as embroidered fabrics; (*c*) articles made from such fabrics and not otherwise specified (*see* No. 100A).	*Ad valorem* . .	20 per cent.
45B	Yarn (excluding cotton yarn) such as is ordinarily used for the manufacture of belting for machinery.	*Ad valorem* . .	5 per cen.
	MISCELLANEOUS		
46	Matches—		Rs. A.
	(1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches.	Per gross of boxes .	1 8
	(2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches.	For every 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box, per gross of boxes.	0 6
46A	Undipped splints, such as are ordinarily used for match making.	Pound . . .	Four annas and six pies.
46B	Veneers such as are ordinarily used for making match boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.	Pound . . .	Six annas.
			Rs. A.
46C	Portland cement, excluding white Portland cement.	Ton	9 0
46D	Printer's ink	*Ad valorem* . .	5 per cent.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	PROVISIONS AND OILMANS STORES
48	Vinegar in casks.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	WOOD AND TIMBER
49	Firewood.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES
50	Copperas, green.
	MISCELLANEOUS
53	Aeroplanes, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines, aeroplane engine parts and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes.
54	The following printing material, namely, type, leads, brass rules, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys and metal furniture.
55	Racks for the withering of tea leaf.
57	Fodder, bran and pollards.

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE
58	Iron or steel, old.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
59	Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof imported by, or under the orders of, a railway administration.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL
60	Iron alloys.
	,, angle, channel and tee not otherwise specified (*see* No. 143).
	,, bar and rod not otherwise specified (*see* No. 144).
	,, pig.
	,, rice bowls.
61	Iron or Steel, anchors and cables.
	,, ,, hoops and strips.
	,, ,, nails, rivets and washers, all sorts.
	,, ,, pipes and tubes; also fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified (*see* No. 146).
	Iron or Steel railway track material not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 63 and 150) including bearing plates, cast iron, sleepers and fastenings therefor, and lever-boxes.
	,, ,, tramway track material, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 150), including rails, fish plates, tie-bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks.
	,, ,, sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ⅛ inch thick, whether fabricated or not, if coated with metals other than tin or zinc.
	,, plates and sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under ⅛ inch thick, not otherwise specified, (*see* Nos. 146, 147, 153 and 154) whether fabricated or not.
	,, ,, wire including fencing-wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting.
	,, ,, (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete.
	,, ,, expanded metal.
62	Steel, angle and tee if galvanized, tinned or lead-coated.
	,, (other than bars), alloy, crucible, shear, blister and tub.
	,, (other than bars) made for springs and cutting tools by any process.

No. 54—*continued.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent. *ad valorem*—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*
	Steel ingots, blooms and billets, and slabs of a thickness of 1¼ inches or more.
	Steel bar and rod, the following kinds—
	(*a*) shapes specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete, if the smallest dimension is under ½ inch;
	(*b*) all shapes and sizes, if—
	(i) of alloy, crucible, shear, blister or tub steel, or
	(ii) galvanised or coated with other metals, or
	(iii) planished or polished, including bright steel shafting;
	(*c*) other qualities, if of any of the following shapes and sizes—
	(i) rounds under ½ inch diameter,
	(ii) squares under ½ inch side,
	(iii) flats, if under 1 inch wide and not over ½ inch thick,
	(iv) flats not under 8 inches wide and not over ½ inch thick,
	(v) ovals, if the dimension of the major axis is not less than twice that of the minor axis,
	(vi) all other shapes, any size.

No.	Names of Articles
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK
63	Railway Materials for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings therefor; bearing plates, fish bolts and nuts, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, shunting skids, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, weighbridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trollies, trucks and component parts thereof; switches, crossings and the like materials made of alloy steel; also cranes, water-cranes and water-tanks when imported by or under the orders of, a railway administration.
	Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein:
	Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in No. 18 A or No. 18 D shall not be deemed to be included hereunder.
63A	Component Parts of Railway Materials as defined in No. 63, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose.
	Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong, if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.
64	Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections.
	Provided that articles of machinery as defined in No. 18A or No. 18D shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	FISH
65	Fish, excluding salted fish (*see* No. 27).
66	Fishmaws, including singally and sozille, and sharkfins.

No.	Names of Articles
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
67	Fruits and Vegetables, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR
68	Flour, except Sago flour.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES
69	Provisions and Oilman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (*see* No. 48).
	SPICES
70	Spices, all sorts.
	TEA
71	Tea.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK
72	Coffee.
73	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC
74	Gums, Resins and Lac, all sorts, not otherwise specified (*see* NO. 10B).
	OILS
75	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential oils not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 40, 40A and 41).
	SEEDS
76	Seeds, all sorts, not otherwise specified
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX
77	All Sorts of Stearine, wax, grease and animal fat, not otherwise specified.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS
78	Textile materials, the following :— Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.
	WOOD AND TIMBER
79	Wood and Timber, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.

No.	Names of Articles
	MISCELLANEOUS
80	Canes and rattans.
81	Cowries and shells.
82	Ivory, unmanufactured.
83	Precious Stones, unset and imported cut (*see* No. 5).
84	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.*
	III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL
85	Apparel, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 11 and gold and silver thread, and articles made of silk or silk mixtures.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES
86	Explosives, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse.
86A	Ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only an antiquarian value; masonic and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes; and *dahs* intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.
	CONVEYANCES
87	Conveyance, not specified in No. 142, namely, tramcars, motor-omnibuses, motor-lorries, motor-vans, passenger lifts, carriages, carts, jinrikshas, bath-chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel barrows, bicycles, tricycles, and all other sorts of conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof, except such parts and accessories of the motor vehicles above-mentioned as are also adapted for use as parts or accessories of motor cars, motor cycles or motor scooters (*see* No. 42A).
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES
88	Chemicals, drugs and medicines, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
89	Cutlery, excluding electroplated cutlery (*see* No. 129).
90	Hardware, ironmongery and tools, all sorts, not otherwise specified.

* Under Government of India Notification No. 4317, dated the 2nd July, 1921, unmanufactured mica is exempt from payment of import duty.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—*contd.*
90A	Electrical Control Gear and Transmission Gear, namely, switches, fuses, and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten *amperes* and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts, and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts; bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity; and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes, and the fittings thereof.
91	All other sorts of implements, instruments, apparatus and appliances (including plated surgical instruments) and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.*
	DYES AND COLOURS
92	Dyeing and Tanning Substances, all sorts, not otherwise specified, and paints and colours and painter's materials, all sorts.
	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD
93	Furniture, Cabinetware and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE
94	Glass and glassware, lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain all sorts except glass bangles and beads and false pearls (*see* No. 131).
	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER
95	Hides and Skins not otherwise specified, leather and leather manufactures all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	MACHINERY
96	Machinery and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one quarter of one brake-horse power.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL
97	All sorts of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL
98	All sorts of metals other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.

No.	Names of Articles
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY
99	Paper and articles made of paper and papier maché, pasteboard, millboard, and cardboard all sorts, and stationery, including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also wastepaper and old newspapers for packing but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post, postage stamps, whether used or unused, and paper money, and paper and stationery otherwise specified.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS
100	Yarns and Textile Fabrics, that is to say:—
	Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified;
	Flax, twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax;
	Haberdashery and millinery, *excluding* articles made of silk and silk mixtures;
	Hemp manufactures;
	Hosiery, excluding article made of silk;
	Jute twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding secondhand or used gunny bags or cloth;
	Silk yarn, noils and warps and silk thread;
	Woollen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool including felt;
	All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.
100A	Silk goods used or required for medical purposes, namely:—
	Silk ligatures; elastic silk hosiery, elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks, anklets, stockings, suspensory bandages; silk abdominal belts, silkweb catheter tubes, and oiled silk.
	MISCELLANEOUS
101	Art, works of, excluding those specified in No. 23.
102	Brushes and Brooms.
103	Building and Engineering materials, including asphalt, bricks, cement (excluding Portland cement other than white Portland cement), chalk and lime, clays, pipes of earthenware, tiles, firebricks not being component parts of any article included in No. 18A or No. 63 and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified including bitumen and other insulating materials.

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue) Notification No. 96-1-Cus.—25, dated the 28th February, 1925, apparatus for wireless telegraphs designed either for transmission or reception whether by telegraphy or telephony (including component parts of such apparatus which are essential for its working and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose), when imported in accordance with the orders for the time being governing the importation of such apparatus, is liable to duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles
104	Candles.
105	Cinematograph films.
106	Cordage and rope and twine of vegetable fibre, not otherwise specified.
106A	Fireworks specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships.
107	Furniture, tackle and apparel, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.
108	Mats and Matting.
109	Oilcakes.
110	Oilcloth and Floor cloth.
111	Packing Engine and Boiler—allsorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in Nos. 18A and 63.
112	Perfumery, not otherwise specified.
113	Pitch, tar and dammer.
114	Polishes and compositions.
115	Rubber tyres and other manufactures of rubber not otherwise specified (*see* No. 53).
116	Soap.
118	Stone and Marble, and articles made of stone and marble, but excluding stone prepared as for road metalling.
119	Toilet requisites, not otherwise specified.
120	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
121	Coral.
122	Umbrellas, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor.
123	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.

PART VI.—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
124	Confectionery.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES
125	Gunpowder for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.
126	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12 all articles other than those specified in entries Nos. 42, 86A and 141 which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware under No. 90), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
128	Clocks and Watches and parts thereof.
129	Articles plated with gold and silver, excluding surgical instruments.
130	Musical Instruments and parts thereof
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE
131	Glass bangles and beads and false pearls.
	METALS
132	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, gold leaf, and gold manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
133	Silver plate, silver thread and wire, silver leaf and silver manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS
134	Silk piece-goods, and other manufactures of silk, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 45A and 100A).
	MISCELLANEOUS
135	Fireworks, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 106-A).
136	Ivory, manufactured.
137	Jewellery and Jewels.
138	Prints, engravings and pictures (including photographs and picture post cards), not otherwise specified.
140	Smokers' requisites, excluding tobacco (Nos. 36 to 38) and matches (No. 46).
141	Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports including bird shot, toy cannons, air guns and air pistols for the time being excluded, in any part of British India, from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act 1878; and bows and arrows.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
	III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—	
	CONVEYANCES	
142	COAL TUBS, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or Steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or Steel—	
	(*a*) if of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) if not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL	
143	IRON angle, channel and tee—	
	(*a*) fabricated, all qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, which ever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated, kinds other than galvanized, tinned or lead-coated and other than Crown or superior qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 19 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 30 per ton.
144	IRON, COMMON BAR not galvanized, tinned or lead-coated if not of any shape and dimension specified in clause (*a*) or clause (*c*) of No. 62—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
145	IRON OR STEEL bolts and nuts, including hook bolts and nuts for roofing.	Rs. 2 per cwt.
146	IRON OR STEEL PIPES and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets—	
	(*a*) galvanized	Rs. 33 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) not galvanized—	
	(i) not under ¼-inch thick—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(ii) under ¼-inch thick—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 26 per ton.
147	IRON OR STEEL plates or sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under ¼-inch thick and not of cast iron—	
	(*a*) fabricated, all qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated, chequered and ship, tank, bridge and common qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 20 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 36 per ton.

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*	
148	IRON OR STEEL sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ¼-inch thick—	
	(*a*) fabricated—	
	(i) galvanized	Rs. 33 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (*see* No. 61)—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 30 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 26 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated—	
	(i) galvanized	Rs. 30 per ton.
	(ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 61 and 154)—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 35 per ton.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 59 per ton.
149A	IRON OR STEEL, the original material (but not including machinery) of any ship or other vessel intended for inland or harbour navigation which has been assembled abroad, taken to pieces and shipped for reassembly in India.	Rs. 28 per ton or 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	Provided that articles dutiable under this item shall not be deemed to be dutiable under any other item.	
150	IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL—	
	A.—Rails (including tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved)—	
	(*a*) (i) 30 lbs. per yard and over	Rs. 13 per ton.
	(ii) fish-plates therefor	Rs. 6 per ton or 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(iii) spikes and tie-bars therefor—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
	(*b*) under 30 lbs. per yard, and fish-plates, spikes and tie-bars therefor—	
	if of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	if not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
	B.—Switches and crossings and the like materials not made of alloy steel, including switches and crossings and the like materials for tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved—	
	(i) for rails 30 lbs. per yard and over . .	Rs. 14 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) for rails under 30 lbs. per yard—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 29 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture . . .	Rs. 29 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 12 per ton.
	C.—Sleepers other than cast iron, and keys and distance pieces and the like for use with such sleepers.	Rs. 10 per ton or 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.

IMPORT TARIFF—*concluded.*

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*concluded.*

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*	
151	STEEL, angle and tee, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 62) and beam, channel, zed, trough and piling—	
	(*a*) fabricated—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 19 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 30 per ton.
152	STEEL, bar and rod, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 62)—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
153	STEEL STRUCTURES, fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of steel-bars, sections, plates or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, well curbs, trestles, towers and similar structures or for parts thereof, but not including builders' hardware (*see* No. 90) or any of the articles specified in Nos. 18A, 18D, 64 or 87—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
154	STEEL, tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers and cuttings of such plates, sheets or taggers.	Rs. 48 per ton.
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.	
155	PRINTING PAPER (excluding chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo), all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 65 per cent. of the fibre content.	One anna per pound.
156	WRITING PAPER—	
	(*a*) Ruled or printed forms (including letter paper with printed headings) and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof.	One anna per pound or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) All other sorts	One anna per pound.

EXPORT TARIFF

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Rate of duty
	JUTE, OTHER THAN BIMLIPATAM JUTE*		Rs. A.
1	Raw jute—		
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs. . .	1 4
	(2) All other descriptions . . .	Ditto . .	4 8
2	Jute manufactures, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods—		
	(1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine).	Ton of 2,240 lbs. .	20 0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.*	Ditto . .	32 0
	HIDES AND SKINS.		
3	Raw hides and skins†	*Ad valorem* . .	5 per cent.
	RICE		Rs. A.
4	Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	0 3

* Under Government of India Notification No. 1428, dated 17th November 1923, jute rags such as are used for paper making, are exempt from payment of export duty provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are useless for any purpose to which cloth or rope is ordinarily put.

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 35 dated the 25th September, 1926, hide and skin cuttings and fleshings, such as are used for glue-making, are exempt from payment of export duty.

No. 55.—Share of each province in the total entries and clearances of vessels

(In thousands of tons.)

	Pre-war Average			War Average			Post-war Average			1926-27			1927-28		
	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage
			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent
Bengal	1,387	3,979	24·5	1,041	2,951	25·3	1,142	3,670	24·1	1,063	3,871	22·7	1,007	3,590	20·4
Bombay	1,651	3,797	23·4	1,609	2,910	25·0	1,736	4,472	29·3	1,253	4,042	23·7	1,454	4,543	25·9
Sind	1,127	1,944	12·0	2,022	1,621	13·9	1,281	1,795	11·8	1,013	1,847	10·9	1,193	2,025	11·5
Madras	3,342	3,961	24·4	3,705	2,226	19·0	2,646	2,927	19·2	2,963	4,232	24·8	3,046	4,666	26·5
Burma	1,054	2,513	15·5	1,211	1,964	16·8	1,176	2,383	15·6	1,146	3,047	17·9	1,134	2,755	15·7
Bihar and Orissa	6	22	·2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8,567	16,216	100	9,589	11,674	100	7,981	15,247	100	7,438	17,039	100	7,834	17,579	100

No. 56.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign seaborne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-war Average		1926-27		1927-28		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1927-28
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
ENTERED											
British	2,478	6,140	2,272	4,249	2,211	5,644	2,049	5,745	2,213	6,185	69·7
British Indian	312	171	320	112	317	152	327	114	305	124	1·4
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	196	202	462	175	504	187	633	163	542	6·1
Dutch	47	114	86	206	77	241	103	307	94	297	3·4
Norwegian	55	77	97	120	46	87	41	92	63	134	1·5
Italian	46	128	57	153	64	214	119	461	117	464	5·2
Chinese	..	..	26	27	7	15	..	..	..	..	..
Greek	5	11	21	43	6	18	1	3	14	37	·4
Swedish	4	10	21	48	21	60	23	70	17	53	·6
French	27	83	14	34	13	37	33	147	35	170	1·9
Spanish	..	..	6	17	1	3	1	4	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	18	26	2	5	..	..	1	1	..
American	*	*	11	26	82	258	62	268	63	249	2·8
German	249	740	17	56	41	149	104	394	131	529	6·0
Austro-Hungarian	115	338	7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	7	13	9	19	16	33	18	50	15	31	·3
Total Foreign	636	1,738	592	1,269	551	1,624	692	2,429	713	2,507	28·2
Native Craft	890	67	1,476	119	849	84	614	57	687	61	·7
TOTAL ENTERED	4,316	8,116	4,660	5,749	3,928	7,504	3,682	8,345	3,918	8,877	100

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 entered in the year 1912-13.

No. 56.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign seaborne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India—*continued.*

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-War Average		1926-27		1927-28		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1927-28
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
CLEARED											
British	2,456	6,182	2,309	4,432	2,286	5,963	2,118	6,052	2,165	6,050	69·5
British Indian	322	183	298	70	360	130	346	127	363	131	1·5
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	193	208	479	176	497	216	725	172	570	6·6
Dutch	46	112	87	207	65	191	99	296	96	300	3·5
Norwegian	54	77	95	128	45	78	32	60	57	108	1·2
Italian	36	98	51	135	65	218	128	486	126	479	5·5
Chinese	..	..	25	27	8	17	..	..	..	..	..
Greek	5	12	24	49	14	49	4	13	19	53	·6
Swedish	4	10	18	43	17	51	20	60	12	37	·4
French	28	87	14	36	14	39	33	152	37	175	2·0
Spanish	..	..	7	17	2	4	..	..	1	2	..
Russian	16	28	20	28	3	7	..	..	1	1	..
American	*	*	10	23	86	274	57	244	52	203	2·3
German	234	688	17	55	28	101	97	371	128	510	5·9
Austro-Hungarian	119	351	9	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	8	16	9	21	16	36	19	52	8	22	·3
Total Foreign	615	1,672	594	1,277	539	1,562	705	2,459	709	2,460	28·3
Native Craft	858	63	1,728	146	868	88	587	56	679	61	·7
TOTAL CLEARED	4,251	8,100	4,629	5,925	4,053	7,743	3,756	8,694	3,916	8,702	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,567	16,216	9,589	11,674	7,981	15,247	7,438	17,039	7,834	17,579	..

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,728 cleared in the year 1912-13.

No. 57.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper

Registration Stations

For compilation purposes the registration stations have been divided into three groups.

Group *(a)* comprises the rail route which bifurcates into the Nushki-Duzdap extension and the trade towards Kandahar. This group will include trade with Persia and Western and Southern Afghanistan.

The following stations are included in it:—

1. Duzdap.
2. Mirjawa.
3. Nok-kundi.
4. Yakmach.
5. Dalbandin.
6. Padag Road.
7. Ahmedwal.
8. Nushki.
9. Quetta.
10. Bostan.
11. Yaru.
12. Gulistan.
13. Killa Abdulla.
14. Chaman.

Group *(b)* comprises the trade through the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab with Northern and Eastern Afghanistan, with Kashmir, and through them with Central Asia and Turkistan. The following stations are included in this group:—

1. Ghazighat.
2. Bhakkar.
3. Darya Khan.
4. Pezu.
5. Tank.
6. Girni Road.
7. Lakimarwat.
8. Bannu.
9. Thal.
10. Kohat Cantonment.
11. Pabbi.
12. Peshawar Cantonment.
13. Peshawar City.
14. Khairabad.
15. Nowshera.
16. Mardan.
17. Takhtibhai.
18. Durgai.
19. Havelian.
20. Rawalpindi.
21. Jammu (Tawi).
22. Pathankote.
23. Hoshiarpur.
24. Haripur Hazara.
25. Damel.
26. Sarna.
27. Suchetgarh.
28. Ranbirsinghpura.
29. Miran Sahib.
30. Jammu Cantonment.
31. Parachinar.

Group *(c)* comprises the trade through the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam, with Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. The following stations are included in this group:—

1. Ramnagar.
2. Haldwani.
3. Tanakpur.
4. Katarnian Ghat.
5. Naipalganj Road.
6. Uska Bazar.
7. Bridgmanganj.
8. Raxaul.
9. Bairagnia.
10. Janakpur Road.
11. Jayanagar.
12. Bhaptiahi.
13. Nautanwa.
14. Jogbani.
15. Naksalbari.
16. Galgalia.
17. Ghum.
18. Kalimpong Road.
19. Nagrakata.
20. Carron.
21. Banarhat.
22. Saikhowaghat.

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure.]

IMPORTS

Articles	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	Articles	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Grain and Pulse—				Grain and Pulse—*contd.*			
Wheat—				Rice, husked—			
Group (*a*) .	14,607	73,387	20,774	Group (*a*) .	1,025	1,278	327
,, (*b*) .	157,732	232,642	200,520	,, (*b*) .	26,495	63,479	53,767
,, (*c*) .	206,015	40,262	143,913	,, (*c*) .	1,258,649	1,219,496	1,175,277
Total .	378,354	346,291	365,207	Total .	1,286,169	1,284,253	1,229,371
Gram and pulse—				Rice, unhusked—			
Group (*a*) .	9,415	8,681	5,710	Group (*a*) .	1,050	1,790	719
,, (*b*) .	155,168	326,992	94,945	,, (*b*) .	111,905	96,204	56,312
,, (*c*) .	204,041	140,459	180,085	,, (*c*) .	996,064	571,067	725,551
Total .	368,619	476,132	280,740	Total .	1,109,025	669,061	782,582

No. 57.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS—*contd.*

Articles	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Grain and Pulse—*contd.*			
Others—			
Group (*a*)	14,011	11,165	36,377
,, (*b*)	462,872	416,402	525,826
,, (*c*)	323,051	276,662	224,327
Total	799,934	704,229	786,530
Hides and Skins—			
Hides of Cattle—			
Group (*a*)	815	1,777	1,847
,, (*b*)	42,209	71,680	82,101
,, (*c*)	22,370	25,465	31,789
Total	65,394	98,922	115,737
Skins of sheep and goats—			
Group (*a*)	7,113	14,199	14,473
,, (*b*)	41,279	55,360	53,025
,, (*c*)	4,264	5,173	5,964
Total	52,656	74,732	73,462
Ghi—			
Group (*a*)	9,657	18,534	12,415
,, (*b*)	14,954	18,426	17,601
,, (*c*)	53,302	68,576	57,308
Total	77,913	105,536	87,324
Tobacco—			
Group (*a*)	5,660	9,869	8,422
,, (*b*)	66,694	69,067	80,706
,, (*c*)	38,844	54,133	48,967
Total	111,198	133,069	138,095

Articles	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Wool, raw—			
Group (*a*)	155,744	157,444	177,232
,, (*b*)	35,920	51,916	51,381
,, (*c*)	55,149	82,268	89,683
Total	246,813	291,628	318,246
*Carpets and rugs—			
Group (*a*)	14,559	22,924	26,512
,, (*b*)	2,968	6,001	5,769
Total	17,527	28,925	32,281
**Borax—			
Group (*b*)	..	..	47
,, (*c*)	23,958	19,884	25,229
Total	23,958	19,884	25,276
†Charas	1,469	1,372	1,938
‡Jute, raw	229,955	222,186	390,053
Oil seeds—			
‡Linseed	376,414	580,448	667,818
‡Mustard and rape seed	321,048	390,210	380,660
Treasure—			
Gold (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	290	..	..
,, (*b*)	..	..	..
,, (*c*)	..	..	..
Total	290	..	..
Silver (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	6	339,695	673,496
,, (*b*)	554,907	1,428,488	2,248,828
,, (*c*)	350,509	1,058,980	590,576
Total	905,422	2,827,163	3,512,900

* Carpets and rugs are imported in appreciable quantities into groups (*a*) and (*b*) only and are registered at those stations, from October, 1925.

** Borax is imported in appreciable quantities only from Tibet and is registered only at stations in groups (*b*) and (*c*).

† Charas is imported mainly from Central Asia and Turkistan and is registered only at stations in group (*b*).

‡ These commodities are imported in appreciable quantities only into group (*c*) and are registered only at those stations.

No. 57.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper—*concld.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

Articles	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Cotton—			
Twist and yarn—			
Group (*a*)	17,798	12,984	11,496
,, (*b*)	26,846	33,497	19,946
,, (*c*)	37,922	47,067	34,584
Total	82,566	93,548	66,026
Piecegood, foreign—			
Group (*a*)	82,599	66,964	62,073
,, (*b*)	182,805	225,592	183,546
,, (*c*)	64,022	86,704	94,230
Total	329,426	379,260	339,849
Piecegoods, Indian—			
Group (*a*)	56,582	61,877	60,114
,, (*b*)	73,130	87,982	112,261
,, (*c*)	62,527	86,321	78,285
Total	192,239	236,180	250,660
* Dyes and Dyeing materials—			
Indigo (Natural)—			
Group (*a*)	—	—	566
,, (*b*)	—	—	361
,, (*c*)	—	—	272
Total	—	—	1,199
Others—			
Group (*a*)	—	—	2,479
,, (*b*)	—	—	1,840
,, (*c*)	—	—	6,035
Total	—	—	10,354
Grain and pulse—			
Wheat—			
Group (*a*)	164,476	152,580	186,438
,, (*b*)	708,772	871,624	572,212
,, (*c*)	125,138	171,486	133,274
Total	998,386	1,195,690	891,924
Rice, husked—			
Group (*a*)	42,032	38,948	35,527
,, (*b*)	92,947	158,181	101,136
,, (*c*)	493,417	313,823	342,968
Total	628,396	510,952	479,631
Others—			
Group (*a*)	234,604	95,467	232,042
,, (*b*)	777,554	719,580	849,893
,, (*c*)	289,729	478,000	350,664
Total	1,301,887	1,293,047	1,432,599
Iron and Steel—			
unwrought—			
Group (*a*)	4,298	4,481	5,889
,, (*b*)	52,898	24,506	36,425
,, (*c*)	8,188	8,098	14,402
Total	65,384	87,085	56,716
Sections			
Group (*a*)	17,897	31,976	61,681
,, (*b*)	140,706	216,320	236,637
,, (*c*)	90,482	140,372	104,658
Total	249,085	388,668	402,976

Articles	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Iron and Steel— *contd.*			
Machinery and millwork—			
Group (*a*)	3,655	10,533	4,505
,, (*b*)	15,411	38,216	43,865
,, (*c*)	10,394	9,712	7,980
Total	29,460	58,461	56,350
Others, including hardware and cutlery—			
Group (*a*)	16,353	4,794	5,500
,, (*b*)	21,581	27,883	16,458
,, (*c*)	24,336	19,184	20,998
Total	62,270	51,861	42,956
Petroleum—			
Group (*a*)	9,894	15,148	46,177
,, (*b*)	94,146	140,728	142,893
,, (*c*)	86,779	122,167	176,544
Total	190,819	278,043	365,614
Salt—			
Group (*a*)	12,265	4,853	8,324
,, (*b*)	609,744	866,403	882,746
,, (*c*)	744,524	769,104	851,235
Total	1,366,533	1,640,360	1,742,305
Sugar—			
Refined—			
Group (*a*)	201,293	121,897	122,792
,, (*b*)	428,652	632,963	681,887
,, (*c*)	95,213	96,964	117,382
Total	725,158	851,824	922,061
Unrefined—			
Group (*a*)	38,483	60,009	43,215
,, (*b*)	104,474	60,069	25,828
,, (*c*)	20,689	31,849	39,498
Total	163,646	151,927	108,541
Tea—			
Black—			
Group (*a*)	30,552	34,889	27,365
,, (*b*)	12,343	22,961	19,559
,, (*c*)	4,087	775	463
Total	46,982	58,625	47,387
Green—			
Group (*a*)	25,445	16,455	12,775
,, (*b*)	58,001	70,407	43,840
,, (*c*)	452	353	264
Total	83,898	87,215	56,879
Tobacco—			
Group (*a*)	3,171	7,161	7,894
,, (*b*)	50,024	49,993	68,339
,, (*c*)	54,247	50,991	62,987
Total	107,442	108,145	139,220
† Brass and Copper	12,170	11,871	12,911
† Betelnuts	21,236	29,227	35,498
Treasure—			
Gold (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	..	..	..
,, (*b*)	129	3,121	852
,, (*c*)	383	..	..
Total	512	3,121	852
Silver (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	..	91,723	381,079
,, (*b*)	1,345,830	5,732,765	2,769,969
,, (*c*)	180,000	397,524	420,094
Total	1,525,830	6,222,012	3,571,142

*Separately recorded from April 1927.

† These commodities are sent in appreciable quantities only to Nepal, and they are consequently registered only at stations in group (*c*).

No. 58.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land Frontier Routes of Burma

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS

Articles	1926-27	1927-28
Cordage, rope and twine (excluding wire rope)—		
(d)	630	693
(e)	..	..
(f)	..	..
Total	630	693
Cotton manufactured—		
Piecegoods—		
(d)	421	201
(e)	..	..
(f)	16	6
Total	437	207
Other sorts, including rugs—		
(d)	430	311
(e)	..	..
(f)	..	..
Total	430	311
Grain and pulse—		
Gram and pulse—		
(d)	14,210	4,355
(e)	16,852	32,708
(f)	1,274	3,072
Total	32,336	40,135
Rice, husked—		
(d)	61,366	58,934
(e)	25,835	11,529
(f)	7,443	29,008
Total	94,644	99,471
Rice, unhusked (paddy)—		
(d)	34,682	22,862
(e)	408	136
(f)	15,330	15,369
Total	50,420	38,367
Hides of Cattle—		
(d)	3,698	4,661
(e)	6,485	16,203
(f)	..	..
Total	10,183	20,864
Lac—		
(d)	2,967	1,484
(e)	91,966	50,177
(f)	..	..
Total	94,933	51,661
Sugar—		
Refined—		
(d)	6	..
(e)	272	..
(f)	..	..
Total	278	..
Unrefined, including jaggery—		
(d)	..	..
(e)	..	..
(f)	1,246	3,752
Total	1,246	3,752
Tea—		
Dry—		
(d)	6,299	7,004
(e)	2,480	218
(f)	..	..
Total	8,779	7,222
Tea—*contd.*		
Wet—		
(d)	186	60
(e)	..	..
(f)	..	..
Total	186	60
Tobacco—		
Cigarettes—		
(d)	165	..
(e)	27	..
(f)	..	..
Total	192	..
Others—		
(d)	4,805	5,246
(e)	136	..
(f)	191	670
Total	5,132	5,916
Orpiment—		
(d)	9,040	8,254
(e)	..	..
(f)	..	..
Total	9,040	8,254
Silk—		
Raw—		
(d)	4,262	3,639
(e)	..	..
(f)	626	683
Total	4,888	4,322
Manufactured—		
(d)	2	..
(e)	..	..
(f)	48	58
Total	50	58
Timber—		
Teak—		
(d)	..	..
(e)	..	..
(f)	3,729	27
Total	3,729	27
Other kinds—		
(d)	69	..
(e)	218	7,541
(f)	..	..
Total	287	7,541
Matches—		
(d)	4	14
(e)	14	..
(f)	..	..
Total	18	14
Treasure—		
Gold (in ounces)	..	..
Silver (in ounces)		
(d)	24,093	52,500
(e)	229,200	..
(f)	212,292	5,436
Total	465,585	57,936

NOTE.—"(d)" means trade at Bhamo, downward traffic on the river.
"(e)" means trade at Lashio and Heho, outward traffic.
"(f)" means trade at Thingannyinaung (formerly at Kawkareik), importations into Burma.

No. 58.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land frontier routes of Burma—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

Articles	1926-27	1927-28
Cotton—		
Raw cotton—		
(*d*)	18,355	5,564
(*e*)	245	14
(*f*)	..	..
Total	13,600	5,578
Cotton twist and yarn—		
(*d*)	46,735	48,799
(*e*)	11,822	9,555
(*f*)	3	41
Total	58,560	58,395
Cotton piecegoods—		
(*d*)	21,827	31,051
(*e*)	29,549	41,585
(*f*)	89	404
Total	51,465	73,040
Rice, husked—		
(*d*)	2,285	345
(*e*)	14,521	25,724
(*f*)	..	..
Total	16,806	26,069
Dyes and dyeing materials—		
(*d*)	69	214
(*e*)	..	..
(*f*)	..	4
Total	69	218
Iron and Steel—		
Unwrought (ore, pig iron, etc.)—		
(*d*)	..	3,510
(*e*)	..	54
(*f*)	6	33
Total	6	3,597
Machinery and Millwork—		
(*d*)	420	40
(*e*)	577	7,023
(*f*)	39	66
Total	1,036	7,129
Hardware and cutlery—		
(*d*)	5,198	3,501
(*e*)	448	4,205
(*f*)	28	834
Total	5,674	8,540
Others, including bars, angles, beams and other sections—		
(*d*)	6,186	4,312
(*e*)	17,965	19,997
(*f*)	425	257
Total	24,576	24,566

Articles	1926-27	1927-28
Petroleum—		
Kerosene oil—		
(*d*)	20,683	23,048
(*e*)	45,985	44,989
(*f*)	978	1,448
Total	67,646	70,085
Petrol—		
(*d*)	1,900	2,315
(*e*)	12,529	20,861
(*f*)	21	17
Total	14,450	23,193
Provisions and Oilman's Stores—		
Condensed milk—		
(*d*)	3,602	4,245
(*e*)	2,298	2,577
(*f*)	67	149
Total	5,967	6,971
Fish dry and fish wet (ngapi)—		
(*d*)	11,061	13,327
(*e*)	10,917	15,734
(*f*)	1,089	1,410
Total	23,067	30,471
Other provisions and Oilman's Stores—		
(*d*)	4,219	3,522
(*e*)	15,393	16,953
(*f*)	546	480
Total	20,158	20,955
Salt—		
(*d*)	92,286	77,255
(*e*)	129,065	148,291
(*f*)	1,206	1,697
Total	222,557	227,243
Silk—		
Raw	..	..
Manufactured—		
(*d*)	28	13
(*e*)	..	..
(*f*)	..	4
Total	28	17
Jade Stone—		
(*d*)	131	77
(*e*)	..	..
(*f*)	..	..
Total	131	77
Sugar—		
Refined—		
(*d*)	7,893	6,850
(*e*)	7,894	10,505
(*f*)	374	565
Total	16,161	17,920

NOTE.—"(*d*)" means trade at Bhamo, upward traffic on the river.
"(*e*)" means trade at Lashio and Heho, inward traffic.
"(*f*)" means trade at Thingannyinaung (formerly at Kawkareik), exportations from Burma.

No. 58.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land Frontier routes of Burma—*concld.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS—*contd.*

Articles	1926-27	1927-28	Articles	1926-27	1927-28
Sugar—*contd.*			Matches—		
Unrefined, including jaggery—			(*d*)	3,414	3,679
(*d*)	13,205	5,021	(*e*)	1,892	2,783
(*e*)	2,084	939	(*f*)	..	21
(*f*)	2	25	Total	5,306	6,483
Total	15,291	5,985			
Tea, dry—			Woollen goods (piecegoods, rugs, blankets, woollen twist and yarn, etc.)—		
(*d*)	2,303	954	(*d*)	81	108
(*e*)	2,294	2,803	(*e*)	54	4,145
(*f*)	3	35	(*f*)	..	..
Total	4,600	3,792	Total	135	4,253
Tobacco—			Treasure—		
(*d*)	1,480	1,076	Gold (in ounces)	..	..
(*e*)	2,715	2,851			
(*f*)	907	196	Silver (in ounces)—		
Total	5,102	4,123	(*d*)	..	..
			(*e*)	..	..
Candles—			(*f*)	8,712	16,368
(*d*)	1,752	1,885	Total	8,712	16,368
(*e*)	4,709	10,314			
(*f*)	111	211			
Total	6,572	12,410			

Note.—"(*d*)" means trade at Bhamo, upward traffic on the river.
"(*e*)" means trade at Lashio and Hsho, inward traffic.
"(*f*)" means trade at Thingannyinaung (formerly at Kawkareik), exportations from Burma.

No. 59.—Chief Imports into Burma from India

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Coal . . . . . tons	413	342	370	432	434	769	51	65	1,09	81	93	1,40
Cotton—Twist and yarn . . lbs.	10,395	12,636	18,944	16,848	16,054	16,798	56	97	2,35	1,63	1,17	1,17
Cotton Piecegoods—Grey (unbleached)—												
Indian . . . . . yds.	7,859	8,570	8,649	8,036	7,477	6,452	14	22	37	26	22	17
Foreign . . . . „	3,009	3,116	5,496	4,544	4,056	5,134	5	9	24	12	11	14
Cotton Piecegoods—White (bleached)—												
Indian . . . . . yds.	3,707	5,895	4,485	3,375	2,396	2,573	8	18	25	15	9	9
Foreign . . . . . „	2,586	3,741	2,003	1,118	708	703	5	13	11	5	2	2
Cotton Piecegoods—												
Coloured, printed or dyed—												
Indian . . . . . „	12,199	21,312	18,122	14,595	14,043	15,859	27	60	95	67	56	62
Foreign . . . . „	2,333	4,434	3,842	889	767	1,274	6	20	25	6	4	6
Jute bags . . . . . no.	38,948	39,822	40,123	54,027	46,434	44,408	1,19	1,66	1,88	3,39	2,62	2,33
Betelnuts . . . . . cwts.	311	279	294	254	293	267	60	56	64	79	82	63
Tobacco—Unmanufactured . lbs.	21,160	16,432	16,687	14,439	14,558	15,933	58	43	51	42	47	44
Pulse . . . . . tons	14	12	15	18	16	16	20	20	30	34	36	34
Wheat flour . . . . . „	16	12	18	25	25	29	29	27	52	66	63	75

No. 60.—Chief Exports from Burma to India

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Rice in the husk . . . tons	214	168	93	155	130	184	1,54	1,12	86	1,03	1,36	1,94
Rice not in the husk . . „	383	806	709	852	587	904	4,18	7,96	10,93	12,96	9,37	13,37
Pulse . . . . . „	19	19	46	18	22	23	17	19	64	23	29	27
Oils, mineral—												
Kerosene . . . . gals.	97,570	110,821	119,290	127,046	137,693	126,712	3,32	3,72	4,10	4,33	4,69	4,31
Lubricating . . . . „	*	2,967†	2,160	2,662	2,683	3,462	*	21†	21	25	26	32
Benzine and Petrol . . „	*	4,215 (a)	14,371	24,846	29,516	41,630	*	46 (a)	2,01	3,30	3,95	5,50
Candles . . . . . lbs.	4,409	5,455	6,237	5,644	4,604	5,081	12	15	18	15	13	14
Lac	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	43	19	45	25
Wood and timber—												
Teakwood . . . C. tons	128	110	166	189	182	188	1,17	1,32	2,39	2,85	2,87	2,97
Other timber . . „ „	28	20	25	27	40	40	18	14	28	33	52	52

* Included with "Oils—Mineral—Other kinds" prior to April 1915.
† Average of four years.
(a) Average of four years, representing "Petrol" only.

No. 61.—Tables illustrating competition experienced by Indian products in certain Foreign markets

Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1924	1925	1926	1927
United Kingdom						
Total	6,550	4,950	4,451	3,405	3,608	3,525
Argentine	2,250	2,090	2,977	1,510	2,699	2,780
India	1,360	2,380	1,217	1,467	411	564
India's percentage	21%	48%	27%	43%	11%	16%
France						
Total	2,514	1,337	1,715	1,575	1,837	1,859
Argentine	1,143	546	880	637	1,140	1,039
India	1,026	617	678	760	492	610
India's percentage	41%	46%	40%	48%	27%	33%
Italy						
Total	454	324	581	466	577	731
Argentine	133	11	93	15	157	193
India (and Ceylon)	261	282	430	358	313	466
India's percentage	57%	87%	74%	77%	54%	64%
	1913	1914-15	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Australia						
Total	35	46	195	244	228	(a)
Argentine	..	..	..	61	47	
India	27	38	189	176	177	
India's percentage	77%	82%	97%	74%	79%	

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1924	1925	1926	1927
United Kingdom						
Total	530	620	686	368	162	84
India	190	210	676	330	107	56
India's percentage	36%	34%	98%	90%	66%	67%
Belgium						
Total	94	..	62*	67	31	23
Roumania	14	..	..	22	4	6
Argentine	3	..	13	..	..	..
India	67	..	35	39	19	5
India's percentage	72%	..	56%	58%	61%	22%
Italy						
Total	102	220	1,312	967	562	686
India (including Ceylon)	95	183	1,296	949	556	679
India's percentage	93%	83%	99%	98%	99%	99%
France						
Total	538	404	227	149	144	138
India	482	303	212	129	113	111
India's percentage	90%	75%	93%	86%	79%	80%

Note.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

* Ten thousand quintals of rapeseed were imported into Belgium from Dantzig in 1924.

(a) Figures not yet available.

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy

(In thousand quintals)

——	1913	1914	1924	1925	1926	1927
FRANCE.						
Total import	278	261	131	148	108	53
India	228	251	55	125	20	..
India's percentage	82%	96%	43%	84%	18%	..
China	10	2	57	7	49	11
China's percentage	4%	7%	44%	5%	45%	21%
ITALY.						
Total import	Not available	Not available	217	406	195	31
India's share (including Ceylon)	..	..	69	330	145	20
Percentage of India's share (including Ceylon).	..	..	32%	81%	74%	65%
China's share	..	..	113	55	43	8
Percentage of China's share	..	..	52%	13%	22%	26%

Imports of Groundnut into France

(In thousand quintals)

——	1913	1914	1924	1925	1926	1927
UNSHELLED.						
Senegal	1,738	1,734	2,261	2,733	2,897	2,837
West Africa (other ports)	466	659	192	173	150	232
India	325	265	106	118	102	72
Total	2,634	2,742	3,023	3,417	3,338	3,385
Corresponding total (shelled)	1,976	2,057	2,267	2,563	2,502	2,539
SHELLED.						
India	2,442	2,700	1,747	1,981	2,060	1,602
Senegal	..	20	46	113	65	1
Other countries	245	262	497	429	407	545
Total	2,687	2,982	2,290	2,467	2,532	2,148
*Percentage of total supplied by India.	58%	58%	40%	40%	42%	35%

* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled=75 tons shelled.

NOTE.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

Imports of Tea into certain countries

(In thousands of lbs.)

—	Pre-war Average	War Average	1924	1925	1926	1927
UNITED KINGDOM—						
India	1,89,093	233,423	294,511	291,155	270,458	304,670
Ceylon	111,796	100,563	130,462	132,540	140,407	142,848
China	19,652	17,682	24,215	10,247	13,581	12,039
Java	17,999	18,594	57,286	53,582	64,501	75,644
TOTAL	349,150	377,142	510,499	490,567	492,416	539,349
Percentage of India's share of total	54·2	61·9	57·6	59·3	55·0	56·5
FRANCE—						
India	1,515	2,957	2,170	2,049	2,281	794
China	7,359	5,785	14,726	11,590	9,932	8,361
TOTAL	9,601	11,003	20,923	17,480	16,717	6,488
Percentage of India's share of total	15·8	26·7	10·3	11·7	13·6	12·2
CANADA—						
India	13,850	13,019	20,818	21,804	21,083	22,707
Ceylon	15,481	10,137	10,266	10,372	10,462	10,639
China	2,772	1,703	1,594	830	1,002	984
Japan	4,128	5,556	2,029	3,334	3,464	3,216
Java	..	4,444	769	..	..	..
TOTAL	36,753	38,930	36,255	37,379	37,001	38,658
Percentage of India's share of total	37·7	33·4	57·4	58·3	56·8	58·9
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (*a*)—						
India	6,640	10,722	9,600	12,686	10,914	13,481
Ceylon	18,893	15,247	26,459	26,619	25,992	24,685
China	22,130	18,902	11,712	12,301	12,434	10,212
Japan	46,245	49,339	28,593	29,582	28,292	26,403
Java	158	8,656	7,230	8,801	10,232	6,689
TOTAL	95,126	100,715	92,773	100,962	95,930	89,169
Percentage of India's share of total	7·0	10·6	10·3	12·6	11·4	15·1
AUSTRALIA—						
India	8,714	8,430	4,348	6,003	8,238	
Ceylon	19,973	23,406	15,246	15,086	19,640	
China	2,897	1,982	1,978	1,225	1,601	
Java	3,756	7,746	27,395	24,340	22,765	
TOTAL	35,442	41,937	49,251	47,088	52,428	(*b*)
Percentage of India's share of total	24·6	20·1	8·8	12·7	15·7	
NEW ZEALAND—						
India	651	857	1,082	1,381	880	776
Ceylon	6,147	7,460	9,340	9,145	9,490	9,758
China	39	58	110	175	92	81
Java	..	342	255	..	514	206
TOTAL	7,543	9,236	10,787	10,835	10,927	10,825
Percentage of India's share of total	8·6	9·3	10·0	12·7	7·6	7·2

NOTE.—Figures for Canada and Australia represent those for the official years 1924-25 to 1927-28.

(*a*) The exports of foreign tea from the United Kingdom to the United States are included in the corresponding figures of India, Ceylon, China and Java tea imported into the United States.

(*b*) Figures not yet available.

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Fifty-fifth Issue.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1928-29

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CHART 1.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India

(*a*) During the last ten years as compared with averages of the Pre-war, War and Post-war periods.

(Private and Government)

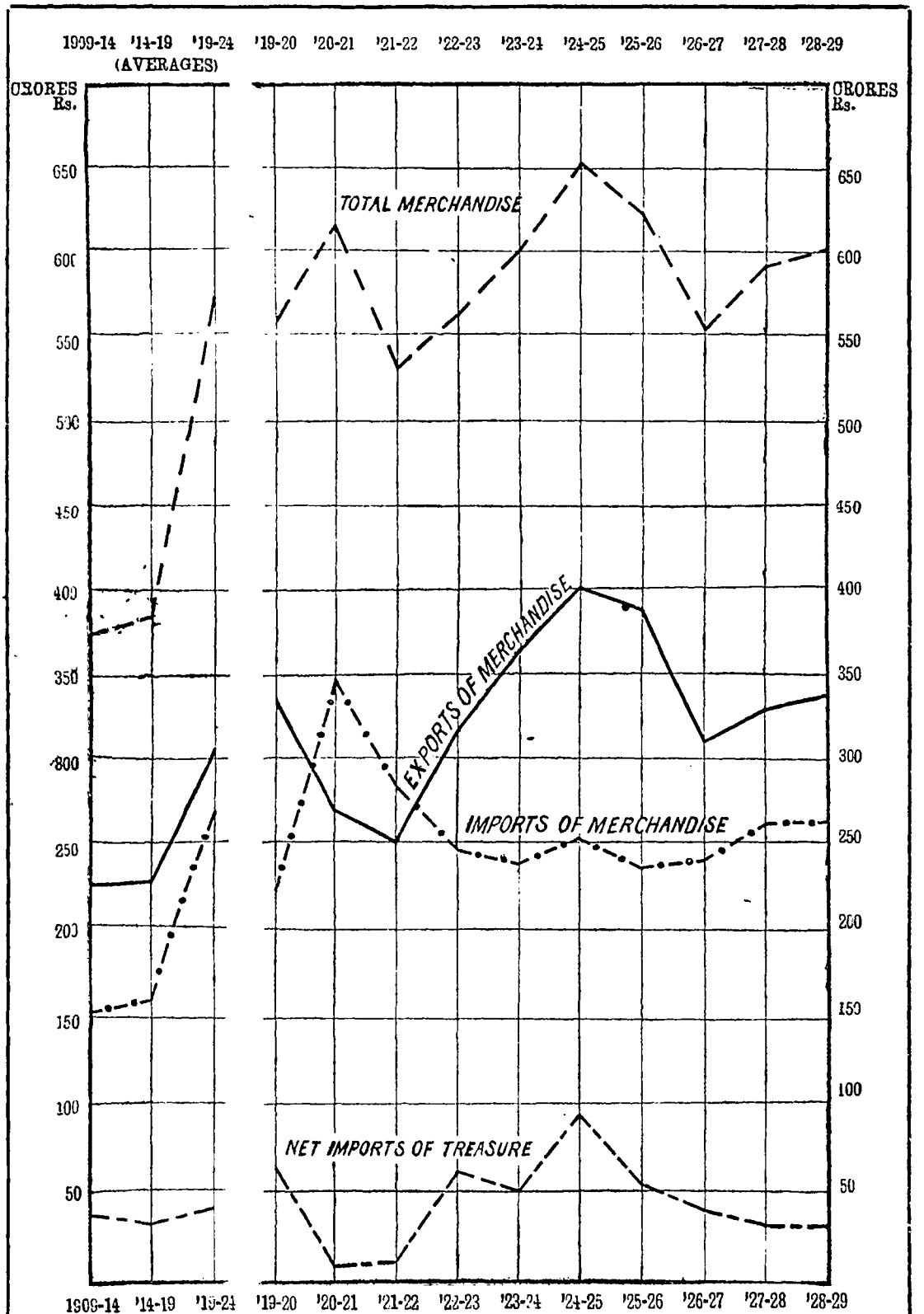


CHART 1.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India.
(*b*) During the 65 years (1864 69 to 1924 29). Quinquennial Averages.

(Private and Government)

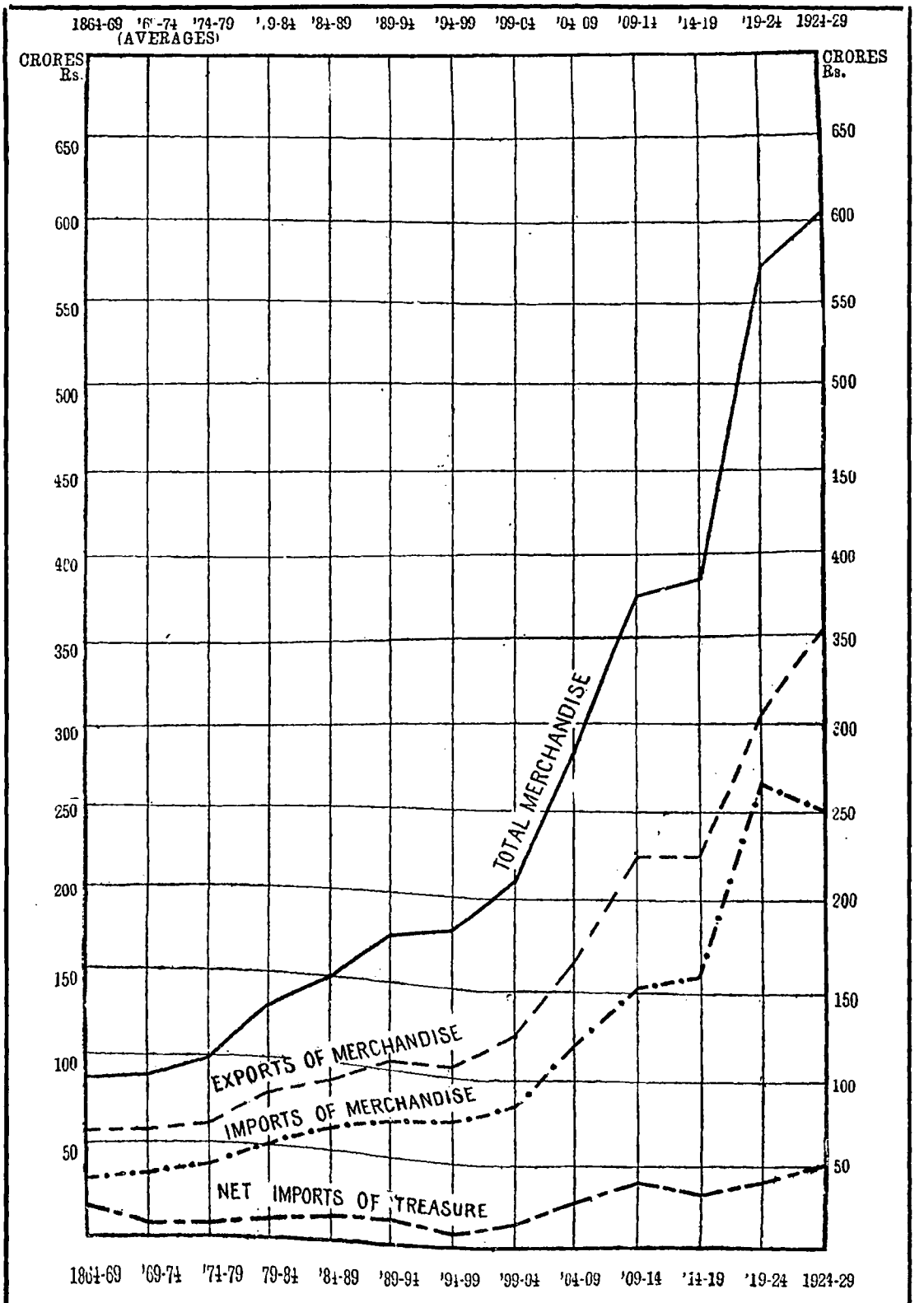


CHART 2.

(a) Variations in the Values of Principal Articles in the Import Trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

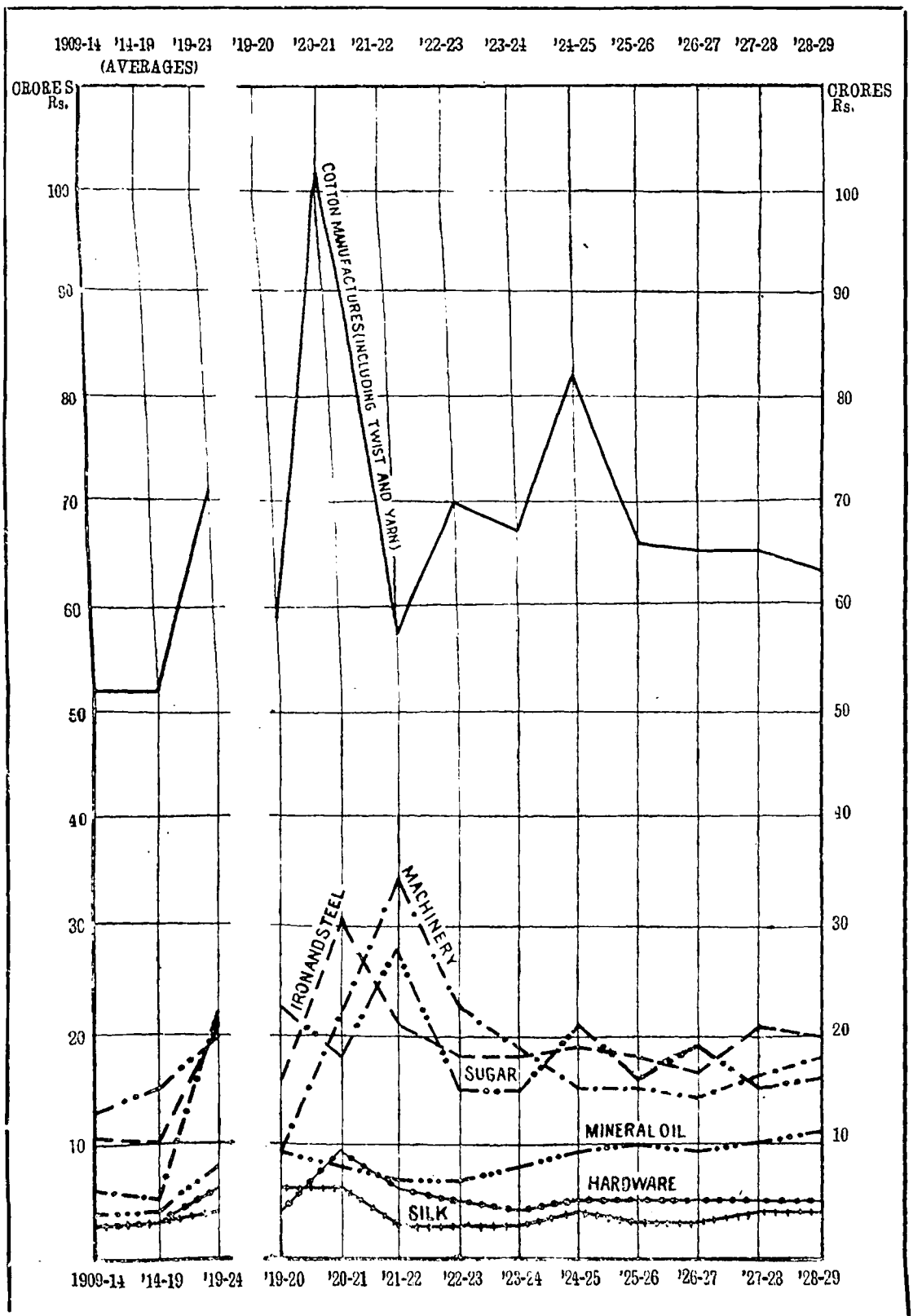


CHART 2.

(*b*) Variations in the Values of Principal Articles in the Export Trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

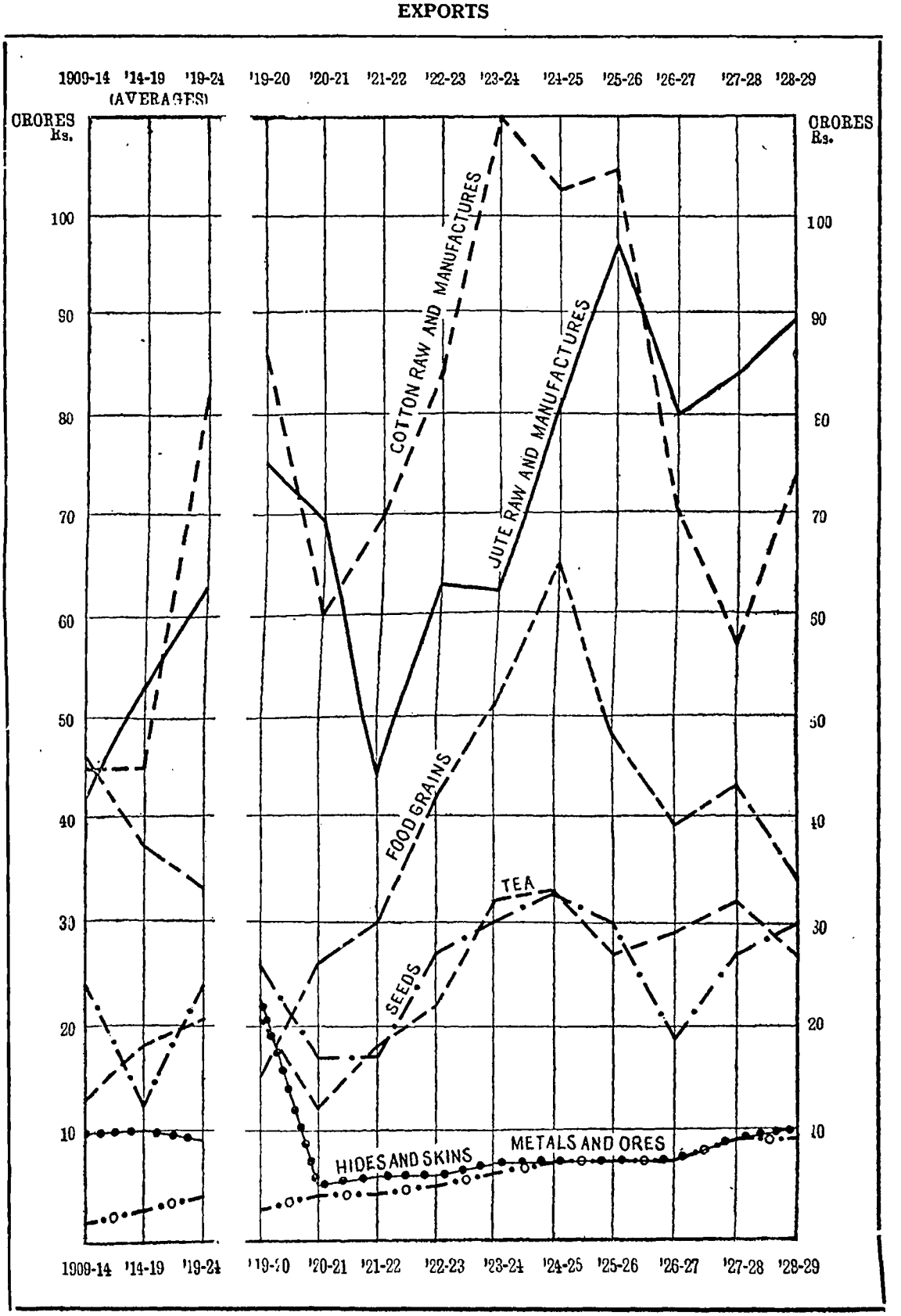


CHART 3.

Import and Export Trade of British India (Private Merchandise only) and Excess of Exports over Imports.

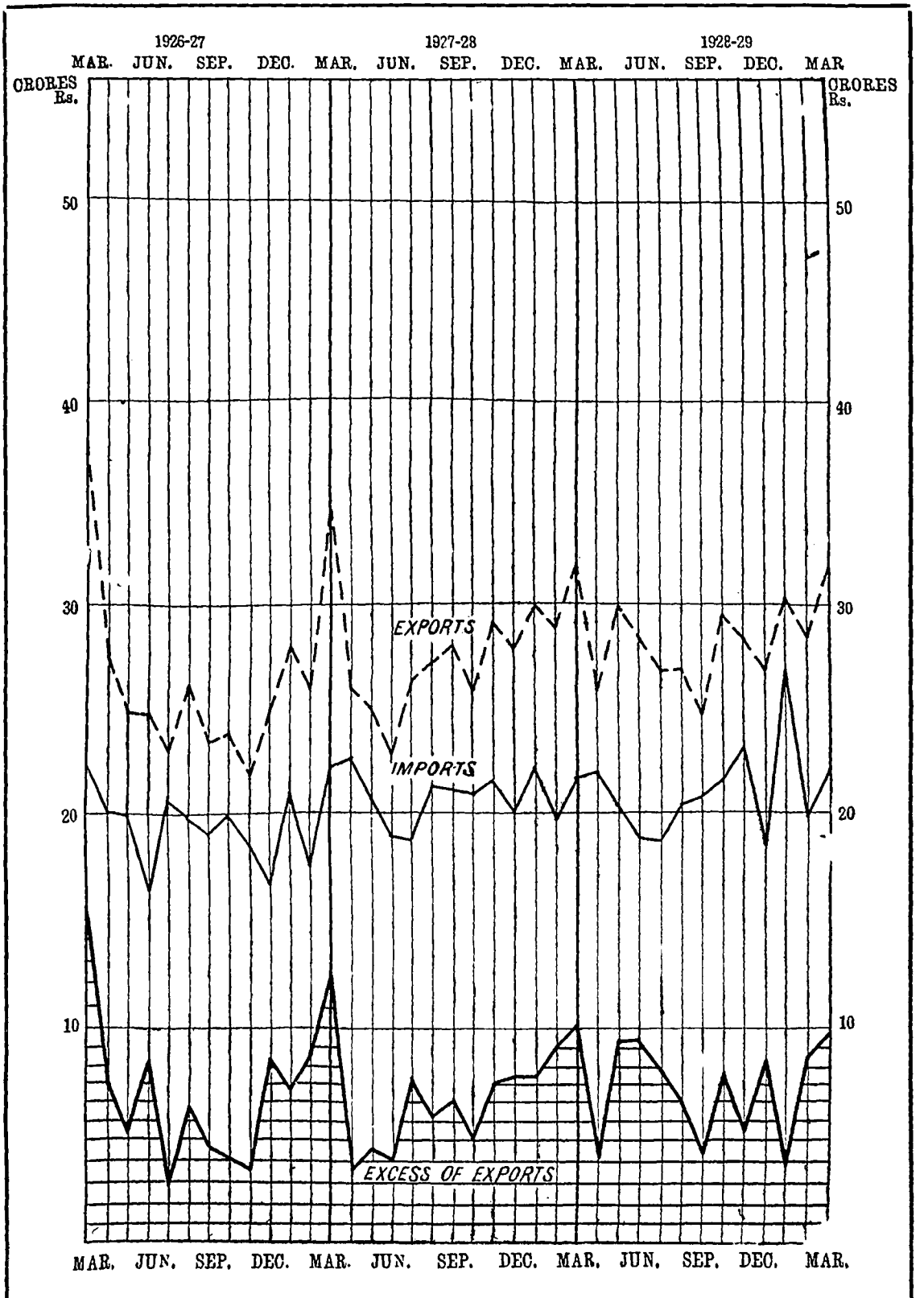


CHART 4.

(a) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS (I)

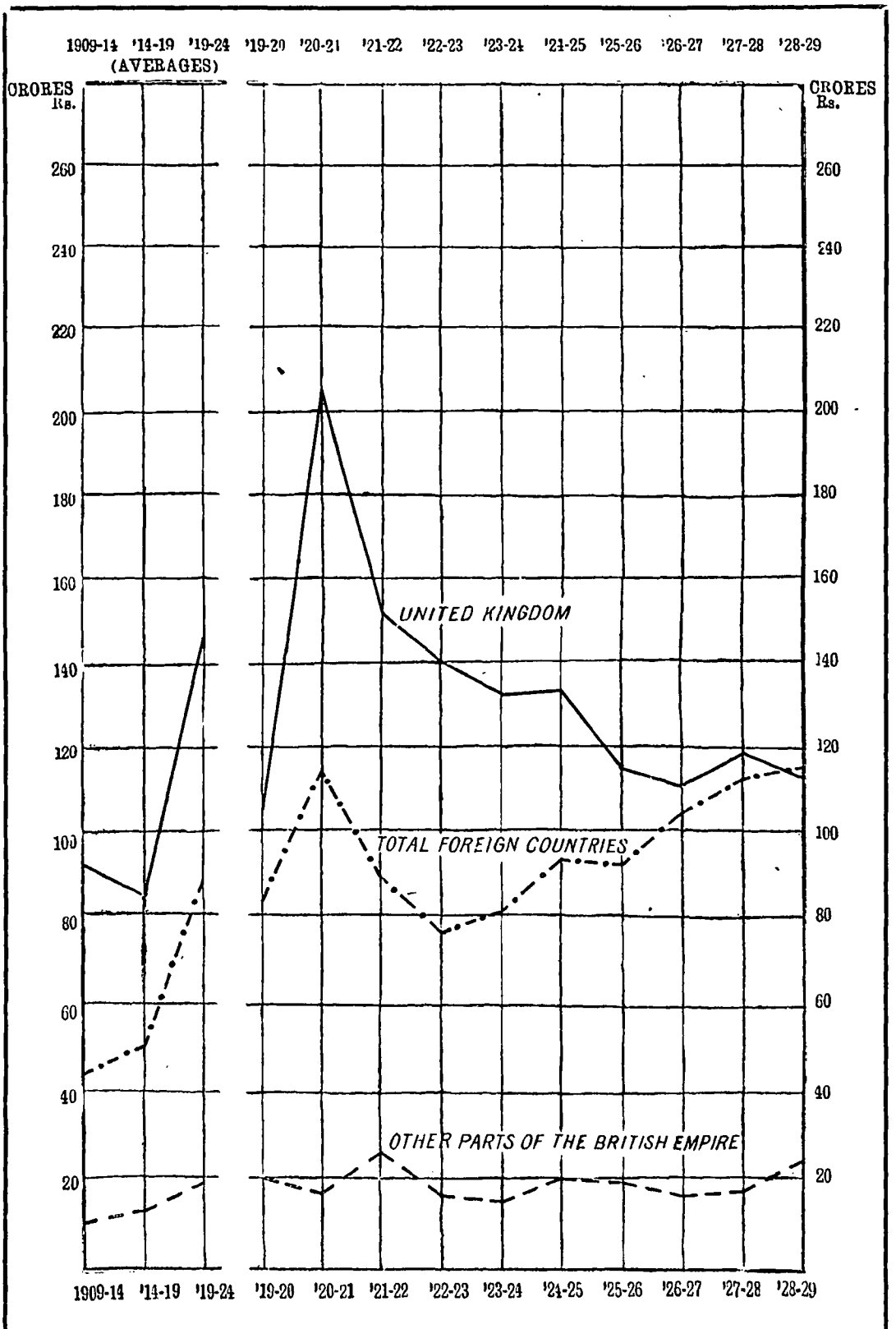


CHART 4.

(*a*) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS (II)

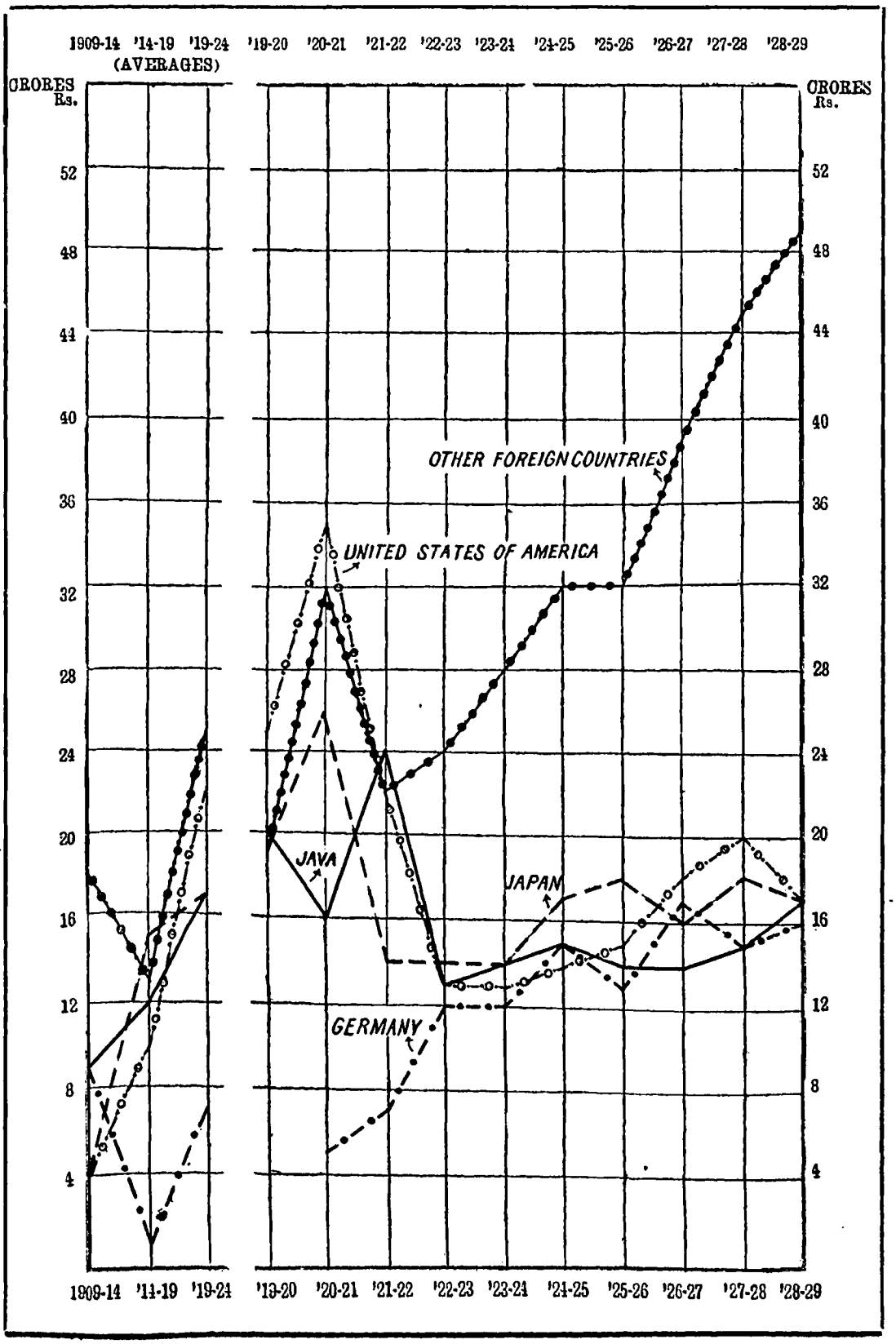


CHART 4.

(b) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS

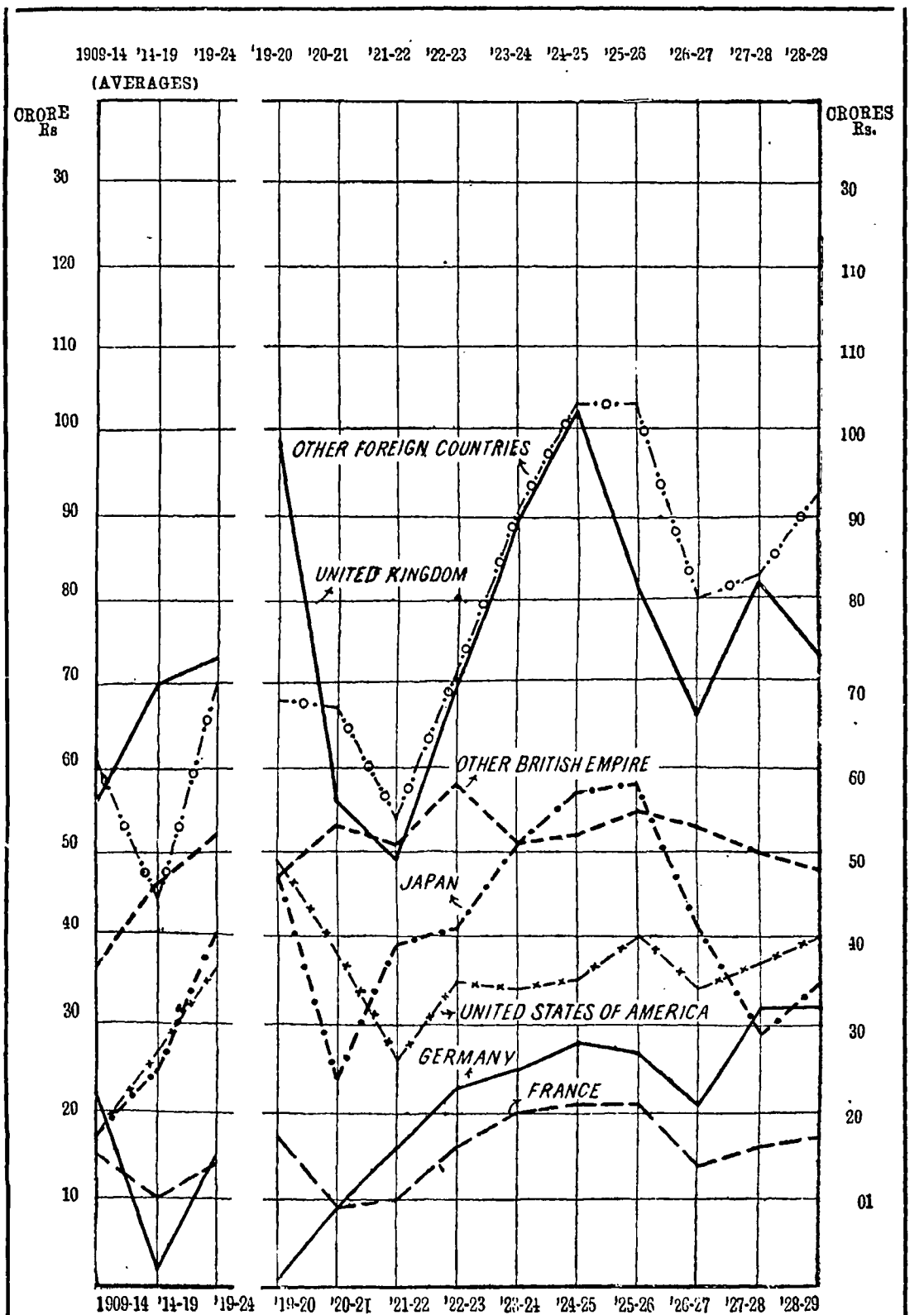


CHART 5.

Monthly fluctuations in the net Imports or net Exports of Gold, Silver and Treasure (on private account) during 1927-28 and 1928-29.

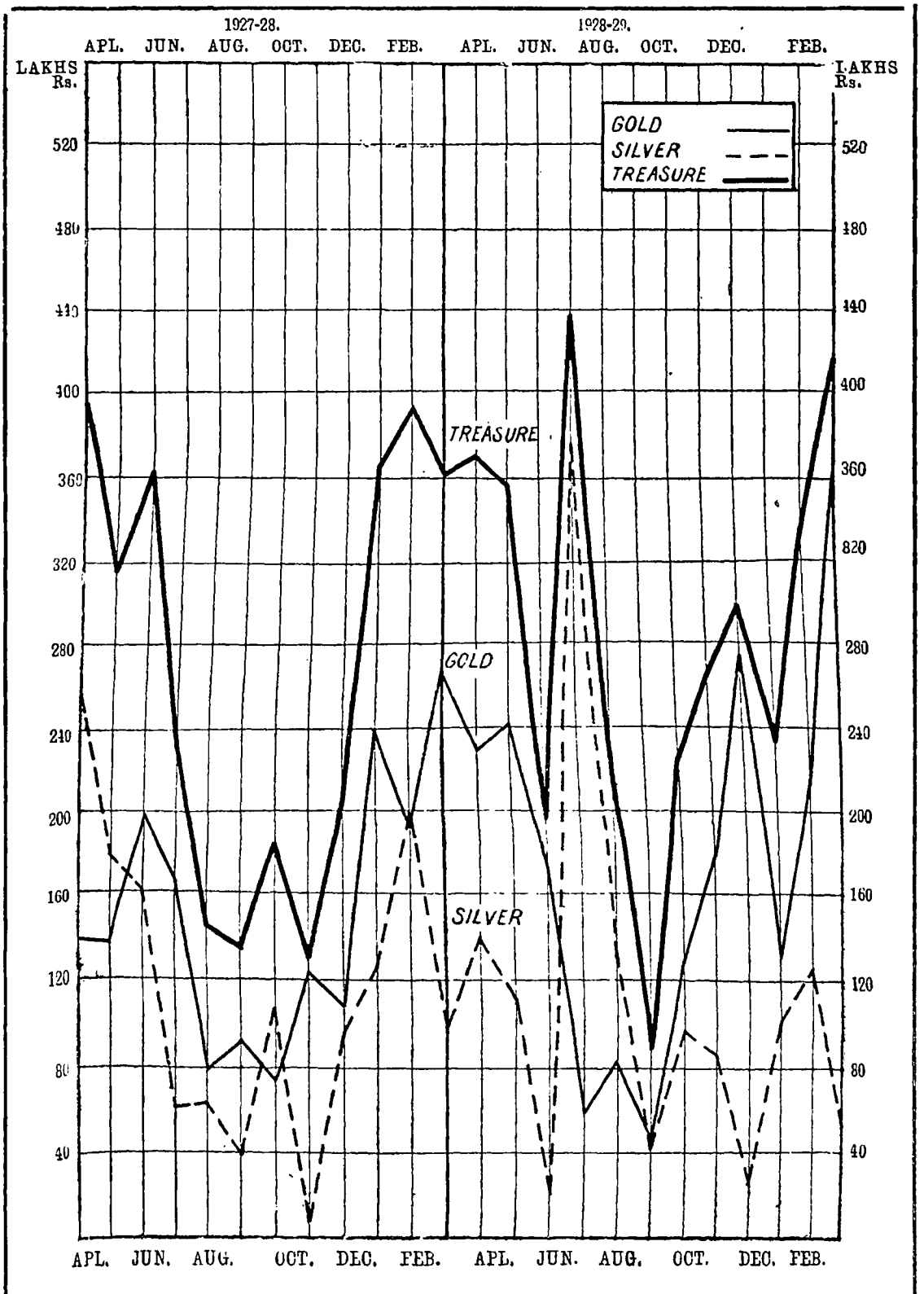


CHART 6.

Price per tola of English bar Gold in Bombay, price of Silver in London per Standard ounce and the Telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at or about the end of each month during the years 1927-28 and 1928-29.

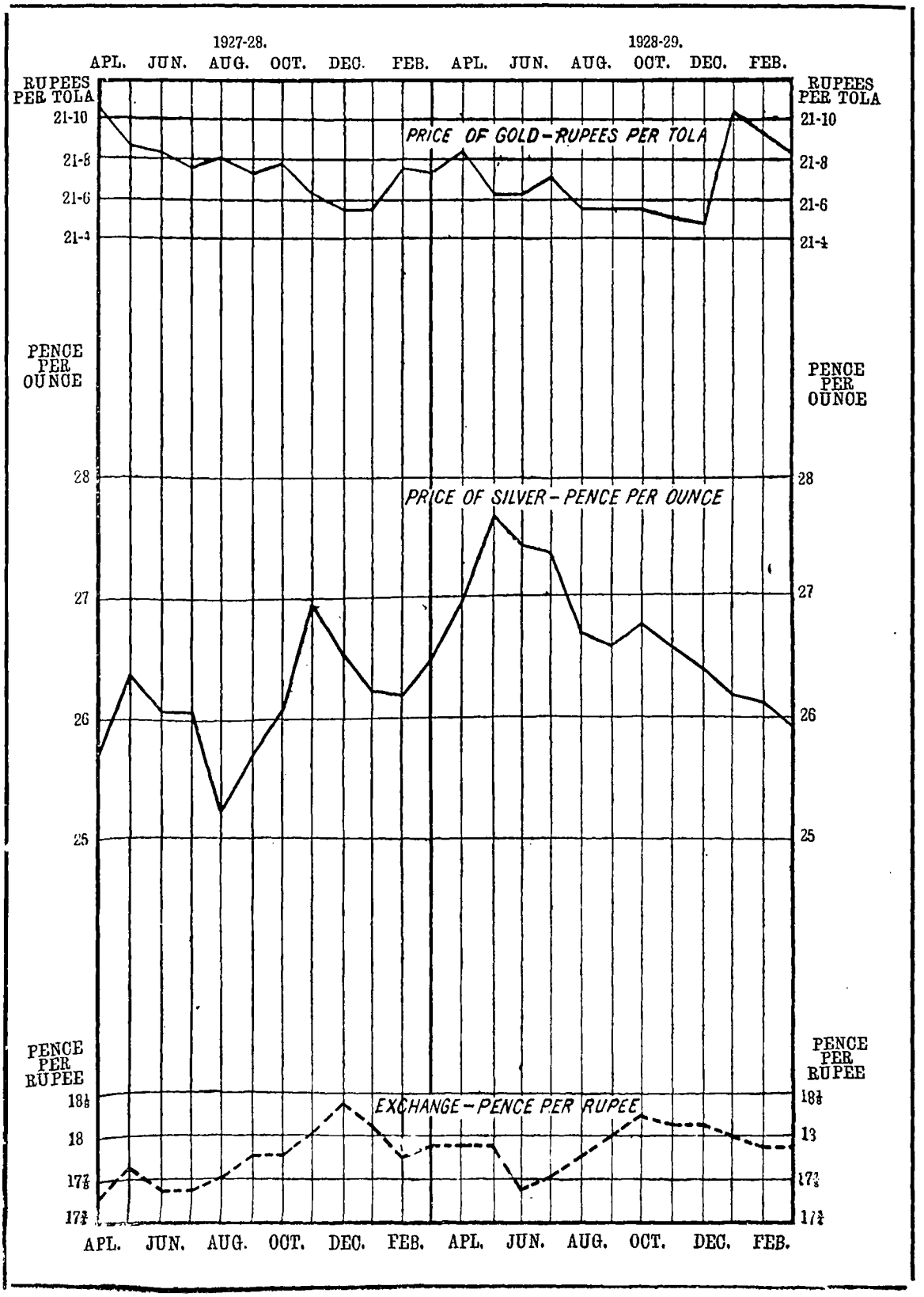


CHART 7.

(a) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the Import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

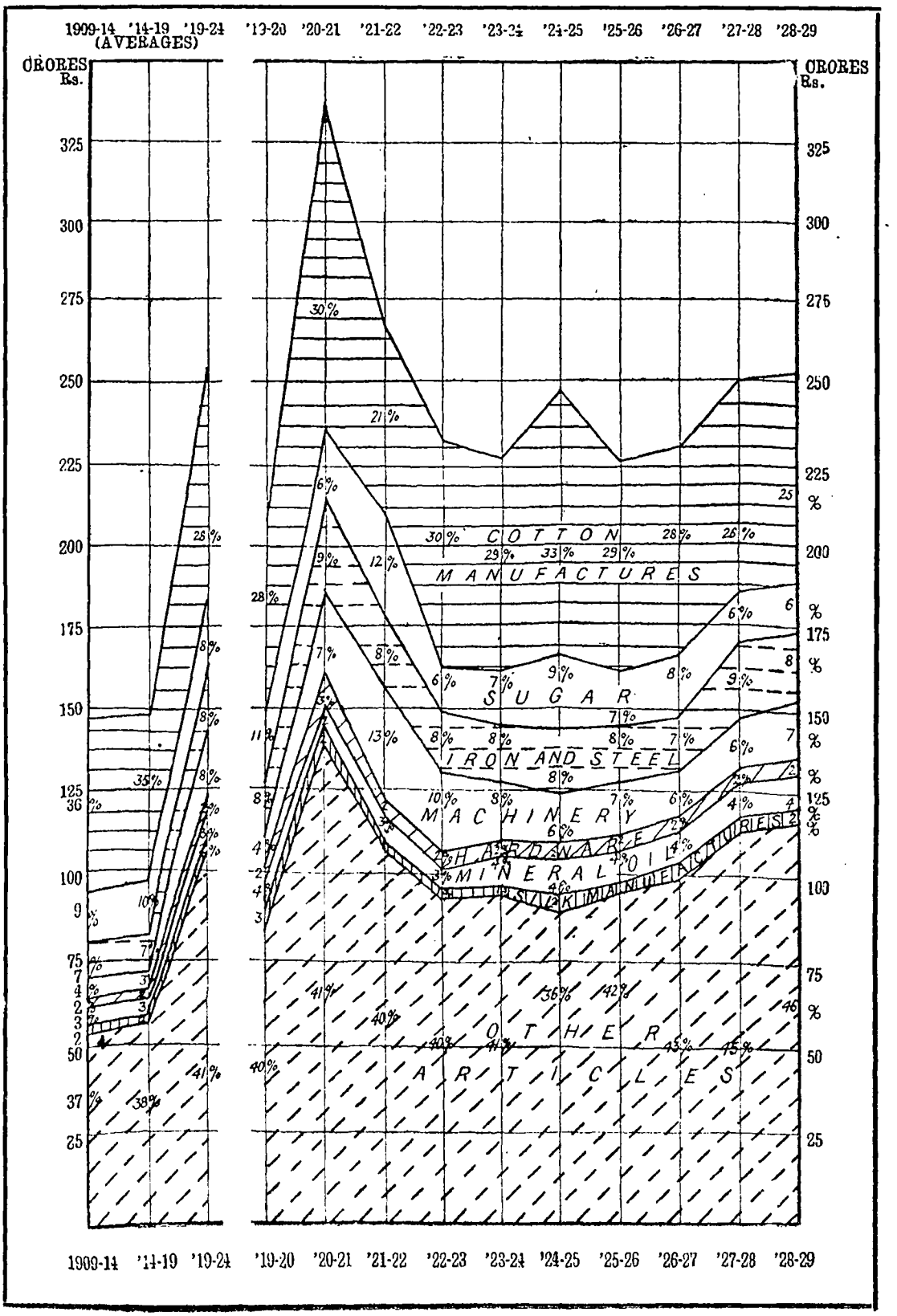


CHART 7.

(b) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the Export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS.

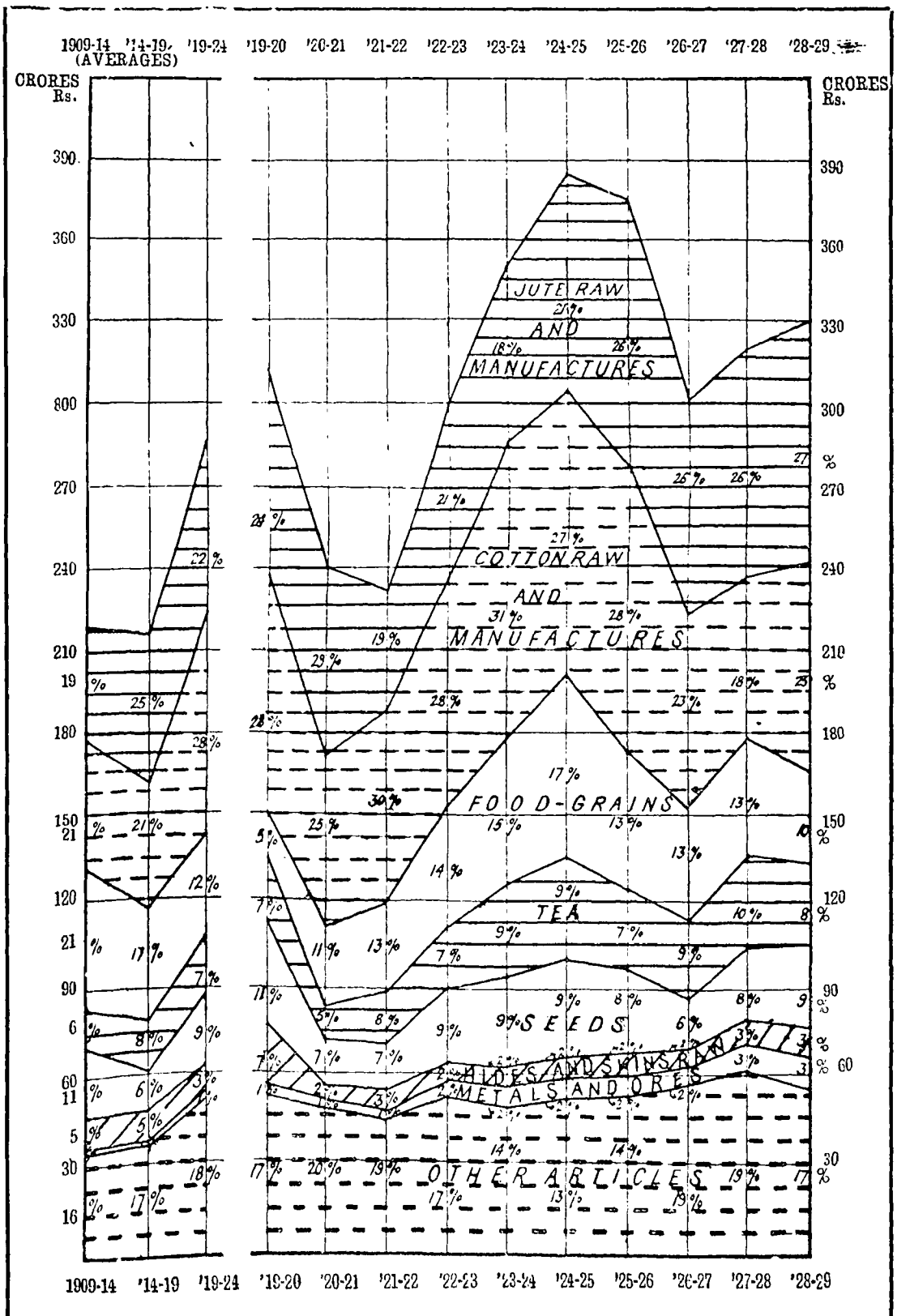


CHART 8.

(*a*) Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the Import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS.

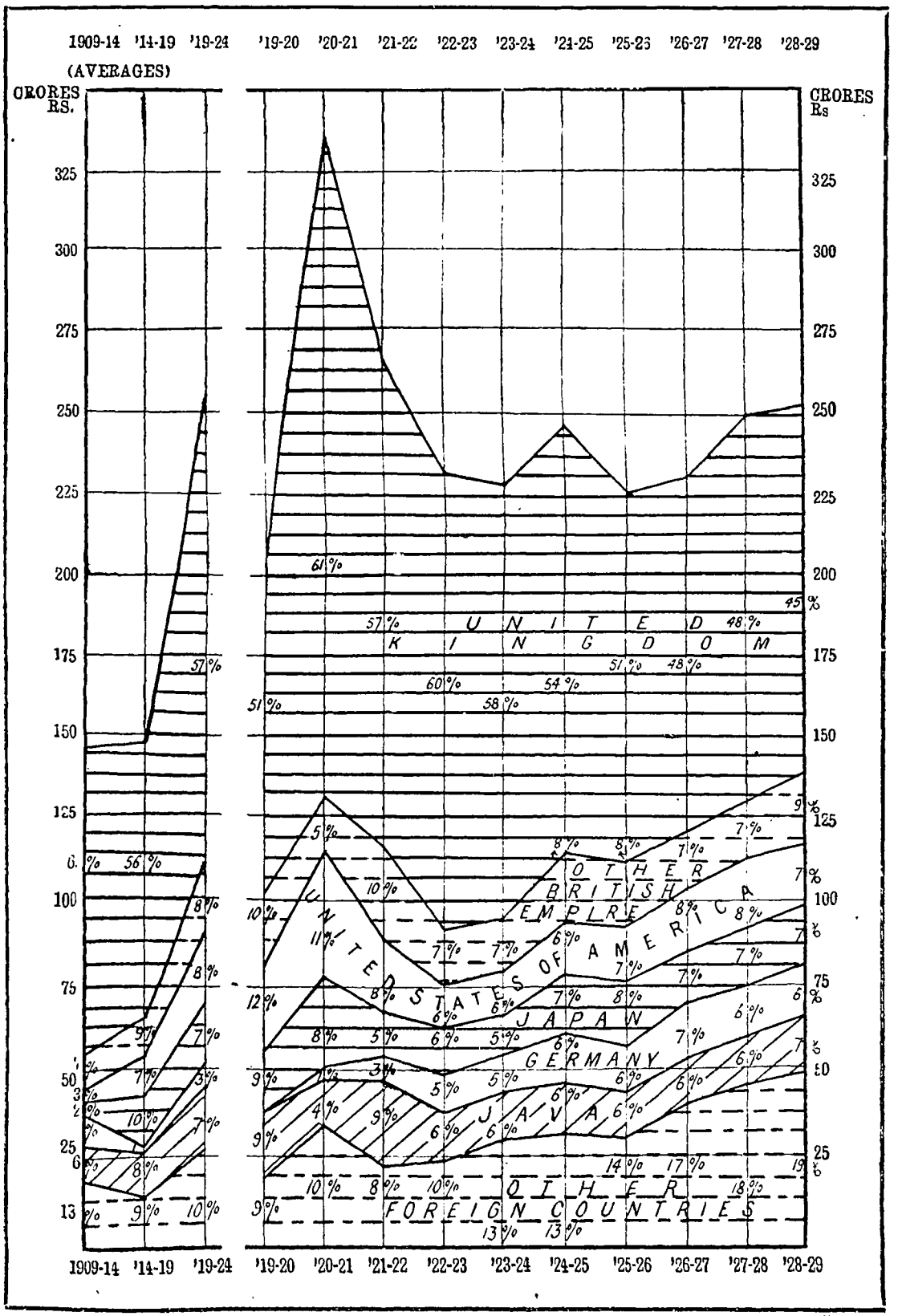


CHART 8.

(b) Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the Export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS

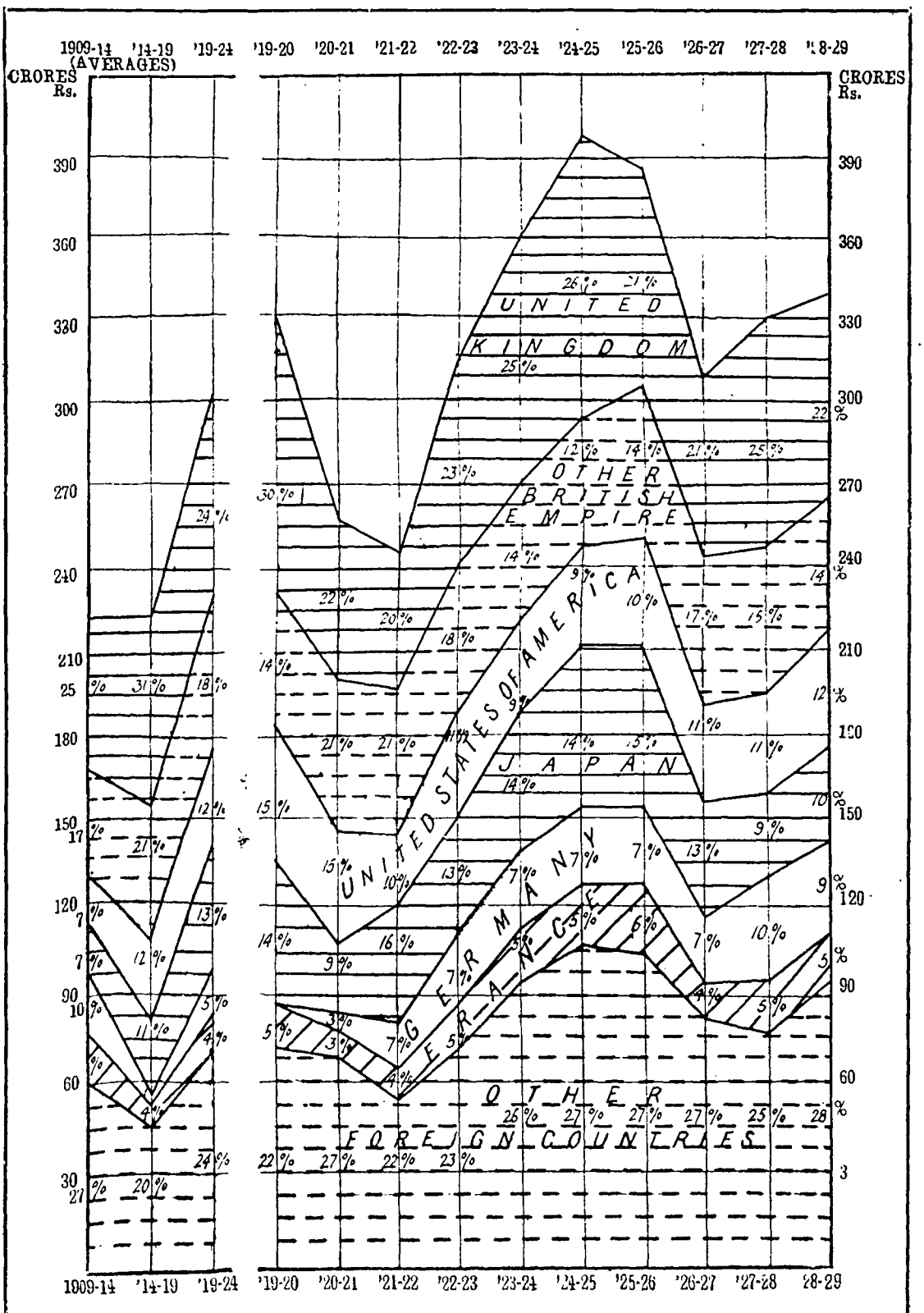
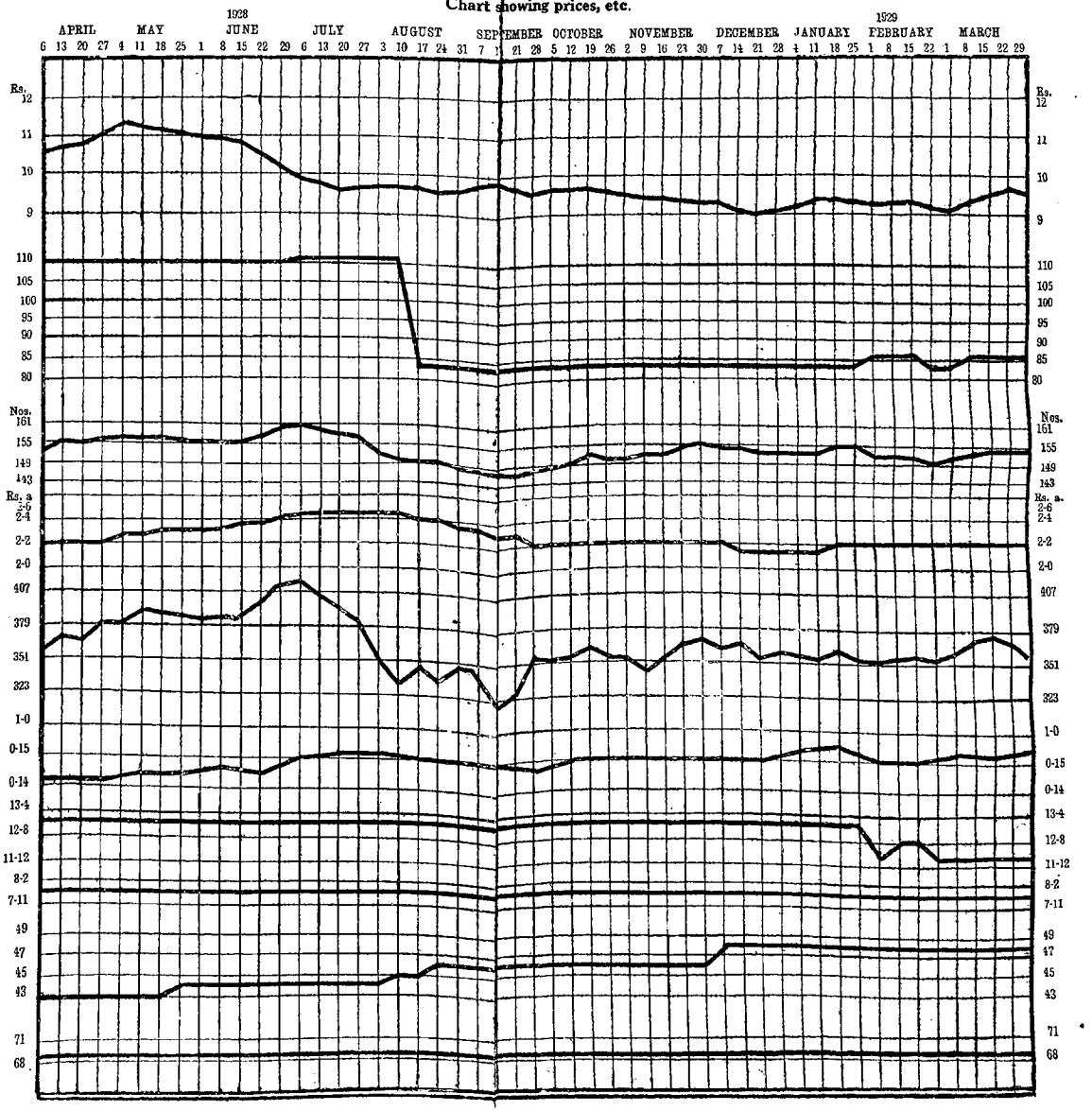


CHART 9. Sheet No. 1.

Chart showing prices, etc.


1928
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
JULY
AUGUST
SEPTEMBER
1929
OCTOBER
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
MARCH
Sugar Java white 25 D.S. and/or higher per B. Md. (Calcutta).
Salt—Liverpool ex-golab per 100 Mds. (Calcutta).
Cloth Index Nos. Price in July 1914=100. (Manchester).
Grey Jaconet Dhooties 39×9 yds. 17×15 40/50 7/16" per piece. (Calcutta).
Cotton Raw—M. G. F. G., Broach per Candy of 784 lbs. (Bombay).
Cotton Grey Domestics 24×43×10 lbs. per lb. (Bombay).
Galvanized Corrugated Sheets 24 B. W. G. good ordinary quality per cwt. (Calcutta).
Mild Steel Bars "⅜" and up" British Standard per cwt. (Calcutta).
Continental Basic Steel Bars per Candy of 746½ lbs. (Bombay).
Pig Iron—Foundry No. 1 F. O. R. per ton. (Shalimar).

Sheet No. 2.

CHART 9.

Chart showing prices, etc.

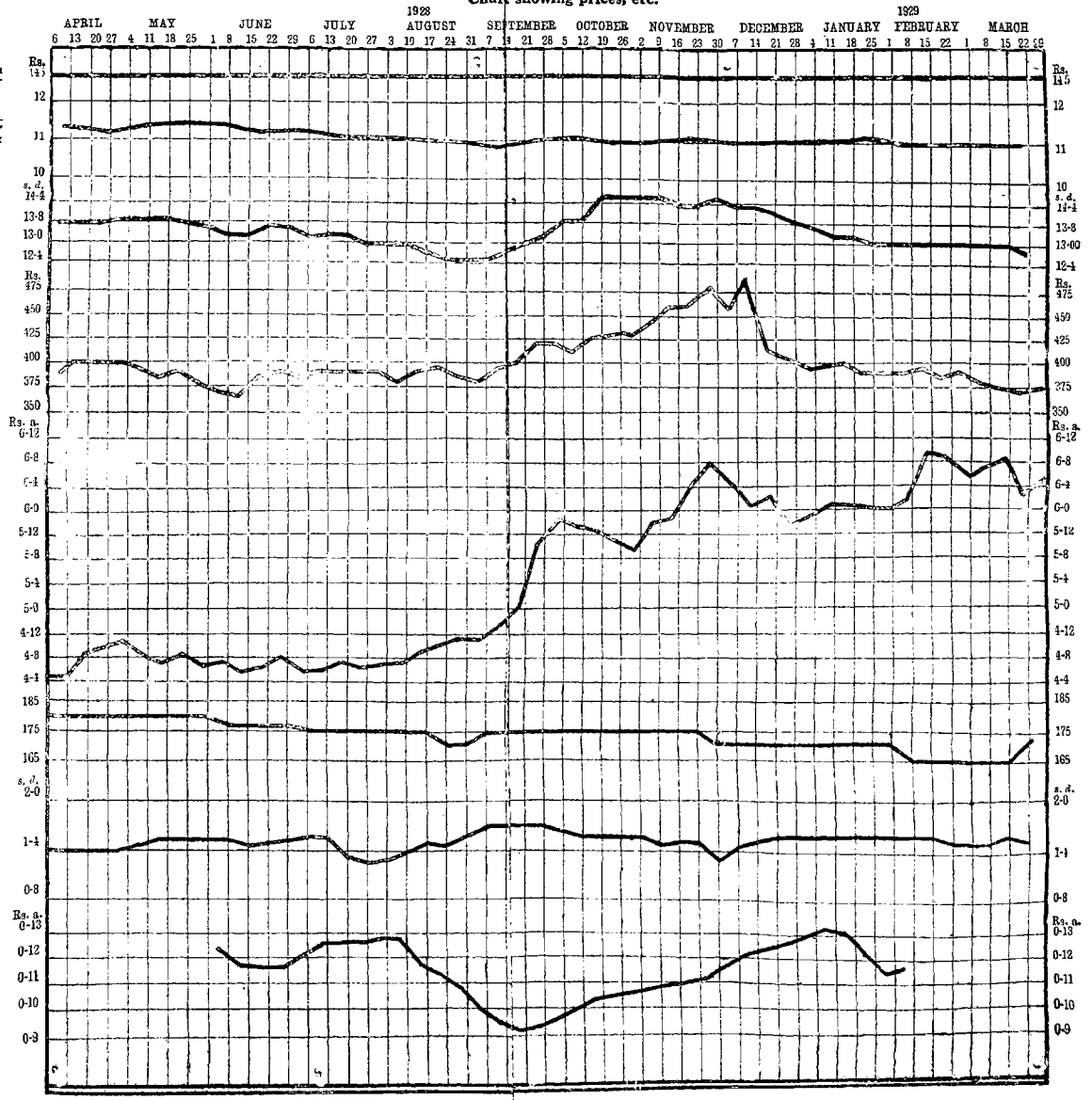


CHART 9.

Sheet No. 3

Chart showing prices, etc.

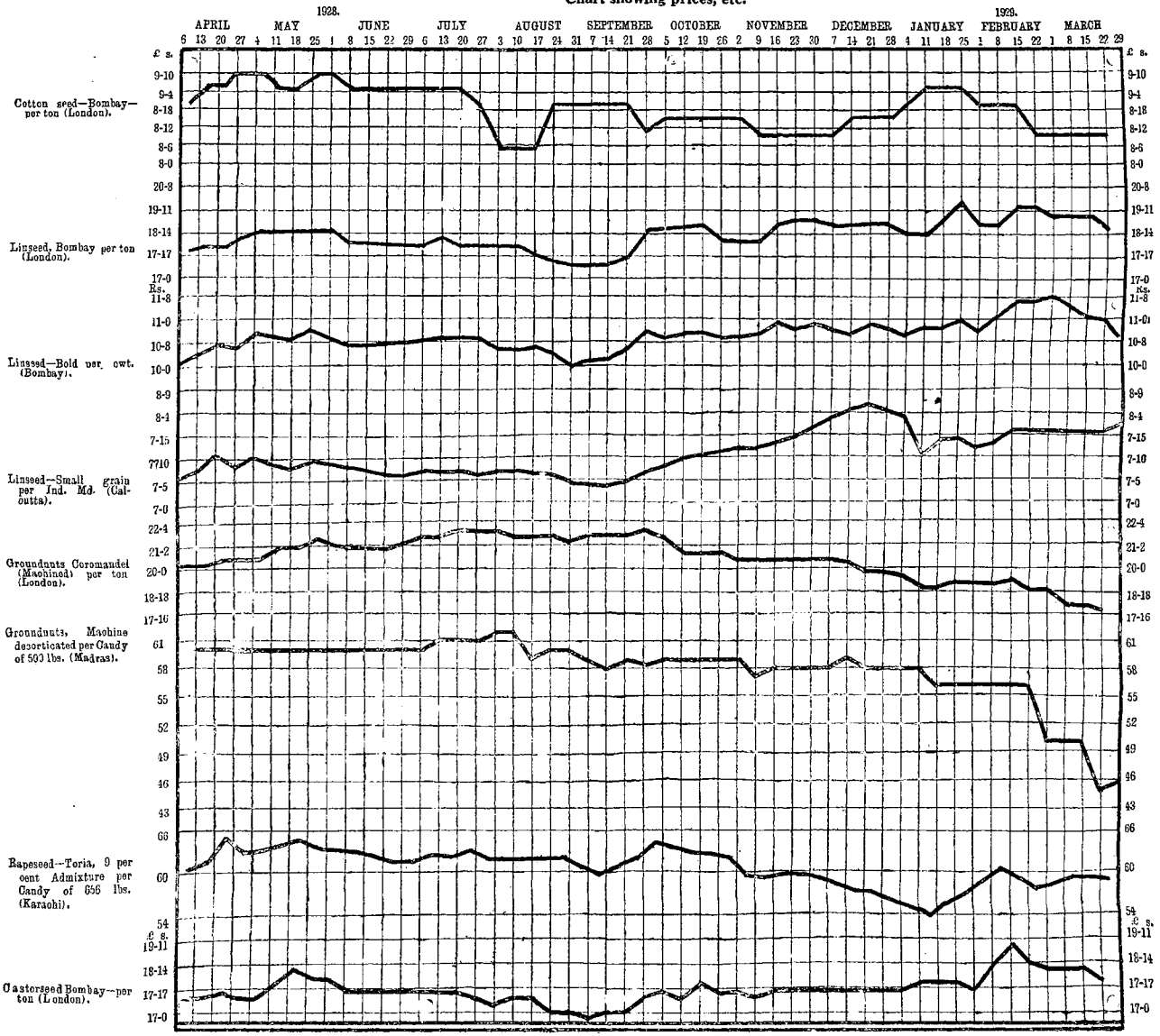


CHART 9.

Sheet No. 4.

Chart showing prices, etc.

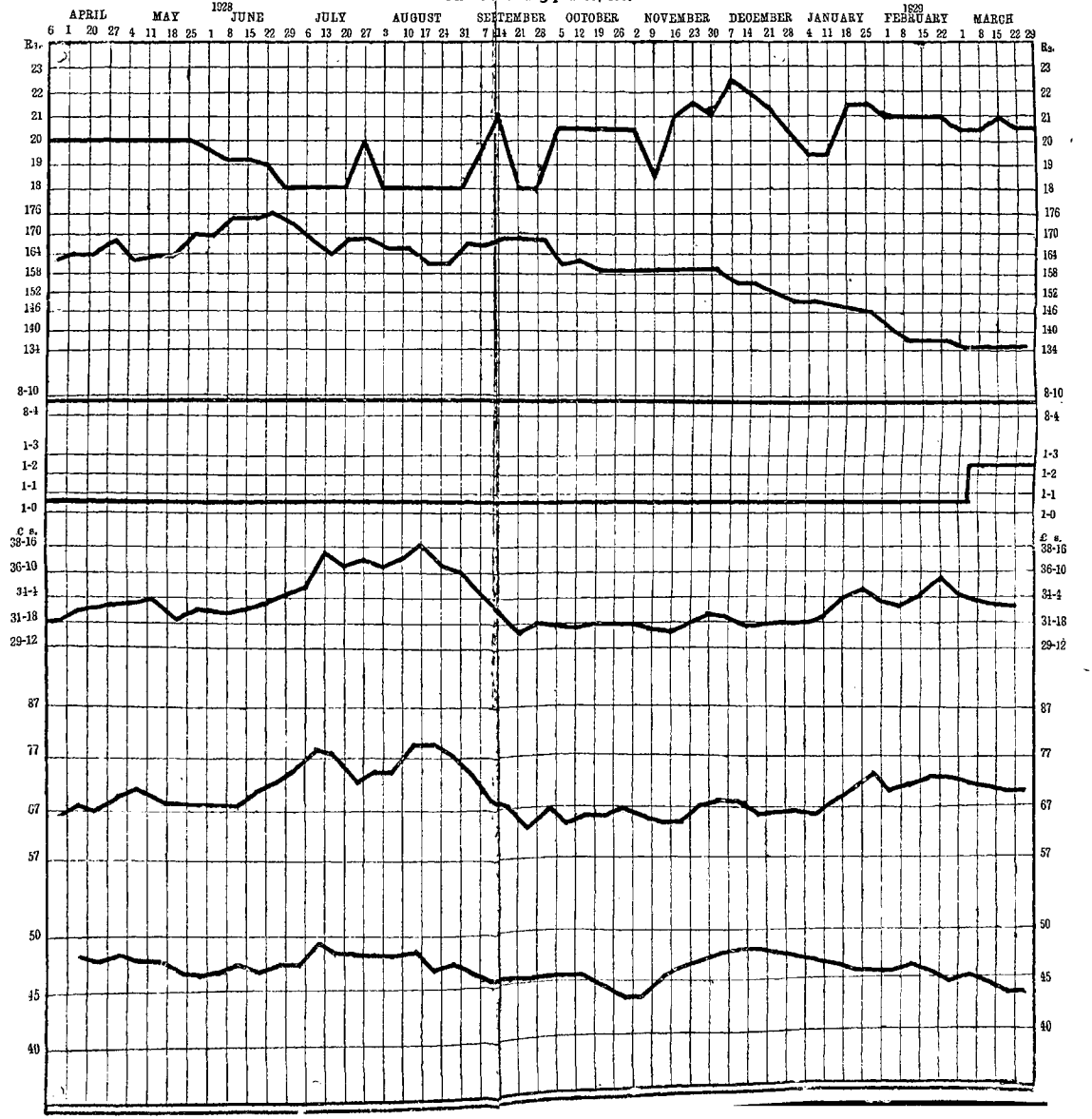

1928
APRIL 6 1 20 27
MAY 4 11 18 25
JUNE 1 8 15 22 29
JULY 6 13 20 27
AUGUST 3 10 17 24 31
SEPTEMBER 7 14 21 28
OCTOBER 5 12 19 26
NOVEMBER 2 9 16 23 30
DECEMBER 7 14 21 28
1929
JANUARY 4 11 18 25
FEBRUARY 1 8 15 22
MARCH 1 8 15 22 29
Castor Oil—No. 1 Fine Pale per Md. F.O.B. (Calcutta).
Rs. 23 22 21 20 19 18 17½ 17 16½ 16 15½ 15 14½ 14
Cocoanut Oil—White per Candy of 654 lbs. (Cochin).
Rs. 23 22 21 20 19 18 17½ 17 16½ 16 15½ 15 14½ 14
Kerosene Oil—Chester ex-Budge-Budge per Case (Calcutta).
8-10 8-4
Petrol (in bulk) per gallon. (Calcutta).
1-3 1-2 1-1 1-0
Jute—Native First Marks per ton. (London).
£ s. 38-16 36-10 34-4 31-18 29-12
Jute, Raw—Firsts per Bale of 400 lbs. (Calcutta).
87 77 67 57
Jute—B. Twills, 2¼ lbs. 44×26½ 6×8 per 100 bags. (Calcutta).
50 45 40

CHART 9.

Chart showing prices, etc.

Sheet No. 5.

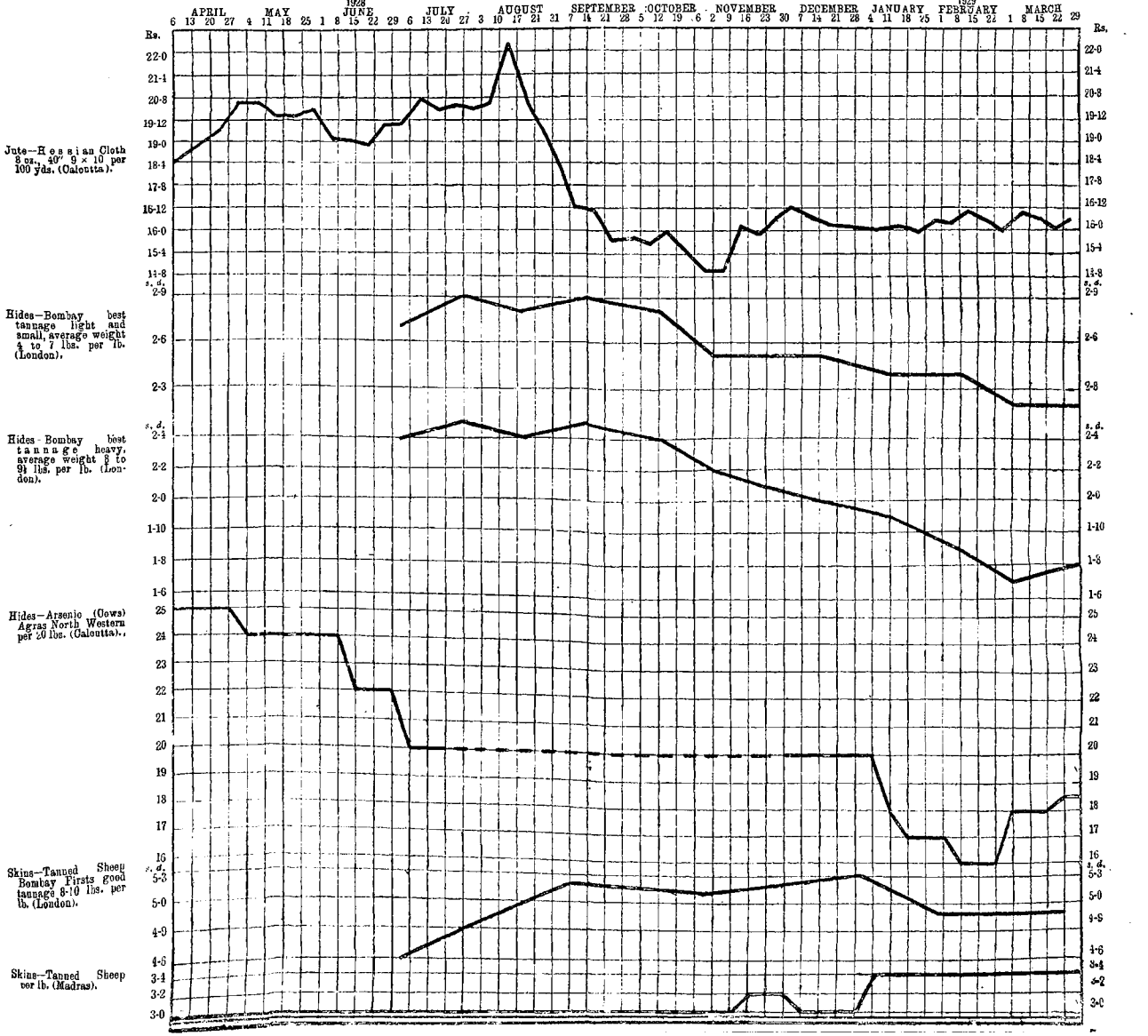
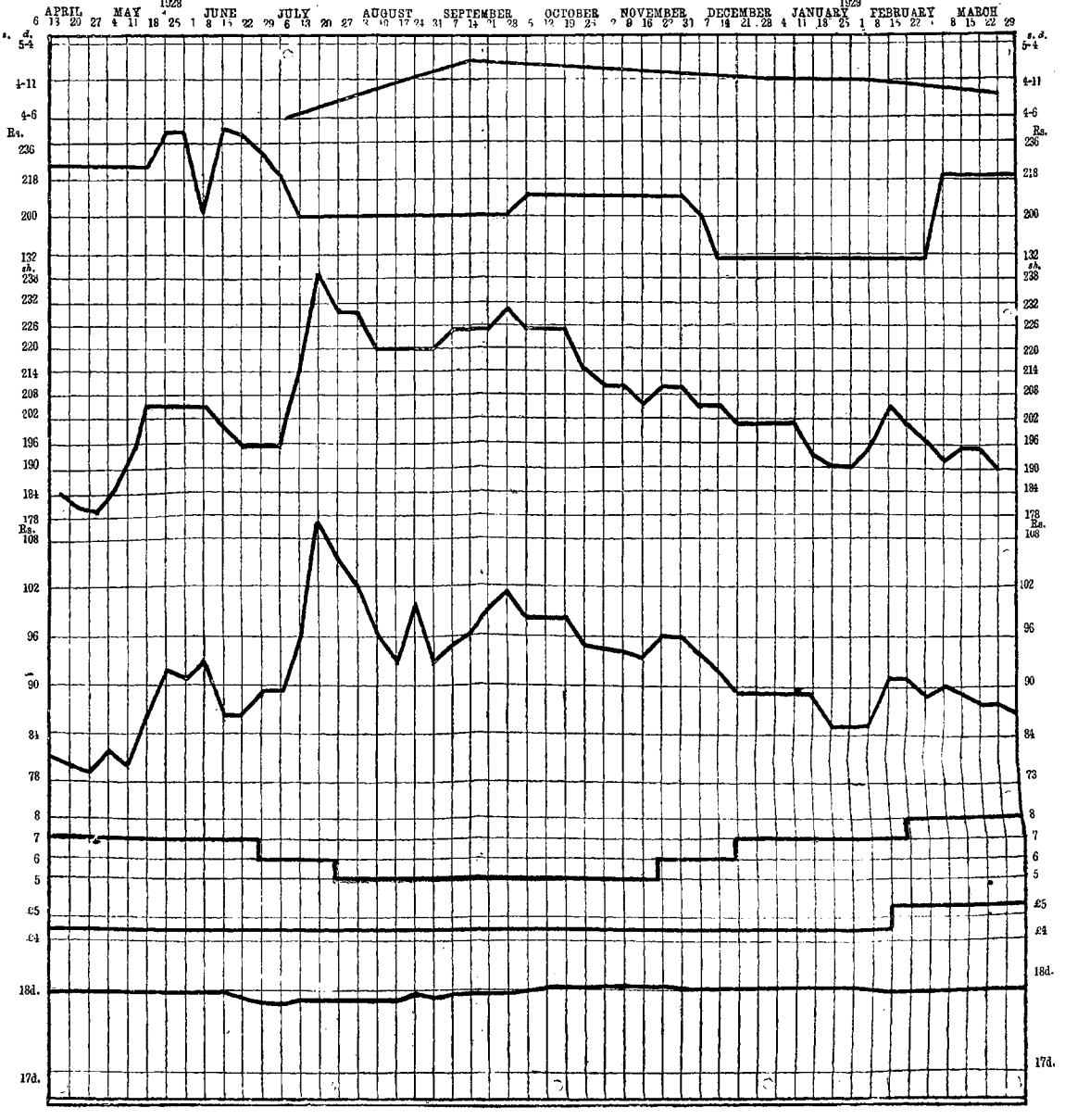


CHART 9.

Chart showing prices, etc.



REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1928-29.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General.

Agricultural conditions in India.

The monsoon of 1928 was characterised by a marked deficiency of rainfall in the north-west of India, including the United Provinces, where persistently dry weather prevailed for a considerable time. The monsoon rains were also slightly in defect in Central India, the Central Provinces, Mysore and Madras, but normal or slightly above normal elsewhere. At the beginning of the retreating period of the monsoon exceptionally heavy rains occurred along the east coast of Madras resulting in floods: and the rainfall during the period was largely in excess over the whole of Northern and Central India, and normal or slightly above normal in the Peninsula. Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall was within 25 per cent of normal, except in Sind where it was very defective. At the end of January and the beginning of February exceptionally cold weather and frost over the whole of the north of the country did serious damage particularly to the Gujarat cotton crop. These varying weather conditions affected the various crops differently. The rice crop of 1928-29 was, on the whole, good, being 12 per cent more than in 1927-28, due mainly to favourable weather conditions in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The season, however, was unfavourable in the deltaic part of Burma and, owing to this, the exportable surplus of India and Burma together was considerably reduced. The wheat crop of 1928 was a poor one, showing a decrease of 13 per cent as compared with the preceding year. Although the prospects of this crop were promising at first, unfavourable conditions in the Punjab in the later part of the season affected it adversely. The cotton crop of 1928-29 had been satisfactory till the end of January, 1929, when the prospects were marred by a severe cold-wave and frost. Consequently the production ultimately turned out to be about 325,000 bales less than in the preceding year, inspite of the fact that the area devoted to the crop exceeded the preceding year's area by over one and a half million acres. The jute crop of the year under review was less than in the preceding year by 282,000 bales on an area about 230,000 acres short of the preceding year's area. The crop may, therefore, be regarded as favourable on the whole. As regards the oilseed crops of the year the yield of groundnuts was favourable, being 11 per cent greater than in the preceding year. On the other hand, the yield of winter oilseeds (rape and mustard, and linseed) of 1928 and of the sesamum crop of 1928-29 was less than in the preceding season. The sugarcane crop suffered in the year under review, as the climatic conditions in the United Provinces, the most important sugarcane-growing region, were not favourable.

General.

On the whole. it will be seen that the condition of most of the crops was fair to good, except in the case of wheat where it was distinctly unfavourable.

The industrial situation in India.

The year was marked by labour unrest in many Indian industries, the most important being the long-drawn-out strike in the Bombay cotton mills. This strike which started in April, 1928, lasted till October of that year and, though work was resumed then, really settled conditions had not been reached even by the end of the financial year, when a new strike started. The strike in Bombay affected the trade of India to a considerable extent. There was also a strike in the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur which lasted from the middle of April to the middle of September, 1928. Strikes amongst railway employees took place in Southern India and there was general unrest among other railway employees also. The occurrence of these strikes had a disturbing effect on the economic life of the country which was reflected in the trade statistics of the year. Apart from labour conditions, India can be said to have gone through a period of settled and fair conditions in other economic matters. Exchange was fairly steady and India's credit in the capital market was at a high level. The only event which created some stir in the financial circles in India was the raising of the Bank rate to 8 per cent in February, 1929. This action, however, was necessitated by the increase in the Bank of England rate consequent on the increase in the Federal Reserve Bank rate. As regards the financial conditions of the Central Government the revenue position continued satisfactory, the revised estimates for 1928-29 closing with a surplus of R30 lakhs instead of one of five lakhs of rupees estimated in the Budget. This balance was credited to the Revenue Reserve Fund. The Budget Estimate for 1929-30 is R1,20 lakhs worse than that for 1928-29 so that instead of a surplus of R30 lakhs, it is anticipated that there will be a deficit of R90 lakhs. As many of the items were of a non-recurring nature and as with reasonably favourable conditions some of the normal sources of revenue would be capable of considerable expansion, Government decided not to impose any new taxation, but to meet the deficit, if any, from the Revenue Reserve Fund.

Index numbers of prices.

Prices in India were generally on a downward trend, though the decline was not of any great magnitude. In April, 1928 the Calcutta index number of wholesale prices was 146. By July it had increased to 148. Next month, however, there was a fall of 5 points and the index numbers varied between 142 and 146 throughout the remaining part of the year. In March, 1929 the index number was 143. On the whole, therefore, it can be said that the index number for all commodities was fairly steady round about 145. As regards prices of particular commodities, except in three or four cases, the changes were not of any great magnitude. The most important fall in prices was recorded in the case of hides and skins which declined by nearly 26 points between April, 1928 and March, 1929. In April, 1928 the index number was 156. Throughout the next four months there was a continuous decline in prices and in July and August the index number was 115. From that date prices steadily increased, although there was a weakening in January and by March, 1929 the index number was 130. The index number for jute manufactures declined from 152 in April, 1928 to 139 in March, 1929. Prices of jute manufactur s

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CALCUTTA BY GROUPS OF ARTICLES.

(Prices in July, 1914=100.)

Period.	FOODGRAINS							TEXTILES									
	Cereals	Pulses	Sugar	Tea	Other food articles	Oilseeds	Oil, mustard	Jute, raw	Jute manufactures	Cotton, raw	Cotton manufactures	Others (wool and Silk)	Hides and skins	Metals	Other raw and manufactured articles	Building materials (teakwood)	All commodities
Number of items included	8	6	5	3	9	3	2	3	4	2	7	2	3	6	8	1	72
1914, End of July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915, Annual Average	115	122	164	115	121	81	78	68	109	80	97	94	102	120	128	99	112
1916 „ „	106	107	184	114	146	85	71	80	129	121	134	114	118	186	155	80	128
1917 „ „	92	96	189	95	185	83	71	65	138	174	203	129	112	266	183	103	145
1918 „ „	110	119	180	95	226	104	104	75	219	309	298	115	96	301	184	143	178
1919 „ „	163	180	268	105	206	198	161	115	175	230	295	149	184	236	192	137	196
1920 „ „	154	166	407	78	184	173	128	104	149	153	325	162	147	238	231	138	201
1921 „ „	145	160	270	100	157	135	108	83	105	143	280	142	108	237	242	146	178
1922 „ „	137	152	221	159	186	147	116	110	144	191	239	162	120	175	235	131	176
1923 „ „	114	112	246	206	222	138	100	90	138	244	221	163	135	165	207	120	172
1924 „ „	123	114	239	205	217	144	107	102	150	272	229	146	124	162	193	103	173
1925 „ „	136	128	179	180	184	146	113	154	177	205	210	132	104	131	165	110	159
1926 „ „	140	149	178	180	163	134	117	120	147	147	173	119	113	140	141	132	148
1927 „ „	139	155	171	165	168	143	116	93	146	167	159	126	119	133	151	146	148
1928 „ „	133	157	165	154	157	142	110	100	151	167	159	139	134	125	138	150	145
1928, April	130	148	172	169	162	139	109	101	152	173	157	145	156	125	137	149	146
May	132	150	176	169	155	140	109	102	149	179	159	144	149	125	137	149	147
June	132	150	165	141	155	139	109	108	157	182	161	147	130	124	136	149	145
July	133	155	166	154	160	139	109	112	166	180	162	144	115	121	142	151	148
August	133	154	167	143	153	143	109	111	166	154	161	139	115	124	140	151	143
September	136	159	167	128	152	147	109	94	145	149	161	133	121	124	140	151	142
October	135	164	159	133	151	148	109	99	145	159	161	140	124	126	139	151	143
November	139	183	161	143	153	151	110	100	148	159	160	140	131	127	138	146	146
December	131	181	161	157	153	152	114	97	147	159	160	140	125	127	138	151	145
1929, January	131	171	162	165	156	149	106	107	139	153	163	140	116	126	139	149	145
February	133	166	162	157	149	150	108	108	138	158	162	140	125	124	141	151	144
March	129	146	164	157	159	148	105	106	139	161	161	140	130	127	139	151	143

were on the increase from May to August, 1928 when 166 was registered, but after that the index number fell to 139 in March, 1929. Prices of raw cotton, tea and sugar declined more or less consistently during the year, the decline being 12, 12 and 8 points respectively in the three series. On the other hand, prices of oilseeds were generally on the increase during the year. In April, 1928 the index number was 139 for this group. It rose to 152 in December, 1928; then there was a slight relapse and the closing index number for March, 1929 was 148. As regards other commodities the changes were of a very small magnitude, being confined within 5 points in either direction. Thus it will be seen that prices in India were generally on a slightly downward trend, though no violent fluctuations were recorded except in the cases of hides and skins, cotton, tea and sugar. As will be explained later, the decline in the prices of these articles was due to world conditions.

World economic conditions.

The economic conditions of the world in general in 1928 were tending to greater and greater stabilisation and conditions in industry and trade were slowly progressing in a favourable direction. An important factor in the year under review was the continuation of the process of stabilisation of currencies in European and other countries. The Italian monetary reform, the elaboration of which was completed in December, 1927, was put into force early in 1928, as was also the Esthonian currency reform which started on January 1st, 1928. In the succeeding months of the year several other countries, *viz.*, Luxemburg (February), Norway and Siam (April), Greece (May), France (June), Bolivia (July), and Bulgaria (November), effected definite stabilisation of their respective currencies. In the early part of 1929 Roumania issued an international loan for the same purpose and a new fixed parity for the *leu* was laid down. Preparatory measures with a view to ultimate currency reforms were likewise under consideration in China, Japan, Spain, Turkey and other countries.

World price levels.

In most of the countries of the world the general trend of prices was slightly in the downward direction, France, Germany, Japan and the United States of America being the notable exceptions. According to the "Statist" the wholesale price index number in the United Kingdom during 1928, taking the average of 1867-1877 as base, ranged between 116·8 and 126·2, the average for the whole year being 120·6 as compared with 122·6 in 1927. The Bank of Japan index number (base October, 1900) rose from 224·7 in 1927 to 226·1 in 1928, the monthly index number varying between 223·2 and 229·8. In the United States of America, according to the Bureau of Labour, the index number (base 1926) rose from 95·4 in 1927 to 97·7 in 1928, the movement from month to month being confined between 96 and 100·1. Thus, though there were slight fluctuations, yet world prices, on the whole, during the year were fairly stable.

Industrial conditions in foreign countries.

As regards industrial conditions in the various countries of the world it may be noted that the long-hoped-for revival of prosperity in the basic trades in Europe did not materialise. In the United Kingdom, for example, where the general trade situation showed a slight improvement, the progress followed very uneven lines and the main export industries were in a depressed condition. In Germany the progress of the industrial boom was arrested by mutual

reactions of wage increase and rising prices, while a shortage of capital hampered further progress. Sweden was hit by industrial deadlocks which particularly affected her two most important industries. In Central Europe there was economic stagnation, owing to the instability which still continued to characterise the political situation. The United States of America had another year of prosperity, although her oil industry was swamped by over-production. Turning towards Asia, Japan was still emerging from the effects of the crisis of 1927 and the chaotic conditions in China had not completely cleared by the end of 1928.

The agricultural situation abroad.

As regards the world agricultural situation, the outturn of the cotton crops of the United States of America and Egypt in 1928 was higher than in the preceding year. The wheat crops of Canada and the United States of America of the same year were also good. Siam and Indo-China had bumper rice crops as in the preceding year. It may be stated that the agricultural conditions in the world were, on the whole, favourable and there were generally good crops in most countries.

Imports and exports.—The total value of the imports of merchandise into British India in 1928-29 advanced by R3 crores or 1 per cent to R2,53 crores, while that of exports rose by R9 crores or 3 per cent to R3,38 crores. A broad review of the course of trade during the year shows the following interesting results. On the import side, the trade in cotton piecegoods was more or less in a static condition, the total imports having declined only by 37 million yards to 1,937 million yards and by R1,32 lakhs to R53,81 lakhs. Grey goods, imports of which amounted to 839 million yards valued at R20,19 lakhs, accounted for a decline of 37 million yards in quantity and of R1,06 lakhs in value, owing primarily to a remarkably heavy reduction in the off-take of bordered grey goods. Under white goods, the requirements of the Indian markets for the year fell off slightly from 556 million yards to 554 million yards and the value showed a decline from R15,42 lakhs to R15,34 lakhs. Under coloured, printed or dyed goods, the size of the trade showed a small expansion from 505 million yards to 507 million yards, although the value shrank from R17,52 lakhs to R17,35 lakhs. Imports of cotton twist and yarn receded from 52 million lbs. to 44 million lbs., owing chiefly to a curtailment of the requirements of Bombay mills. Among other textiles, artificial silk (including yarns and manufactures) declined from R5,49 lakhs to R4,77 lakhs. The value of imports of silk, raw and manufactured, also fell off from R5,06 lakhs to R5,01 lakhs and that of imports of wool and woollens from R5,37 lakhs to R5,02 lakhs. Imports of sugar, including molasses, were stimulated by the low prices ruling in the world market and reached 937,000 tons valued at R16,09 lakhs, an advance of 114,000 tons in quantity and of R1,18 lakhs in value. There was a weakening of demand for iron and steel manufactures, imports of which declined from 1,197,000 tons to 1,170,000 tons in quantity and from R21,44 lakhs to R20,24 lakhs in value. The year's imports of machinery and mill-work (which under the new system of classification adopted in April, 1928 includes railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts) were valued at R18,36 lakhs. The value of identical items for 1927-28 works out at R16,92 lakhs. The increased use of motor vehicles in India was reflected in larger imports, the value of the trade increas-

ing from R6,17 lakhs to R7,72 lakhs. Concurrently with this there was a complementary increase in the import value of rubber manufactures from R2,71 lakhs to R2,86 lakhs. Imports of hardware were valued at R5,23 lakhs, which showed a very small decline of R1 lakh. Inspite of a decline in the absorption of fuel oils in the Bombay mills, imports of mineral oils rose in quantity from 232 million gallons to 242 million gallons, the value showing a comparatively small gain from R10,44 lakhs to R10,70 lakhs. Imports of kerosene oil advanced from 94 million gallons valued at R5,39 lakhs to a new record of 105 million gallons valued at R5,76 lakhs, part of this increase being attributable to the price-cutting war in the Indian markets during the early quarter of the year. The value of provisions receded from R6,41 lakhs to R6,21 lakhs, the most important single cause for the decline being a reduction in the prices of vegetable product under the pressure of competition. Imports of raw cotton declined from 66,000 tons, valued at R6,74 lakhs to 29,000 tons valued at R3,90 lakhs, owing to a decline in the consumption of the Bombay mills. Imports of liquors declined from 7,118,000 gallons valued at R3,67 lakhs to 6,790,000 gallons valued at R3,57 lakhs. Receipts of paper and pasteboard increased from 2,089,000 cwts. to 2,313,000 cwts. in quantity and from R3,01 lakhs to R3,30 lakhs in value. An abnormal development in the import trade of the year was a remarkable increase in the imports of wheat from 69,000 tons to 562,000 tons in quantity and from R1,09 lakhs to R8,17 lakhs in value due to the shortage of the local crop in India.

Coming to the export side, the total value of raw and manufactured jute shipped during the year amounted to R89 crores against R84 crores in the preceding year. Shipments of raw jute increased by 6,000 tons in quantity to 898,000 tons and by R1,69 lakhs in value to R32,35 lakhs. Under jute manufactures gunny bags recorded an advance from 463 millions valued at R23,27 lakhs to 498 millions valued at R24,93 lakhs in response to the increased demands made by the sugar and wheat trades of the world, while gunny cloth exported supplemented this gain by an increase from 1,553 million yards to 1,568 million yards in quantity and from R29,94 lakhs to R31,64 lakhs in value. There was also an improvement of R17,62 lakhs or 31 per cent in exports of raw and manufactured cotton, the total declared value for the group having been R74,49 lakhs. The increase was due entirely to an improvement in exports of raw cotton which advanced by 38 per cent in quantity from 480,000 tons to 663,000 tons and by 39 per cent in value from R47,72 lakhs to R66,25 lakhs. The reason for this increase in exports was the long-drawn-out mill strike in Bombay which reduced the home demand for raw cotton and depressed Indian prices in comparison with the prices of American cotton, thus turning the parity in favour of India and thereby encouraging exports. The strike was also responsible for a decline in the exports of cotton manufactures which decreased in value by about 10 per cent from R8,67 lakhs to R7,80 lakhs. There were violent reactions in the export trade in foodgrains and flour which showed a remarkable decline from 2·8 million tons valued at R42,92 lakhs to 2·3 million tons valued at R33,69 lakhs. Under rice alone, shipments of which amounted to 1·8 million tons valued at R26,47 lakhs, there was a reduction of 369,000 tons in quantity and of R7,54 lakhs in value. This was mainly due to the smaller exportable surplus of Burma, the two successive bumper crops in the important rice

exporting regions of Indo-China and Siam and the prohibition of imports into Japan. The decrease in exports of foodgrains was further accentuated by a simultaneous decline in shipments of wheat from 300,000 tons to 115,000 tons on the quantity side and from R4,41 lakhs to R1,69 lakhs on the value side. The adverse statistical position in the world's tea trade was abundantly reflected in a decline in the value of shipments from R32,48 lakhs to R26,60 lakhs, although the quantities registered during the year showed only a very small decline from 362 million lbs. to 360 million lbs. The value of shipments of oilseeds advanced from R26,69 lakhs to R29,63 lakhs, owing primarily to a steady development of the trade in groundnuts, which expanded in bulk from 613,000 tons to 788,000 tons. In spite of the depression in the leather industries of the United Kingdom and Germany, there was considerable vitality in the Indian trade in hides and skins, exports of which were valued at R9,56 lakhs as compared with R8,81 lakhs in 1927-28. Lac made a very significant contribution, its shipments having risen both in quantity and value from 544,000 cwts. with a declared value of R6,99 lakhs to 743,000 cwts. valued at R8,64 lakhs. There was also an appreciable improvement in exports of raw wool, the value rising from R4,36 lakhs to R4,89 lakhs. Among less important items, there was an interesting development in respect of oil-cakes, exports of which swelled in value from R2,53 lakhs in 1926-27 to R3,14 lakhs in 1927-28 and R3,84 lakhs in the year under review.

The year witnessed some interesting movements in the re-export trade of India. The value of this trade declined from R9,54 lakhs in 1927-28 to R7,83 lakhs in 1928-29. As the bulk of the re-export trade usually passes through Bombay, the effect of the decline was naturally confined to that province alone, the value of its trade having fallen off from R6,94 lakhs to R5,02 lakhs and the percentage share from 73 to 64. The outstanding feature of Bombay's re-export trade was a decline in the shipments of non-Indian raw cotton from 2,790 tons valued at R44 lakhs to 500 tons valued at R9 lakhs and in those of foreign cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn) from R1,22 lakhs to R76 lakhs in value, as a result, chiefly, of the establishment in East Africa of Japanese organisations which combine the selling of Japanese cotton textiles with the purchasing of African (Uganda) cotton. Among other notable features of the trade of Bombay was a falling off in re-exports of sugar from 15,500 tons valued at R44 lakhs to 4,000 tons valued at R11 lakhs and in those of raw skins from 429 tons to 323 tons in quantity and from R1,92 lakhs to R1,53 lakhs in value.

The following figures have been compiled to show the values of imports and exports of merchandise on the basis of the declared values in 1913-14.

The volume of trade.

These statistics are necessarily approximate, but they are sufficiently accurate to afford a fairly reliable measure of the course of trade :—

(In crores of Rupees.)

——	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Imports .	183	142	124	138	120	137	143	156	181	190
Exports .	244	172	182	214	240	250	246	228	248	260
TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE, EXCLUDING RE-EXPORTS.	427	314	306	352	360	387	389	384	429	450

General.

It will be noticed that the trade figures of the year 1928-29, as calculated on the basis of the declared value of 1913-14, are a record for both imports and exports. Imports in 1928-29 surpassed the figure for 1913-14. Similarly exports surpassed the pre-war figure as well as the record figure of 1924-25. The total trade in merchandise, excluding re-exports, was the highest on record. The extent to which the general level of prices for imported articles has adjusted itself to the general level for exported articles can be seen from the following index numbers obtained by comparing the values of imports and exports, as given in the preceding table, with actually recorded values for each.

—	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Imports .	100	237	214	169	190	180	158	148	136	133
Exports .	100	140	127	140	145	154	152	132	130	127

It will be noticed that the margin between the import and export prices was identical with the previous year's. Prices of imports and exports declined by about three points each as compared with the preceding year. It must be remembered, however, that these index numbers are based on data which are only approximately correct.

Balance of Trade.— The visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure for the year 1928-29 was in favour of India to the extent of R52 crores compared with R50 crores in the preceding year, R40 crores in 1926-27 and the record figure of R109 crores in 1925-26. The net imports of treasure on private account rose from R32 crores to R34 crores, of which net imports of gold were valued at R21 crores and of silver at R13 crores. Net imports of currency notes amounted to R12 lakhs.

Rupee Exchange.—Taking the year as a whole, the rupee exchange exhibited a fair degree of steadiness. There were heavy purchases of sterling by Government almost throughout the year, the average rate of such purchases being 1*s.* 6·02*d.* The telegraphic transfer rates on London in Calcutta remained in the neighbourhood of 1*s.* 6*d.* throughout the year, the highest and lowest quotations of the year having been 1*s.* $6\frac{1}{16}$*d.* and 1*s.* $5\frac{29}{32}$*d.* respectively. The opening rate of the year was 1*s.* $5\frac{31}{32}$*d.* and the exchange remained stable at this rate till the 12th June. From then onwards the exchange showed an appreciable weakness, the quotations declining from 1*s.* $5\frac{15}{16}$*d.* to 1*s.* $5\frac{27}{32}$*d.* between the 13th and 21st June. For some time the exchange fluctuated between 1*s.* $5\frac{27}{32}$*d.* and 1*s.* $5\frac{31}{32}$*d.* But about the beginning of September, there were signs of a gradual improvement. Between the 7th September and the 26th October, for example, the rate steadily appreciated from 1*s.* $5\frac{31}{32}$*d.* to 1*s.* $6\frac{1}{16}$*d.* and remained steady at the latter level up to the 17th November. On the 19th the rate again dropped to 1*s.* $6\frac{1}{32}$ *d.* From that date till the beginning of February, there was a weaker tone in the market and the T. T. rate declined to 1*s.* $5\frac{15}{16}$*d.* on the 9th February. The raising of the Bank rate on the 14th February naturally reacted on the exchange which rose to 1*s.* $5\frac{31}{32}$*d.* on the 15th. Until the end of the year, the rate remained steady at this new level.

General.

Bank Rate.—At the beginning of the year the Imperial Bank of India rate stood at 7 per cent, but it dropped to 6 per cent on the 21st June and to 5 per cent on the 19th July. The rate was subsequently raised to 6 per cent on the 15th November and to 7 per cent on the 13th December, 1928. On the 14th February, 1929, there was a further rise to 8 per cent in consequence of an increase in the Bank of England's rate and it remained at this level until the close of the financial year.

Government of India Paper.—The following figures show the prices and yields of 3½ per cent Government of India paper on or about the 1st April during the past ten years :—

	Price. Rs. A.	Yield per cent
1920	60 0	5·8
1921	56 0	6·2
1922	55 8	6·3
1923	61 0	5·7
1924	67 0	5·2
1925	67 14	5·2
1926	74 6	4·7
1927	78 11	4·4
1928	75 6	4·6
1929	71 5	4·9

Freight Rates.—There had been a fall in freight rates towards the end of 1927-28 and this depression continued during the opening months of the year under review. From August, 1928, however, there was an upward movement in the rates as a result of increased activities in the grain trade of the world and a revival in the coal exports of the United Kingdom. According to the "Economist" the index number of whole-cargo charter rates, taking the year 1913 as basis, was 102·6 in March, 1929, as compared with 93·2 a year ago and 118·6 in March, 1927.

Tariff Changes.—The changes in the tariff made under the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1928, and the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1928, were fully dealt with in the preceding year's Review. Later in the year, another Act, *viz.*, the Match Industry (Protection) Act, 1928, was passed in pursuance of the recommendations of the Tariff Board regarding the grant of protection to the match industry. This Act, which came into force on the 25th September, 1928, maintained the then existing rate of import duty on matches and converted it into a protective duty. It also converted the then existing import duties on undipped splints and veneers into protective duties to make the duty on matches effective.

The Indian Finance Act, 1929, which gave effect to one of the main recommendations of the Indian Road Development Committee, raised the import and excise duties on motor spirit from 4 *as.* to 6 *as.* a gallon with effect from the 28th February, 1929. It is proposed that the additional revenue resulting from this enhancement should be credited to a "Road Development Fund" from which disbursements will be made, from time to time, for expenditure on road development in accordance with the Committee's recommendations.

The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1929, which came into force on the 1st April, 1929, imposed a duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* on all classes of rubber-insulated copper wires and cables no core of which has a sectional area of

less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, and changed the import duty on printing type from 2½ per cent *ad valorem* to a specific duty of one anna per pound. These gave effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Board on the questions of tariff equality in respect of the manufacture of electric wires and cables and of printing type respectively.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India :—

Imports.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

——	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Percentage of proportion to total imports of merchandise in 1928-29.
Cotton and cotton goods	86,57,25	69,31,26	70,08,13	71,90,16	67,15,16	26·51
Metals and ores	23,55,13	25,40,48	23,86,12	28,41,63	26,98,84	10·65
Machinery and millwork	14,74,07	14,88,59	13,63,14	15,93,75	18,36,04	7·25
Sugar	20,66,97	15,58,41	18,39,06	14,90,55	16,08,95	6·35
Oils	9,69,49	10,60,16	9,18,78	11,08,68	11,53,23	4·55
Vehicles	4,41,91	5,74,89	6,39,93	7,69,37	11,00,60	4·34
Grain, pulse and flour	10,41	65,77	91,69	2,30,70	10,72,81	4·24
Provisions and oilman's stores	4,14,91	4,89,59	5,77,64	6,40,60	6,21,24	2·45
Hardware	4,98,69	5,19,57	5,06,62	5,24,42	5,23,28	2·06
Wool raw and manufactures	4,35,41	4,66,96	4,46,36	5,36,82	5,01,87	1·98
Silk raw and manufactures	4,92,15	3,74,70	4,59,71	5,05,78	5,00,67	1·98
Railway plant and rolling stock*	5,83,78	4,96,51	3,25,19	4,76,87	—	—
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	3,02,16	3,53,83	4,01,19	4,46,52	4,91,71	1·94
Liquors	3,28,43	3,33,75	3,52,86	3,66,99	3,57,16	1·41
Paper and pasteboard	3,03,47	2,81,05	3,08,20	3,00,62	3,29,95	1·30
Spices	2,77,73	3,38,45	3,29,15	2,57,85	2,94,03	1·16
Rubber	1,56,06	2,17,72	2,10,96	2,71,67	2,86,13	1·13
Dyes	2,90,70	1,92,17	2,13,23	2,64,55	2,83,31	1·12
Tobacco	1,97,88	2,13,35	2,56,11	2,91,32	2,74,60	1·08
Chemicals	2,08,83	2,02,64	2,44,35	2,64,95	2,47,94	·98
Glass and glassware	2,60,01	2,59,46	2,52,88	2,48,41	2,37,49	·94
Drugs and medicines	1,69,64	1,73,11	1,90,02	1,98,28	2,02,13	·80
Apparel	1,54,39	1,65,61	1,77,87	1,64,45	1,82,99	·72
Fruits and vegetables	1,59,46	1,57,00	1,61,76	2,01,94	1,68,39	·66
Soap	1,32,48	1,46,11	1,52,41	1,61,37	1,58,10	·62
Salt	1,42,78	1,04,20	1,26,20	1,74,84	1,46,82	·58
Paints and painters' materials	1,26,53	1,29,77	1,44,23	1,54,79	1,44,20	·57

* Discontinued from April, 1928.

Cotton Manufactures.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

—	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Percentage of proportion to total imports of merchandise in 1928-29.
Haberdashery and millinery	1,15,57	1,09,99	1,13,50	1,20,55	1,34,07	·53
Building and engineering materials	1,17,37	1,19,08	1,23,91	1,28,80	1,21,96	·48
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,19,55	1,24,03	1,06,99	1,34,45	1,16,83	·46
Stationery	81,58	88,91	81,96	91,67	1,01,59	·40
Wood and timber	58,74	65,65	73,99	81,47	83,46	·33
Belting for machinery	94,34	82,22	81,29	87,30	83,11	·33
Arms, ammunition and military stores	91,81	89,70	68,87	70,65	76,64	·30
Tea	62,83	60,30	66,72	69,00	74,22	·29
Manures	19,09	32,53	35,40	47,03	73,57	·29
Earthenware and porcelain	74,87	76,45	82,82	80,71	73,09	·29
Boots and shoes	29,27	40,40	57,13	66,99	68,12	·27
Tea chests	92,79	84,93	62,85	71,80	67,47	·26
Toys and requisites for games	59,06	54,27	62,11	63,82	66,69	·26
Books, printed, etc.	64,47	56,83	56,60	61,98	66,28	·26
Toilet requisites	45,11	49,56	57,02	62,35	64,61	·26
Umbrellas and fittings	48,27	51,10	52,57	62,38	57,19	·23
Paper making materials	22,09	25,85	34,99	40,28	41,51	·17
Coal and coke	1,32,44	97,65	35,69	62,49	39,10	·15
Gums and resins	26,43	25,54	30,53	39,33	38,95	·15
Furniture and cabinetware	15,46	22,00	29,68	30,62	36,98	·15
Cutlery	40,02	33,08	41,38	38,50	36,37	·14
Bobbins	42,94	38,51	34,76	38,99	35,96	·14
Animals, living	30,35	34,56	41,85	38,43	35,71	·14
Flax raw and manufactures	29,97	32,78	31,49	37,09	35,45	·14
Clocks and watches and parts	20,96	25,15	25,66	27,22	27,61	·11
Jute and jute goods	28,64	51,04	40,37	24,11	26,58	·11
Fish (excluding canned fish)	31,27	37,72	38,66	36,98	25,76	·10
Tallow and stearine	27,89	29,40	31,64	26,25	24,63	·10
Matches	88,89	93,45	65,60	39,37	17,22	·07
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver	11,33	19,61	38,52	17,24	15,62	·06
All other articles	10,48,42	10,39,35	12,83,75	15,02,86	15,26,61	5·66
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	2,46,62,54	2,26,17,78	2,31,22,08	2,49,84,66	2,53,30,60	100

Cotton manufactures (R63,24 lakhs).—The total value of the imports of cotton manufactures decreased during the year by nearly R2 crores, the decline due to piecegoods being nearly R1½ crores and to yarn just half a crore of rupees. In quantity also there was a fall of 37 million yards in piecegoods and 8½ million lbs. in yarn. The decline in the imports of yarn was chiefly due to the Bombay mill strike which reduced the demand for yarn for mill consumption. Further, as will be noted below, the Indian mills have been gradually increasing their production of yarns of 31-40 counts.

and this would naturally tend to reduce imports of yarns of these counts. As regards the decrease in the imports of piecegoods it is more difficult to explain the causes. In the first place it may be noted that the decline in quantity was not really very great, a bare 37 million yards from a total of nearly 1,937 million yards or a decline of less than 1·9 per cent. It may further be noted that the quantity of piecegoods imported in the year under review was only less than the record set up in 1927-28 for the post-war period and it actually exceeded the quantity imported in 1926-27 by nearly 150 million yards. Thus, if the year's imports are viewed in relation to those of other post-war years, they may be considered as fairly satisfactory. As regards the decline in the value of imported piecegoods this was due mainly to the fall in prices of grey and coloured goods. Another fact to be noted is that the decline was wholly confined to grey goods or rather to bordered grey goods. The imports of plain grey goods actually increased from 348 million yards to 351 million yards, an increase of 3 million yards. Bordered grey goods, however, declined from 528 million yards to 487 million yards, a decline of 41 million yards. The total imports of grey goods, however, varied very little from the average of recent post-war years. They exceeded the imports of 1926-27 by 90 million yards and of 1925-26 by 130 million yards. On the whole, therefore, it may be remarked that the quantity imported showed little decline as far as piecegoods were concerned. The slight falling away from the 1927-28 record could not be considered as abnormal.

A review of the imports of cotton manufactures, especially of piecegoods, of 1928-29 would not be complete without a reference to some of the factors which certainly affected the quantity imported, although the effect cannot be quantitatively measured. The outstanding event of the year under review was the protracted strike in the cotton mill industry in Bombay City, a strike which lasted for nearly six months of the year. With normal stocks this stoppage would naturally have meant a comparative shortage of local supplies and would, therefore, have led to greater imports from abroad. Owing, however, to the heavy stocks held at the beginning of the year, the effect of the strike was not felt at first, but as the year advanced the demand from Bombay quickened and good sales were recorded in the market about the time of the Diwali holidays in November and December. Had it not been for the strike, the imports of piecegoods would probably have shown a greater decline for the year than was actually the case. A second factor to be considered which explains the more or less static condition of the import trade was the uncertainty in regard to Manchester prices which varied from month to month in sympathy with the price of American cotton. The price of American cotton varied from about 9·79*d.* per lb. in February, 1928 to 12·53*d.* in July from which date the prices declined for about a couple of months till September when they reached 9·84 *d.* per lb. From September onward the prices had an upward tendency varying between about 9·84*d.* in September and about 11·14*d.* in March, 1929. Table No. 51 gives the weekly prices of American cotton and the weekly index numbers of cotton and cloth prices. While this instability in prices remained, business was difficult and dealers were chary of offering any prices except those which were distinctly favourable to them and manufacturers, on the other hand, were afraid to accept rates which were not sufficiently remunerative. This uncertainty about

prices was undoubtedly an important factor contributing to the weak position in the import trade. The dealers in India tended to be very cautious and were content to watch the position and reserve their orders till more stable conditions ruled in the trade. A third factor which was noted in the preceding year, but the effect of which was probably felt this year, was the embargo by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, on the imports of white goods in certain months of the year. The effect of this step cannot, of course, be measured quantitatively. The decline in the imports of white goods was a bare 2¼ million yards and, if this was the only effect of the embargo, it might be considered to have been ineffective in checking imports. But a fact which may be noted in this connection is that, although the declared values per yard of both grey and coloured goods declined, the corresponding value of white goods remained the same for the year under review as in the preceding year, and probably the control of imports by one of the most influential Chambers in the import line was responsible for stopping a sympathetic decline in the price of white piecegoods. It may be noted that the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, have extended their embargo to dealings in April and May, 1929.

These three factors had the most important bearing on the import trade of the year. There were, however, a few minor factors which may be noted, though their effects are difficult to estimate. One of the factors which has been clearly in the public eye was the boycott agitation started at the end of the year under review. It is difficult to estimate the effect of this agitation on the import trade of 1928-29, because it started at the end of the year and its effect, if any, will operate in 1929-30 and not in 1928-29. It is true, as the market reports from Manchester as well as from India show, that dealers were perturbed by this agitation and this factor probably added to the market uncertainty noted above and made the dealers unwilling to place orders on a large scale at the end of the year. A further factor which tended to reduce imports was the lower buying capacity of the ryot due to the unseasonable cold weather and frost which damaged the crops at the end of January. The effect of this also will probably be more distinctly felt in 1929-30, but, to some extent, it also affected the imports at the end of 1928-29. Other factors of very minor importance which contributed to the decline in imports were the closing of the markets in Bombay due to the serious communal riots in February, the high money rates of February, and, lastly, the deadlock in January between the Marwari and Bengalee dealers in Calcutta, which lasted for six weeks and greatly affected the trade in Calcutta. It is not possible to estimate quantitatively the effect of these various factors, but it cannot be denied that they tended to reduce the imports of cotton piecegoods.

To sum up: the whole trade in cotton piecegoods is overshadowed by a state of uncertainty. The unstable state of prices, the uncertain future of the Lancashire industry which is in the throes of reconstruction, the disturbed condition of the Bombay mill industry, the uncertainty resulting from the boycott agitation, and the control of imports by influential dealers, all these factors undermine that confidence in the future which is so essential to the healthy growth of the trade. The effect of this has been that, for the most part, dealers have been content to mark time and not to take any undue

risks. This was reflected in the figures of imports of white and coloured goods which were almost at the same level as in 1927-28. Even the decline in greys has been very small. All this probably means that dealers were content to repeat the previous year's orders and were trying to maintain the *status quo*. Unless the uncertainty in the trade is removed or, at least, diminished the prospects of any decided increase in imports seem meagre.

The value of the different classes of imported cotton manufactures during the past five years and the pre-war year 1913-14 are set forth below :—

Imports of cotton manufactures	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Twist and yarn . .	R (lakhs) 4,16	R (lakhs) 6,66	R (lakhs) 7,77	R (lakhs) 6,62	R (lakhs) 6,79	R (lakhs) 6,29
Piecegoods—						
Grey (unbleached) .	25,45	28,49	21,89	19,62	21,25	20,19
White (bleached) .	14,29	20,23	15,99	17,53	15,42	15,33
Coloured, printed or dyed . . .	17,86	20,02	15,92	17,22	17,52	17,35
Fents of all descriptions . . .	54	68	70	65	94	94
TOTAL PIECEGOODS .	58,14	69,42	54,50	55,02	55,13	53,81
Hosiery . . .	1,20	1,12	1,40	1,47	1,38	1,45
Handkerchiefs and shawls . . .	89	31	22	19	17	16
Thread . . .	39	73	84	74	77	71
Other sorts . . .	1,52	1,08	94	1,02	92	82
GRAND TOTAL .	66,30	82,32	65,07	65,05	65,16	63,24

Cotton twist and yarn (R6,29 lakhs).

The imports of twist and yarn amounted to 43·8 million lbs. in quantity and R6,29 lakhs in value as compared with 52·3 million lbs. and R6,79 lakhs in 1927-28. Thus there was a decrease of 8·5 million lbs. in quantity and R50 lakhs in value. The average declared value per lb. of yarn imported during the year was R1-7-0 as compared with R1-4-9 in 1927-28 and R1-5-6 in 1926-27. The higher prices accounted for the relative smallness of the fall of R50 lakhs in the total value of the imports. Of the total imports, 23·1 million lbs. came from the United Kingdom and 7·6 million lbs. from Japan, while China accounted for 11·4 million lbs. The imports from these countries in 1927-28 were 20·6, 17 and 12·9 million lbs. respectively. Thus it will be seen that the imports from the United Kingdom increased by 2½ million lbs. whereas imports from Japan declined by 9·4 million lbs. and imports from China by about 1½ million lbs. As far as value is concerned, however, the trade with China showed an increase of over R7 lakhs. It will be seen from table No. 15-C. on page 198 that the United Kingdom is sending more and more yarn to India, whereas imports from Japan are declining very fast. In 1927-28 imports from Japan declined by about 10 million lbs. At the same time imports from China increased by about 12 million lbs. It would thus appear that China was replacing Japan as a source of supply of twist and yarn. In 1928-29 imports from Japan fell by another 9 million lbs. In the same period the total imports of yarn fell by about 8·5 million lbs. which meant that the whole decline in the total imports was at the cost of Japan. This decline in imports from Japan was explained in the Review of the Trade of India for the preceding year and the reasons given there hold true for

the year under review also. Other sources of imports of yarn to India included Italy (811,000 lbs.) and Switzerland (360,000 lbs.) There were no imports at all from the Netherlands during the year under review.

The following table gives the imports of foreign yarn and the production of yarn in Indian mills for a series of years :—

	Imports	Indian mill production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Annual average—		
Five years ending 1908-09	38,573	641,776
,, ,, ,, 1913-14 (pre-war period)	41,794	646,757
,, ,, ,, 1918-19 (war period)	34,063	666,227
,, ,, ,, 1923-24	44,681	662,512
Year 1913-14 (pre-war)	44,171	682,777
,, 1914-15	42,864	651,985
,, 1915-16	40,427	722,425
,, 1916-17	29,530	681,107
,, 1917-18	19,400	660,576
,, 1918-19	38,095	615,041
,, 1919-20	15,097	635,760
,, 1920-21	47,333	660,003
,, 1921-22	57,125	693,572
,, 1922-23	59,274	705,894
,, 1923-24	44,575	617,329
,, 1924-25	55,907	719,390
,, 1925-26	51,688	686,427
,, 1926-27	49,425	807,116
,, 1927-28	52,345	808,940
,, 1928-29	43,766	648,283

The production of yarn in Indian mills declined to 648 million lbs. as compared with 809 million lbs. in the preceding year and 807 million lbs. in 1926-27. The decline of 161 million lbs. in the Indian mill production is due mainly to the mill strike in Bombay which lasted for nearly six months of the year under review. The following table gives the imports and production under various counts for a number of years :—

	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27		1927-28		1928-29	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Cotton twist and yarn—												
Nos. 1 to 20 .	1,254	492,693	7,170	469,810	4,772	444,748	1,068	515,681	2,465	491,800	1,098	382,024
,, 21 to 25	896	123,995	477	154,672	543	142,759	483	168,345	416	182,235	548	140,175
,, 26 to 30 .	3,686	42,999	934	69,140	575	71,029	470	79,966	439	80,836	223	72,838
,, 31 to 40 .	23,657	19,712	21,687	19,368	26,294	19,738	24,405	27,657	27,305	33,757	19,937	37,488
Above No. 40 .	7,859	2,699	7,659	5,822	6,685	5,834	7,562	11,531	8,040	11,142	9,331	10,029
Two-folds (doubles)	—	—	5,833 (a)	—	6,195 (a)	—	7,146 (a)	—	13,633	—	12,304	—
Unspecified descriptions and waste . .	6,819	679	6,147 (b)	578	6,624 (b)	2,319	8,291 (b)	3,936	47	6,170	25	5,729
TOTAL .	44,171	682,777	55,907	719,390	51,688	686,427	49,425	807,116	52,345	808,940	43,766	648,283

(a) Excludes the figures of white and mercerised two-folds (doubles) which are separately recorded only from April, 1927.

(b) White twist and yarn shown separately by counts from April, 1927 is included under respective groups as shown above. Formerly included under the head " unspecified descriptions."

Imports.

Imports of counts 1-20 declined from 2,465,000 lbs. to 1,098,000 lbs. Nearly 93 per cent of the imports came from the United Kingdom, whereas imports from both China and Japan fell considerably. The production of yarn of counts 1-20 in Indian mills declined by 113 million lbs. to 382 million lbs. The decline, as remarked above, was mainly due to the mill strike in Bombay. In counts 21-25 production decreased by about 42 million lbs. Imports in this class increased from 416,000 to 548,000 lbs. In counts 26-30 production declined by 8 million lbs., whereas imports were nearly half what they were during the previous year. Under counts 31-40 imports declined from 27 millions to 20 millions, whereas production increased from 33·8 million lbs. to 37·5 million lbs. It appears that the Indian mills are increasing their production of yarn under these counts and this, combined with the lesser consumption on account of the mill strike, explains the great decline of 7 million lbs. in imports. In counts above 40s production showed a decline of over a million lbs., whereas imports showed an increase of 1·3 million lbs. The imports in 1928-29 were 9·3 million lbs. As regards two-folds (doubles) the imports declined by about a million lbs. from 13·6 to 12·6 million lbs. Table No. 15-C summarises the position of the countries from which imports are derived in the four main classes, *viz.*, 1-20, 31-40, above 40 and two-folds. The figures are given for three years.

An examination of the table gives some interesting results. It will be observed that, as far as counts 1-20 class is concerned, the main source of supply in the year was the United Kingdom. Imports from China and Japan declined considerably, those from China by over a million lbs. This decline in imports from China is due to the lessened consumption in Indian mills of this particular class of yarn and China's loss has not been balanced by a gain to any other country. As regards counts 31-40 imports declined by about 7·4 million lbs. from 27·3 to 19·9 million lbs. It will be seen that nearly the whole of the decline in the total imports of yarn was due to decline in this particular class. This decline was mainly at the cost of Japan, about 5·5 million lbs., the United Kingdom, about a million lbs. and the rest, less than a million lbs. It is apparent from the table that imports from the United Kingdom were more or less at the same level in the three years, showing a slight increase of a million lbs. in 1927-28. On the other hand, imports from Japan have been consistently going down. In 1926-27 they were 16 million lbs., in 1927-28 7·7 million lbs. and in 1928-29 2·2 million lbs., a decline of nearly 14 million lbs. in two years. On the other hand, China started with about a million lbs. in 1926-27. In 1927-28 imports from China amounted to 10·9 million lbs. This increase of nearly 10 million lbs. was at the cost of Japan whose exports declined by about 8½ million lbs. in 1927-28. Imports from China, however, declined by about one-third million lbs. in 1928-29. As regards imports of counts above 40, by far the main source was the United Kingdom. Imports under this head increased from 8 million lbs. in 1927-28 to 9·3 million lbs. in 1928-29. Of this, the United Kingdom accounted for 7·7 million lbs. in 1927-28 and 9·2 million lbs. in 1928-29. As regards imports of two-folds the United Kingdom gained nearly 2½ million lbs. at the cost of Japan whose share declined from nearly 9 million lbs. in 1927-28 to 5·2 million lbs. in 1928-29.

To sum up, this table shows very clearly that Japan has lost ground to China in counts between 31-40 and is fast losing ground to the United Kingdom in the two-folds class. The imports from Japan have been declining rapidly of late years and the general conclusion is that Japan is being driven out of this class of imports.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade in cotton twist and yarn increased from 39 per cent in 1927-28 to 53 per cent in 1928-29. Japan's share, on the other hand, fell from 32 per cent to 17 per cent. It is interesting to note that Japan's share was 65 per cent in 1925-26. The share of China remained almost constant and was 26 per cent in 1928-29 as compared with 25 per cent in 1927-28. The shares of the important countries in the imports of cotton twist and yarn for a series of years are given below—

Percentage shares of the United Kingdom, Japan and China in the imports of cotton twist and yarn.

—	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom . . .	86	81	49	70	52	59	37	31	41	39	53
Japan	2	13	42	26	45	46	57	65	54	32	17
China (including Hongkong) .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	25	26

The quantities imported of the different descriptions of cotton twist and yarn are set forth below—

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Cotton twist and yarn—								
Grey (unbleached)	19,087	48,983	31,256	41,277	37,958	35,765	36,144	30,704
White (bleached)		1,894	2,650	3,427	3,751	4,062	4,813	5,068
Coloured .	18,265	7,027	8,645	8,483	7,107	5,370	5,976	3,891
Mercerised .	..	1,320	2,019	2,664	2,845	4,169	5,365	4,077

The imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, decreased by the relatively small amount of about 37 million yards as compared with 1927-28. The decrease in value, however, was considerable, being R1,32 lakhs. Compared with the pre-war year 1913-14 the imports of 1928-29 were less by over

Cotton piecegoods (R53,81½ lakhs).

Imports.

1,260 million yards. The figures for the three important classes of cotton piecegoods from 1913-14 onwards are set forth in the table below—

—	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Year 1913-14	1,534·2	793·3	831·8
„ 1914-15	1,320·2	604·2	494·8
„ 1915-16	1,148·2	611·4	358·7
„ 1916-17	847·0	589·8	454·9
„ 1917-18	625·5	502·3	395·6
„ 1918-19	583·4	286·6	227·3
„ 1919-20	533·3	322·0	208·3
„ 1920-21	580·2	421·8	489·3
„ 1921-22	635·6	306·2	138·3
„ 1922-23	931·0	402·5	243·8
„ 1923-24	704·0	415·3	347·5
„ 1924-25	845·5	548·9	407·0
„ 1925-26	709·1	465·1	365·8
„ 1926-27	748·4	571·0	447·4
„ 1927-28	875·5	556·5	504·8
„ 1928-29	833·6	554·1	506·9

It appears from the above table that, in the year under review, imports of grey goods declined by about 37 million yards. The decline, as noted before, was wholly confined to bordered grey goods and the imports of plain grey goods actually increased by over 3 million yards. Imports of white and coloured goods were approximately at the same level as in 1927-28. The quantity of grey goods imported fell from 876 million yards to 839 million yards. Imports of white goods declined by about 2½ million yards, whereas imports of coloured goods increased by about 2 million yards. As far as value is concerned, the imports of grey goods declined by about a crore of rupees in 1928-29 as compared with 1927-28. White goods, on the other hand, declined only by R8 lakhs and coloured goods by about R18 lakhs inspite of the slight increase in quantity. The declared value of grey and coloured goods declined by about one pie per yard only in 1928-29 as compared with the previous year, while the declared value of white goods remained at the same level. The following table shows the declared value per yard of the three kinds of goods for a number of years—

Declared value per yard.

Cotton piecegoods	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey (unbleached)	0 2 8	0 5 8	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 5	0 4 11	0 4 2	0 3 11	0 3 10
White (bleached)	0 2 11	0 6 7	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 5 6	0 4 11	0 4 5	0 4 5
Coloured, printed or dyed	0 8 5	0 8 9	0 8 3	0 8 2	0 7 10	0 6 11	0 6 2	0 5 7	0 5 6

Cotton piecegoods.

The imports of coloured, printed and dyed goods from 1922-23 are set forth below—

—	1922-23		1923-24		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27		1927-28		1928-29	
	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)
Total printed goods.	128·5	6,25	182·5	8,14	189·0	8,12	166·9	6,55	176·8	6,13	235·3	7,53	244·4	7,41
Total dyed goods.	77·6	3,98	110·1	6,12	142·2	7,54	106·8	4,88	157·0	6,17	158·3	5,61	155·6	5,62
Total woven coloured goods.	37·7	2,37	54·9	3,43	75·8	4,36	92·1	4,49	113·6	4,92	111·2	4,38	100·9	4,31

The large increase in the volume of the imports of printed goods, noted in the preceding years' Review, tended to continue also into the year 1928-29, although the increase was not so great as in 1927-28. The total quantity imported in 1928-29 was 244·4 million yards as compared with 235·3 million yards in 1927-28. Owing to the decline in prices, however, the total value was R7,41 lakhs as compared with R7,53 lakhs in 1927-28. The detailed figures relating to the imported piecegoods are given below in millions of yards :—

Grey (unbleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1927-28	1928-29	White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1927-28	1928-29	Coloured, printed or dyed	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1927-28	1928-29
Dhutis, saris and scarves.	806·1	527·6	486·7	Dhutis, saris and scarves.	104·3	71·7	43·1	Dhutis, saris and scarves.	115·2	38·4	36·3
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	150·4	78·9	78·9	Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	307·9	224·5	258·0	Cambrics, etc.	118·6	50·4	49·7
Longcloth and shirtings.	545·4	238·4	262·0	Longcloth and shirtings.	115·3	112·1	123·0	Shirtings .	152·6	88·7	95·0
Sheetings .	·2	23·0	6·5	Nainsooks .	204·7	93·0	70·6	Prints and chintz.	209·7	69·9	75·0
Drills and jeans.	21·3	11·2	11·8	Drills and jeans.	5·7	6·9	5·7	Drills and jeans.	30·0	64·2	57·9
. .				Checks, spots and stripes.	16·1	14·1	12·7	Checks, spots and stripes.	19·7	18·4	22·4
				Twills .	8·3	14·9	17·7	Twills .	31·4	40·5	47·9
Other sorts .	10·8	1·4	2·7	Other sorts	31·0	19·3	17·2	Other sorts	159·6	134·3	122·7
TOTAL .	1,534·2	875·5	838·6	TOTAL .	793·3	556·5	554·0	TOTAL .	831·8	504·8	506·9

Under greys, dhutis and sheetings in the year under review showed decreases of 41 million yards and 16·5 million yards each as compared with 1927-28. On the other hand, imports of longcloth and shirtings rose in 1928-29 by 19 million yards as compared with 1927-28. The other varieties more or less maintained their position.

Under white goods, dhutis, nainsooks, drills and jeans, and checks showed decreases of 29, 16, 1 and 1 million yards respectively. Imports of longcloth and twills increased by 11 million yards and 3 million yards respectively on the 1927-28 figures.

In the group "coloured, printed or dyed piecegoods" there were decreases of 2 and 6 million yards respectively under dhutis, and drills and jeans. On the other hand, imports of shirtings, prints and chintz, checks, and twills increased by 6, 5, 4 and 7 million yards respectively. Imports of cambrics were almost the same in the year under review as in 1927-28. There was also a decline of 12 million yards under unspecified descriptions.

The United Kingdom's share in the imports of grey goods decreased from 651 million yards to 582 million yards, a decrease of 69 million yards or 10½ per cent. The Japanese share, on the other hand, increased from 215 million yards to 242 million yards, an increase of 27 million yards. The imports from China (including Hongkong) advanced from 7 millions to 13 million yards, but the share of the United States of America declined from 2·2 million to 1·6 million yards. White goods were, as usual, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom which shared to the extent of 525 million yards in a total of 554 million yards. In 1927-28 the United Kingdom sent 527 million yards out of the total imports of 556·5 million yards. During the year under review Switzerland's share decreased from 12 million yards to 9 million yards, whereas the share of the Netherlands increased by about a million yards. Japan exported nearly the same amount as in the preceding year. The British share of the imports remained practically constant, only slightly increasing from 94·7 per cent in 1927-28 to 94·8 per cent in the year under review.

In the imports of coloured, printed or dyed piecegoods the United Kingdom's share fell by about 17 million yards to 336 million yards. Imports from Italy have been increasing, as was noted last year also, and in 1928-29 they stood at 36 million yards as compared with 24½ million yards in the previous year. The imports from Japan also showed a slight increase from 103 million yards in 1927-28 to 110 million yards in 1928-29. The share of the Netherlands again slightly declined from 12 to 11 million yards. The percentage shares in 1913-14 and in the past five years of the United Kingdom and Japan, the two principal competitors in the Indian piecegoods import trade, in each of the three important classes of piecegoods, are set forth below :—

Percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of cotton piecegoods.

—	1913-14		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27		1927-28		1928-29	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
Cotton piecegoods—												
Grey . .	98·8	·5	86·0	13·0	79·2	20·1	78·7	20·7	74·4	24·5	69·4	28·8
White . .	98·5	..	97·1	·8	96·0	1·0	96·4	·5	94·7	1·0	94·8	1·1
Coloured . .	92·6	·2	83·1	10·0	73·1	19·0	71·1	19·2	69·8	20·3	66·2	21·7

As in the previous year, the share of Japan in the imports of grey goods increased, whereas the share of the United Kingdom decreased correspondingly. In the case of the other varieties also Japan maintained her small position as far as white goods were concerned and improved her relatively important

share in the case of coloured goods. The percentage shares of the principal sources in the total imports of piecegoods into India are shown below :—

Percentage shares in the total quantities of piecegoods imported.

—	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom	97·1	85·6	87·6	91·2	88·8	88·5	82·3	82·0	78·2	75·2
Japan . .	·3	11·3	8·3	6·8	8·2	8·5	13·9	13·6	16·4	18·4
United States .	·3	·9	2·1	·5	·5	·5	1·0	·9	1·4	1·5
Netherlands .	·8	·9	1·1	·8	·7	·6	1·1	1·1	1·0	1·0
Other countries.	1·5	1·3	·9	·7	1·8	1·9	1·7	2·4	3·0	3·9
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The outstanding features of the table are the definite and continuous trends in opposite directions of the percentage figures of the United Kingdom and of Japan during the past seven years. Nearly 43·5 per cent of the total quantity of piecegoods imported in 1928-29 was received in Bengal as compared with nearly 50 per cent received in 1927-28. Bombay, on the other hand, increased her share from about 23 per cent to about 27 per cent. Similarly Sind and Madras also considerably increased their imports. Burma showed a slight decline.

Fents (R94 lakhs).

The total quantity of fents imported into India in the year under review remained almost the same as in 1927-28, showing a slight increase of about half a million yards only. In value, however, there was a slight decline of about half a lakh of rupees. The United Kingdom supplied 14 million yards and the United States of America nearly 23 million yards.

Sewing cotton (R71 lakhs).

The quantity of sewing cotton imported was 2,094,000 lbs. valued at R71 lakhs, showing a slight decline over the preceding year's receipts. The United Kingdom supplied 1,786,000 lbs.

Hosiery (R1,45 lakhs).

The total value of the imports of hosiery increased from R1,38 lakhs in 1927-28 to R1,45 lakhs in 1928-29 which was approximately the same as in 1926-27. Japan increased her share from R1,14 lakhs to R1,25 lakhs, whereas imports from the United Kingdom decreased from R1·8 to R1·2 lakhs. The Japanese share in the trade was 86 per cent as compared with 82 per cent in the preceding year.

Haberdashery and Millinery (R1,34 lakhs).

The imports of haberdashery and millinery rose from R1,27 lakhs in 1927-28 to R1,34 lakhs in 1928-29, an increase of R7 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom fell from R30 lakhs to R27 lakhs, whereas Germany increased her share from R30·5 lakhs to R40 lakhs. Imports from Switzerland declined from R20·5 lakhs to R13·9 lakhs, while those from Italy rose from R8 lakhs to R12 lakhs. The Japanese share declined by about R2·3 lakhs to R19·7 lakhs.

Artificial silk (R4,77 lakhs).—The rate of growth of the trade in artificial silk was not so great in the year under review as in the preceding five years. It is satisfactory to note, however, that there was no serious set-back from the record imports of artificial silk yarn in 1927-28. The imports of artificial silk yarn in the year under review were 7·7 million lbs. as compared

with 7·5 million lbs. in 1927-28, thus showing a slight increase of ·2 million lbs. In value, however, the imports declined by about R14 lakhs from R1,49 lakhs in 1927-28 to R1,35 lakhs in 1928-29. The share of the United Kingdom fell from 2·3 million lbs. valued at R46·8 lakhs in 1927-28 to 1·7 million lbs. valued at R30·5 lakhs. On the other hand, imports from Italy went up from 3·4 million lbs. in 1927-28 to 3·6 million lbs. in 1928-29. In value, however, the imports from Italy declined from R66 lakhs to R61 lakhs. It may be noted that the share of the United Kingdom went down, while that of Italy went up ; out of the total quantity imported Italy contributed about 47 per cent, whereas the United Kingdom only about 22 per cent. Of the other Continental countries, Germany increased her share from 131,000 lbs. valued at R2·7 lakhs in 1927-28 to 541,000 lbs. valued at R10·5 lakhs in 1928-29. The Netherlands increased her exports by about 202,000 lbs. to 708,000 lbs. The increase in value was one of about R2·7 lakhs. The share of France went down from 581,000 lbs. valued at R11 lakhs in 1927-28 to 342,000 lbs. valued at R6·5 lakhs in 1928-29. The share of Switzerland also increased by about 62,000 lbs. in quantity and about R22,000 in value. The total imports of artificial silk yarn were valued at R1,35 lakhs, out of which Italy's share was R61 lakhs, the United Kingdom's R30·5 lakhs. the Netherlands' R13 lakhs and Germany's R10·5 lakhs. Thus the share of Italy was 45 per cent, of the United Kingdom 22·5 per cent, of the Netherlands nearly10 per cent and of Germany nearly 8 per cent. The average declared value per lb. of artificial silk yarn in 1928-29 was R1-12-3 as against R1-15-9 in 1927-28. Italian yarn was valued at nearly R1-10-10 per lb., while the average declared value of the British products was R1-13-0 per lb. From October 1927, the duty on imports of artificial silk yarn was reduced from 15 to 7½ per cent *ad valorem.*

Imports of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk showed a decline of 3·3 million yards in quantity and R56 lakhs in value. The total imports in the year under review were 49·8 million yards valued at R3,30 lakhs as compared with 53·1 million yards valued at R3,86 lakhs in 1927-28. As in the preceding year, Italy was the largest single supplier. The imports from that country rose from 16 million yards valued at R91 lakhs in 1927-28 to 17·8 million yards valued at R92·6 lakhs in 1928-29. The United Kingdom's share went down from 14 million yards valued at R99 lakhs in 1927-28 to 12·6 million yards valued at R84 lakhs in 1928-29 ; thus even in value the United Kingdom was displaced by Italy from the leading position. In the preceding year the United Kingdom was the leader as far as value, at least, was concerned, but during the year under review Italy occupied that position. The imports from Switzerland showed a sharp decline from 11 million yards valued at R89 lakhs in 1927-28 to 7 million yards valued at R53 lakhs in 1928-29. A similar sharp decline occurred in the imports from Germany which declined from 4·7 million yards valued at R49·7 lakhs to 2·5 million yards valued at R26·6 lakhs. The share of Belgium slightly increased. Imports from Austria declined from 3·4 million yards valued at R25 lakhs to 2·5 million yards valued at R17·6 lakhs. Imports from other countries, however, increased from 2·9 million yards valued at R25 lakhs to 6·4 million yards valued at R49 lakhs. As noted in the preceding year, the United Kingdom's trade is declining because of the competition of the cheaper types of cloth sent out by other countries. The British share of the total yardage imported was 25 per cent,

whereas Italy's share was 36 per cent, an increase in the case of Italy of 6 per cent over the previous year.

Wool, raw and manufactured (R5,02 lakhs).—Imports of raw wool increased from 5·8 million lbs. to 6 million lbs. The increase in value was from R45 lakhs to R50 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom decreased from 1·6 million to 1·2 million lbs., while those from Persia declined from 2·5 million to 2·4 million lbs. Australia, on the other hand, increased her share from 1·2 million lbs. to 1·8 million lbs. The increase in supplies from Australia has been continuous in the last three years. The imports of yarn and knitting wool declined from 1·2 million lbs. to 1·1 million lbs. The value of the imports, however, remained nearly at the same level of R34 lakhs.

Wool, raw.

Imports of woollen piecegoods declined in the year under review as compared with 1927-28 by 15 per cent. In 1928-29 they amounted to 16 million yards as compared with 18·8 million yards in 1927-28. The value also declined from R3,28 lakhs in 1927-28 to R2,84 lakhs in 1928-29, a decrease of 14 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom decreased from 7·1 million yards valued at R1,62 lakhs in 1927-28 to 5·5 million yards valued at R1,22 lakhs in 1928-29. The imports from France were almost the same in quantity as in the preceding year, but there was an increase of about a lakh of rupees in value. Imports from Italy declined from 3·4 million yards valued at R37 lakhs to 2·7 million yards valued at R31 lakhs, while from Germany there was an increase from 1·6 million yards valued at R36 lakhs to 1·7 million yards valued at R38 lakhs. Imports from Japan declined from 1·4 million yards valued at R11 lakhs to ·3 million yards valued at R2·5 lakhs. The average declared value per yard of French supplies was R1-6-2 and of those from the United Kingdom R2-3-7.

Piecegoods.

There was a slight set-back in the imports of shawls which declined from 1·1 millions in number to ·93 millions with a decrease in value from R39 lakhs to R37·8 lakhs. Germany was the largest single source of supply, but the imports from that country declined from 480,000 to 366,000 shawls.

Statistics of imports of carpets and floor rugs and of blankets and rugs, other than floor rugs, are not comparable for the years 1927-28 and 1928-29. Before April, 1928 carpets and rugs formed a single head and the latter included floor rugs as well as other rugs. The head "Blankets" did not include rugs used as bed-covers, etc. Since April, 1928, however, there has been a re-classification. Rugs, other than floor rugs, are registered with blankets, whereas only floor rugs are registered with carpets. This has naturally led to an apparent decline in the imports of carpets and rugs and an apparent increase in the imports of blankets and rugs, other than floor rugs. The imports of carpets and rugs in 1927-28 under the old classification were about 3·1 million lbs. valued at R51 lakhs. Under the new heading "Carpets and floor rugs" the imports recorded in 1928-29 were only 348,000 lbs. valued at R9·5 lakhs. From this it is clear that the major portion of rugs registered under the old classification consisted of rugs other than floor rugs. This is borne out by the apparent enormous increase in the imports of blankets and rugs, other than floor rugs. Under the old classification the amount of blankets imported in 1927-28 was 1·6 million lbs. valued at R16 lakhs. In 1928-29 under the new classification the amount of blankets and rugs, other than floor rugs, imported went up to 5·5 million

lbs. valued at R64 lakhs. This increase is due to the inclusion of rugs, other than floor rugs, in this class. In view of this change of classification it is not possible to compare the imports under each class separately for the years 1927-28 and 1928-29. But if the two classes are added together, some comparison is possible. It will be seen that the imports under both the classes amounted to 4·7 million lbs. valued at R67 lakhs in 1927-28. In 1928-29 the combined imports amounted to 5·8 million lbs. valued at R73·3 lakhs. Thus there was an increase both in quantity and value of the combined imports in 1928-29 as compared with 1927-28. As regards the countries from which the imports were derived it is not possible to make any comparison for each class separately because of this change of classification. A comparison, however, is possible if the combined imports of both the classes are taken as above. The following table gives the position for 1927-28 and 1928-29.

Imports of blankets and carpets and rugs.

1927-28

—	(1) Blankets.		(2) Carpets and rugs.		Total (1+2).	
From—	lbs.	R	lbs.	R	lbs.	R
United Kingdom	266,237	2,72,866	290,850	8,71,729	557,087	11,44,595
Italy	524,309	7,08,079	2,508,650	34,66,227	3,032,959	42,64,906
Persia	..	..	107,368	2,63,279	107,368	2,63,279
Germany	643,281	3,53,211	76,302	1,95,358	719,583	5,48,569
Other countries	153,798	1,59,486	137,530	2,70,725	291,328	4,30,211
TOTAL	1,587,625	15,84,242	3,120,700	50,67,318	4,708,325	66,51,560

1928-29.

—	(1) Blankets and bed rugs etc.		(2) Carpets and floor rugs.		Total (1+2)	
From—	lbs.	R	lbs.	R	lbs.	R
United Kingdom	278,994	4,20,331	209,178	6,06,345	488,172	10,26,676
Italy	3,056,950	51,31,501	13,598	27,985	3,070,548	51,59,486
Persia	11	9	71,537	1,75,942	71,548	1,75,951
Germany	842,370	5,55,152	11,687	37,377	854,057	5,92,529
Other countries	392,541	2,70,513	42,300	1,04,534	434,841	3,75,047
TOTAL	5,470,866	63,77,506	348,300	9,52,183	5,819,166	73,29,689

From this table it can be seen that in 1927-28 out of the total imports of 4·7 million lbs. the Italian share was 3 million lbs., whereas the United Kingdom's share was ·56 million lbs. In the total value of imports amounting to R66·5 lakhs the Italian share was R42·6 lakhs, whereas the United

Kingdom's share was R11·4 lakhs. The other countries sent 1 million lbs. valued at R12·5 lakhs. From this it can be seen that the United Kingdom's exports consisted of costlier varieties than those of Italy. In 1928-29 the Italian share went up to 4 million lbs. valued at R51·6 lakhs as compared with 3 million lbs. valued at R42·6 lakhs in 1927-28. The share of the United Kingdom, however, declined from ·56 million lbs. valued at R11·4 lakhs to ·49 million lbs. valued at R10·3 lakhs. The share of the other countries went up from 1 million lbs. in 1927-28 to 1·3 million lbs. in 1928-29, but there was a slight decline in value. Thus it will be seen that the great bulk of the imports came from Italy, United Kingdom contributing the finer qualities.

Silk, raw and manufactured (R5.01 lakhs).—The imports of raw silk declined from 2·4 million lbs. to 2·1 million lbs., the decrease mainly occurring in imports from China, probably due to the unsettled conditions in that country. The decline in value was from R1,45 lakhs in 1927-28 to R1,24 lakhs in 1928-29. The predominant supplier of raw silk was, as usual, China (including Hongkong) which supplied 1·9 million lbs. out of the total imports of 2·1 million lbs. in the year under review as compared with 2·3 million lbs. out of 2·4 million lbs. of imports in 1927-28. Imports from Japan increased from 63,000 to 126,000 lbs. and those from other countries from 12,000 to 125,000 lbs. The imports of silk yarns, noils and warps increased from 1·4 million lbs. valued at R59 lakhs in 1927-28 to 2 million lbs. valued at R86 lakhs. Italy was the largest single supplier and her share increased from 406,000 lbs. valued at R20 lakhs in 1927-28 to 832,000 lbs.valued at R34·5 lakhs in 1928-29. On the other hand, imports from China declined from 382,000 lbs. valued at R16 lakhs in 1927-28 to 245,000 lbs. valued at R8 lakhs in 1928-29. The supplies from Switzerland increased from 199,000 lbs. valued at R10·5 lakhs to 314,000 lbs. valued at R18 lakhs. The share of Japan also went up from 226,000 lbs. valued at R10 lakhs to 325,000 lbs. valued at R12 lakhs. Imports of silk piecegoods increased slightly in quantity from 21·3 million yards to 21·9 million yards in 1928-29. In value, however, there was a decline of R14 lakhs from R2,58 lakhs in 1927-28 to R2,44 lakhs in 1928-29. As in the preceding year, the bulk of the supplies came from Japan and China which together contributed 21 million yards, out of the total imports of 21·9 million yards. Japan's interest in the trade advanced from 11·4 million yards valued at R1,33 lakhs in 1927-28 to 12·6 million yards valued at R1,39 lakhs in 1928-29. On the other hand, China's share went down from 9·3 million yards valued at R1,12 lakhs in 1927-28 to 8·3 million yards valued at R88 lakhs in 1928-29. The imports of goods of silk mixed with other materials showed an increase from 2,449,000 yards valued at R35 lakhs in 1927-28 to 2,865,000 yards valued at R40 lakhs in 1928-29. As in the preceding year, Japan was the largest single contributor. Her share increased from 1,055,000 yards valued at R13·5 lakhs in 1927-28 to 1,246,000 yards valued at R16 lakhs in 1928-29. The next largest source was Germany which increased her share from 382,000 yards valued at R6·6 lakhs to 553,000 yards valued at R8·9 lakhs in 1928-29. Imports from Italy were 314,000 yards, an increase of 53,000 yards over the preceding year, from the United Kingdom 213,000 yards, a decrease of 13,000 yards, and from France 277,000 yards, a decrease of 34,000 yards as compared with the previous year.

Metals and manufactures thereof (R26,98 lakhs).—The imports of metals and manufactures thereof declined by 27,000 tons or 2 per cent in quantity from 1,259,000 tons to 1,232,000 tons and by R1½ crores or 5 per cent in value from R28½ crores to R27 crores. Iron and steel represented R20 crores of this total and, next to cotton manufactures, was the most important item among India's imports. If such items as machinery and millwork, hardware, cutlery, implements and instruments, and vehicles are included in one head with metals and manufactures thereof the total value would aggregate R67 crores, while the value of the most important group among imports, *viz.*, yarn and textile fabrics, amounted to R78 crores in the year under review. In the preceding year also the metals group accounted for R67 crores while the textiles head totalled R81 crores.

Iron and Steel (R20,24 lakhs).—The world's production of pig iron in 1928, estimated at 88 million tons, and of steel, at 110 million tons, constituted a record, to which the United Kingdom contributed 6½ million tons and 8½ million tons respectively, these being 9 and 6 per cent less than the corresponding figures of 1927. As compared with the pre-war year 1913, the world production of pig iron in 1928 was greater by 14 per cent, but that of the United Kingdom declined by 36 per cent. While the United Kingdom produced 11 per cent more steel than in 1913, the world production was 47 per cent over the pre-war year. It is evident that the United Kingdom has not been able to keep pace with the increasing production in other countries and the stress of competition from Continental countries in particular, enjoying the advantages of much lower wages and longer working hours, has been most severe in recent years. As a result of this competition the United Kingdom lowered her prices in an attempt to maintain her position as the largest supplier of iron and steel materials to India. The following tables show the monthly imports of pig iron and manufactured iron and steel from the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany :—

Pig Iron.

(In tons.)

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1928—			
April	513	..	..
May	145	..	..
June	253	..	..
July	25	10	..
August	124	..	110
September	325	..	..
October	226	13	..
November	150	..	..
December	102	..	..
1929—			
January	175	..	20
February	253	..	..
March	82	..	..
TOTAL 1928-29	2,373	23	130
TOTAL 1927-28	4,068	55	..
TOTAL 1926-27	999	50	..

Iron and Steel.

Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig and old iron).

(In thousands of Rupees.)

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1928—			
April	1,21,34	44,05	8,61
May	1,25,62	31,31	7,11
June	82,77	30,67	9,12
July	69,12	27,01	5,34
August	83,32	16,18	6,08
September	86,21	34,88	10,97
October	1,12,46	34,33	10,11
November	1,33,55	42,36	14,29
December	1,11,99	35,78	7,73
1929—			
January	1,45,89	43,66	8,91
February	1,07,14	32,80	9,14
March	1,23,88	33,79	9,57
TOTAL 1928-29	13,03,29	4,06,82	1,06,98
TOTAL 1927-28	14,52,24	3,84,49	1,14,79
TOTAL 1926-27	10,36,10	3,12,63	1,24,54

Imports of manufactured iron and steel (excluding pig and old iron and steel) in 1928-29 amounted to 1,165,000 tons, or 25,000 tons less than in the preceding year, and, with the exception of that year, were the highest recorded. The value of the imports declined by 6 per cent from R21,37 lakhs to R20,19 lakhs. Galvanised sheets, which amounted to 35 per cent of the total value of manufactured iron and steel imported, fell from the preceding year's record figure of 332,000 tons valued at R8,06 lakhs to 326,000 tons valued at R7,11 lakhs. The United Kingdom leads the world in the steel sheet trade; imports from that country totalled 286,000 tons valued at R6,26 lakhs as compared with 298,000 tons valued at R7,24 lakhs. There were reduced imports from the United States of America which were valued at R8 lakhs as against R16 lakhs in the preceding year. The supplies from Belgium, however, rose from 10,000 tons valued at R25 lakhs in 1926-27 to 22,000 tons valued at R49 lakhs in 1927-28 and to 32,000 tons valued at R65 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of tin-plates recorded an increase from 24,000 tons valued at R78 lakhs to 27,000 tons valued at R86½ lakhs. The chief competitors in the Indian markets were the United Kingdom and the United States of America; the former reduced her share from R53 lakhs to R45 lakhs, while the latter increased her supplies from R25 lakhs to R41 lakhs. With a view to eliminating keen competition in overseas markets and stabilising prices, an agreement was arrived at in 1928 between the tinplate manufacturers in South Wales and those in the United States, whereby the combined exports of the two countries were shared in the proportion of 70 per cent for the United Kingdom and 30 per cent for the United States. Imports of sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned, remained fairly steady at 80,000 tons valued at R1,08½ lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom advanced from 44,000 tons valued at R66 lakhs to 54,000 tons valued at R78 lakhs,

Galvanised sheets.

Tin plates.

while that of Belgium dropped from 31,000 tons valued at R36 lakhs to 24,000 tons valued at R28 lakhs. Imports of steel bars, other than cast steel, declined from 181,000 tons to 170,000 tons in quantity but rose in value from R1,83 lakhs to R1,92 lakhs, whereas iron bars and channels increased in quantity from 4,949 tons to 5,346 tons, but slightly fell in value from R9¾ lakhs to R9¼ lakhs. In steel bars there were reduced importations from Belgium, Luxemburg and Germany which together sent 110,000 tons as against 147,000 tons in the preceding year, while the supplies from the United Kingdom and France advanced from 23,000 and 9,000 tons to 47,000 and 12,000 tons respectively. In iron bars and channels Belgium improved her position and sent 3,000 tons valued at R2⅓ lakhs as compared with 2,000 tons valued at R2 lakhs, while the United Kingdom reduced her supplies from 1,900 tons valued at R5⅓ lakhs to 1,600 tons valued at R4 lakhs. Imports from Sweden were almost stationary and amounted to 1,000 tons valued at R2⅔ lakhs.

Bars and channels.

Beams, pillars, girders and bridgework.

The imports of beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework declined from 144,000 tons to 136,000 tons in quantity and from R1,84 lakhs to R1,64 lakhs in value. The decrease was chiefly due to smaller importations from Belgium which amounted to 45,000 tons as against 59,000 tons in the preceding year. On the other hand, imports from the United Kingdom and France rose from 63,000 and 16,000 tons to 68,000 and 21,000 tons respectively.

Rails, chairs and fishplates.

Rails, chairs, fishplates (including those for railways), imported mostly from the United Kingdom, showed a decrease from 113,000 tons valued at R1,35 lakhs to 48,000 tons valued at R61 lakhs. Imports of both cast pipes and fittings and wrought tubes, pipes and fittings decreased, the former falling from 16,000 tons valued at R33 lakhs to 10,000 tons valued at R22½ lakhs and the latter from 47,000 tons valued at R1,31 lakhs to 35,000 tons valued at R94½ lakhs. The United Kingdom as well as the Continental countries contributed to the general decrease under these two heads.

Tubes, pipes and fittings.

Bolts and nuts, hoops and strips.

Bolts and nuts showed an increase from 10,000 tons valued at R31 lakhs to 16,000 tons valued at R48 lakhs and hoops and strips from 33,000 tons valued at R48 lakhs to 39,000 tons valued at R55 lakhs. In both these lines imports from the United Kingdom and Belgium showed substantial increases.

Nails, rivets and washers.

Imports of nails, rivets and washers, mostly from the United Kingdom and Belgium, remained fairly steady at 19,000 tons valued at R52 lakhs, while those of wire nails increased from 13,000 tons valued at R24 lakhs to 18,000 tons valued at R30 lakhs. The latter came largely from Belgium, Germany and other Continental countries. Imports of wire rope, mostly from the United Kingdom, decreased in value from R26 lakhs to R23 lakhs, notwithstanding a small increase in quantity, while wire, other than fencing wire, advanced from R16 lakhs to R19 lakhs.

Pig iron.

Imports of pig iron amounted to 3,160 tons as compared with 5,100 tons in 1927-28. These figures included over 1,000 tons of ferro-alloys, such as ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, etc., which for statistical purposes are recorded under this head. British

Iron and Steel.

India no longer requires to import ordinary foreign pig iron as her requirements are now met from Indian sources. The production of Indian pig iron in 1928-29 was 1,050,000 tons or a decrease of 112,000 tons over the preceding year. This decrease is mainly attributable to the suspension of work in the Tata Iron and Steel Works for a period of six months during the year owing to labour troubles. The price in London of Cleveland No. 3 pig iron was remarkably steady at £3-6*s.* per ton up to the middle of February, 1929 when it rose to £3-7*s.* at which it remained till the end of March. The quotation for Belgian pig, foundry No. 3, was £3-2-6 in the beginning of April, 1928 and generally remained at that level till the end of July. The month of August saw a rise to £3-3-9, but in the next two months the prices weakened and touched £3-3-3. There was a stiffening of prices during the remaining months of the year and £3-5-0 was quoted in December and in the beginning of January, £3-7-6 in February and £3-9-6 towards the end of March. Table No. 19 (page 200) shows the details of the imports and the declared values of the different descriptions of iron and steel and table No. 20 (page 201) the principal sources of supply. The following table shows the chief sources of supply of iron and steel (including pig and old iron) with the percentage share of each principal country :—

—	United Kingdom		Germany		Belgium		France		United States		Other Countries		TOTAL
	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)
1913-14 .	609	59·8	200	19·6	173	17·0	2	·1	22	2·2	12	1·3	1,018
1919-20 .	269	63·0	1	·2	13	3·1	..	..	135	31·6	9	2·1	427
1920-21 .	498	70·0	15	2·1	69	9·7	2	·3	113	15·9	15	2·0	712
1921-22 .	280	45·7	60	9·8	160	26·1	9	1·5	84	13·7	20	3·2	613
1922-23 .	359	48·1	90	12·1	229	30·7	7	1·0	38	5·1	23	3·0	746
1923-24 .	429	56·7	61	8·0	217	28·7	5	·5	18	2·4	26	3·7	756
1924-25 .	439	50·5	88	10·1	273	31·4	16	1·8	17	2·0	36	4·2	869
1925-26 .	489	55·3	69	7·8	229	25·9	45	5·1	23	2·6	29	3·3	884
1926-27 .	406	48·1	79	9·3	257	30·4	33	3·9	29	3·4	41	4·9	845
1927-28 .	685	57·2	79	6·6	316	26·4	48	4·0	16	1·4	53	4·4	1,197
1928-29 .	650	55·5	70	6·0	333	28·5	54	4·6	18	1·5	45	3·9	1,170

It will be observed that the imports from the United Kingdom in 1928-29 exceeded those in any year except 1927-28 and aggregated 650,000 tons or 55·5 per cent of the total imports of iron and steel as compared with 685,000 tons or 57·2 per cent in 1927-28 and 609,000 tons or 59·8 per cent in 1913-14. The supplies from Belgium were steadily on the increase, though still a long way below those from the United Kingdom. Imports from Belgium rose by 5 per cent from 316,000 tons to 333,000 tons and her share in the total trade improved from 26·4 per cent to 28·5 per cent. The share of Germany, notwithstanding all her efforts at economy in the direction of "rationalisation" and in other ways, dropped from 7 to 6 per cent, as, owing to the Swedish miners' strike, the German industry in 1928 had to face extraordinary difficulties in regard to the supplies of ore, Sweden being her chief source of supply.

France and, to a less extent, the United States increased their shares in the trade.

Other metals (R6,74 lakhs).—Imports of metals, other than iron and steel, rose slightly from 62,100 tons to 62,400 tons in quantity, but fell in value from R6,96 lakhs to R6,74 lakhs. The demand for aluminium slackened and the imports fell from 135,000 cwts. valued at R1,18½ lakhs to 127,000 cwts. valued at R1,07¾ lakhs. Wrought circles, which accounted for 88 per cent of the total quantity of aluminium imported in 1928-29, showed a decrease from 117,000 cwts. valued at R1,01½ lakhs to 112,000 cwts. valued at R92 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom, which in 1927-28 had reached the total of 51,000 cwts. valued at R44½ lakhs, fell to 38,000 cwts. valued at R32¼ lakhs, while those from the United States of America showed a further advance from 33,000 cwts. valued at R32 lakhs to 46,000 cwts. valued at R37½ lakhs. There were also increased supplies from France and Switzerland. Wrought sheets, imported chiefly from the United States of America and the United Kingdom, also showed a decline from 6,000 cwts. to 5,000 cwts. in quantity and from R5 lakhs to R4 lakhs in value. Other forms of wrought aluminium showed a small increase from 8,000 cwts. valued at R9½ lakhs to 8,300 cwts. valued at R10⅔ lakhs. Imports of unwrought aluminium (ingots, blocks, etc.) again fell from 3,800 cwts. valued at R2⅔ lakhs to 1,300 cwts. valued at R1 lakh.

Aluminium.

Imports of brass rose from 508,000 cwts. to 529,000 cwts. in quantity and from R2,33¾ lakhs to R2,53¼ lakhs in value. Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, which formed about 86 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1928-29, registered an advance from 428,000 cwts. valued at R1,94½ lakhs to 456,000 cwts. valued at R2,15½ lakhs. Germany increased her supplies from 195,000 cwts. valued at R88 lakhs to 234,000 cwts. valued at R1,11 lakhs, while the share of the United Kingdom dropped from 168,000 cwts. valued at R75 lakhs to 153,000 cwts. valued at R71 lakhs. Imports from Japan showed an increase from 54,000 to 63,000 cwts. in quantity and from R27 lakhs to R31 lakhs in value. Of other manufactures brass rods registered a small decline from R5 lakhs to R4¾ lakhs, while all others, including sheets, tubes, wires, etc., remained fairly stationary at R31 lakhs. Imports of unwrought brass fell from R4½ lakhs to R1½ lakhs.

Brass.

An increase in the imports of wrought copper from 217,000 cwts. valued at R1,10 lakhs to 232,000 cwts. valued at R1,24 lakhs, combined with a decrease under unwrought copper from 38,000 cwts. valued at R17 lakhs to 27,000 cwts. valued at R13 lakhs, brought the total imports of copper to 270,000 cwts. valued at R1,42 lakhs as compared with 261,000 cwts. valued at R1,29 lakhs in the preceding year. During the past year or two, owing to the rapid growth of the demand for copper, chiefly for electrical purposes, copper producers made great efforts to increase their production and, by a system of well-regulated control, prevented the prices from rising high enough to retard the expansion of consumption. Imports of unwrought copper from Germany fell away to only 2 cwts. in 1928-29 from 1,500 cwts. in 1927-28, while those of wrought copper, consisting mostly of sheets, advanced from 71,000 cwts. to 90,000 cwts. The

Copper.

United Kingdom also sent unwrought copper to the extent of 14,000 cwts. as against 21,000 cwts. in 1927-28, but her supplies of wrought copper increased from 70,000 cwts. to 77,000 cwts. Imports of wrought copper from Belgium showed a further decline from 36,000 cwts. to 20,000 cwts., while those from France and the United States of America recorded small increases.

Lead.

Lead imports decreased in quantity by 8 per cent from 49,000 cwts. to 45,000 cwts. but, in consequence of the decline in prices, the value fell by 23 per cent from R12 lakhs to R9 lakhs. Wrought sheets and pipes and tubes fell from R5¾ lakhs to R4½ lakhs, while sheets for lining tea-chests declined from 11,000 cwts. valued at R3 lakhs to 9,000 cwts. valued at R2 lakhs, there being smaller supplies from the United Kingdom and Ceylon.

Tin.

The world's supplies of tin were ample and prices were generally low during the year. But Indian purchases were on a smaller scale than in the preceding year and the imports, consisting mostly of unwrought tin from the Straits Settlements, declined by 24 per cent in quantity from 66,000 cwts. to 50,000 cwts. and by 35 per cent in value from R1,22 lakhs to R79 lakhs.

Zinc.

Unwrought zinc, which has been free of duty from 1st April, 1927, showed a further increase to 131,000 cwts. valued at R23 lakhs from 106,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs in 1927-28 and 37,000 cwts. valued at R8½ lakhs in 1926-27. On the other hand, there was a progressive decline in the imports of wrought zinc, which in 1928-29 amounted to 40,000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs as compared with 63,000 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs in 1927-28 and 141,000 cwts. valued at R38 lakhs in 1926-27. The total quantity of zinc or spelter of all sorts imported, however, increased in quantity from 169,000 cwts. in 1927-28 to 171,000 cwts. in 1928-29, but decreased in value from R36¼ lakhs to R32⅔ lakhs.

German silver.

Imports of German silver, including nickel silver, rose from 17,000 cwts. valued at R15 lakhs to 24,000 cwts. valued at R20½ lakhs. The major contributions to the recorded imports in 1928-29 were R7 lakhs from Austria, R5⅔ lakhs from Italy and R4½ lakhs from Germany.

Quicksilver.

Imports of quicksilver also increased from 168,000 lbs. to 263,000 lbs. in quantity and from R6 lakhs to R10 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Italy totalled 152,000 lbs. valued at R5½ lakhs and those from the United Kingdom 51,000 lbs. valued at R2 lakhs.

Machinery and Millwork (R19,43 lakhs).—With effect from April, 1928, owing to the discontinuance of the major head "Railway plant and rolling stock", railway locomotive engines, tenders and parts came to be classified under "Machinery and millwork" instead of under "Railway plant and rolling stock". As a result, the total figure relating to the imports of machinery and millwork, including belting for machinery and printing presses, in 1928-29, namely, R19,43 lakhs, is not strictly comparable with the imports recorded in 1927-28 which were valued at R16,99 lakhs. Leaving out of account R96 lakhs, the value of railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts, the actual gain in the value of the imports in 1928-29 is reduced to R1,48 lakhs.

Imports.

The following table analyses the imports of machinery and millwork, according to classes, during the past five years :—

	1924-25 R (lakhs)	1925-26 R (lakhs)	1926-27 R (lakhs)	1927-28 R (lakhs)	1928-29 R (lakhs)
Prime-movers	1,86	2,12	1,98	2,08	3,04
Electrical	2,02	2,22	2,29	2,00	2,37
Boilers	72	98	63	1,09	1,15
Metal working (chiefly machine tools).	37	44	37	41	33
Mining	1,26	1,25	98	1,51	80
Oil crushing and refining	31	21	33	71	40
Paper mill	7	3	7	9	35
Refrigerating	7	8	12	12	23
Rice and flour mill	28	24	28	23	21
Saw mill	14	8	9	8	7
Sewing and knitting	69	80	88	92	80
Sugar machinery	17	16	6	9	18
Tea machinery	46	39	26	36	40
Cotton machinery	2,68	2,35	1,71	1,97	2,16
Jute mill machinery	93	82	65	94	1,30
Wool machinery	6	2	4	2	2
Typewriters, including parts and accessories.	15	18	24	27	32
Printing and lithographing presses	20	16	15	18	24
Belting for machinery	94	82	81	87	83

It will be observed that the important branches that showed increases were : cotton and jute mill machinery, electrical machinery, paper mill machinery, sugar machinery, tea machinery and refrigerating machinery, while mining machinery, oilcrushing and refining machinery, metal-working machinery (chiefly machine tools) and rice and flour mill machinery recorded decreases. The increase under prime-movers is more apparent than real, for, as has been explained above, the figure for 1928-29 has been inflated by the inclusion of railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts which were valued at R96 lakhs in 1928-29.

As will appear from the foregoing table, the most important among the major items included in the machinery group was, as usual, textile machinery, the total value of which rose during the year from R3,09 lakhs to R3,65 lakhs. This represented an increase of R56 lakhs or 18 per cent, to which cotton

machinery contributed R19 lakhs and jute machinery R36 lakhs. Cotton machinery rose from R1,97 lakhs to R2,16 lakhs, there being an increase of R22 lakhs under cotton spinning machinery, which was partly set off by a decrease of R4½ lakhs under weaving machinery. Jute manufacturing machinery also showed an advance from R94 lakhs to R1,30 lakhs, while the imports of wool manufacturing machinery were valued at over R2 lakhs, as compared with R1⅔ lakhs in 1927-28. As usual, the United Kingdom had the largest share in the textile machinery trade and supplied R3,41 lakhs or 93 per cent of the total value of all textile machinery imported in 1928-29, as compared with R2,89 lakhs or 94 per cent in the preceding year.

Electrical machinery. (R2,37 lakhs.)

The recent development in connection with the electrification of railways and industry led to increased importations of electric machinery which were valued at R2,37 lakhs, as compared with R2,00 lakhs in 1927-28. The increase, though distributed over generators, alternators and dynamos, motors and turbo-generating sets, was most noticeable under unspecified descriptions of electrical machinery, imported (chiefly in the Madras Presidency) to the value of R1,01½ lakhs as against R76⅔ lakhs in 1927-28. The large increase in imports under this head during 1928-29 may be attributed to increased utilisation of electrical energy for the Cauvery Mettur Project and other electrical installations which are on the increase. The United Kingdom and the United States of America sent electrical machinery worth R1,85 lakhs and R26 lakhs as against R1,66 and R15 lakhs respectively in the preceding year. The supplies from Germany also rose from R9 lakhs to R13 lakhs. Among other items showing increases, imports of paper mill machinery rose from R9 lakhs to R35 lakhs, due partly to the establishment of a new paper mill in the Punjab and partly to extensions in the existing mills in Bengal. There were also increased imports of refrigerating machinery which were valued at R23 lakhs in 1928-29, as compared with R12 lakhs in the two preceding years. Tea machinery also recorded an increase from R36 lakhs to R40 lakhs. On the other hand, there were noteworthy decreases in the imports of mining machinery from R1,51 lakhs to R80 lakhs, in oil crushing and refining machinery from R71 lakhs to R40 lakhs, and in metal-working machinery (chiefly machine tools) from R41 lakhs to R33 lakhs. Coal-mining machinery receded from R8 lakhs to R6½ lakhs and other mining machinery from R1,43 lakhs to R73½ lakhs, due mainly to reduced takings of the Burma industries. The number of typewriters imported rose from 17,000 to 21,500 and their value from R25 lakhs to R30 lakhs, there being larger receipts from the United States of America to the value of R26⅔ lakhs in 1928-29. Imports of sewing and knitting machines numbering 78,000 were valued at R76½ lakhs, while parts of sewing and knitting machinery recorded a decrease from R18½ lakhs to R12⅔ lakhs.

Belting for machinery. (R83 lakhs).

The value of the imports of beltings of all descriptions declined from R87 lakhs to R83 lakhs. The respective figures for cotton and leather beltings were R11½ lakhs and R35⅔ lakhs, as compared with R14 lakhs and R38 lakhs recorded in 1927-28. There was, however, a gain of R1 lakh under beltings of other materials. The value of British supplies during the year was R65½ lakhs.

Imports.

The following table shows the relative shares of the principal countries in the total import trade :—

Imports of machinery and millwork, including belting for machinery and printing machinery.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)		1926-27		1927-28		1928-29	
	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom	7,41	90	11,38	77·9	13,33	78·5	14,87	76·5
United States .	27	3	1,53	10·5	1,72	10·1	2,20	11·3
Germany . .	46	6	1,03	7·1	1,13	6·7	1,24	6·4
Belgium . .	..	..	25	1·7	. 29	1·7	19	1·0
Other countries	12	1	41	2·8	52	3·0	93	4·8
TOTAL	8,26	100	14,60	100	16,99	100	19,43	100

Although the United Kingdom has a predominantly large interest in this trade, her share dropped from 78·5 per cent to 76·5 per cent, while that of the United States of America rose from 10 per cent to 11 per cent. The share of Germany remained at 6·4 per cent, almost the same as in the preceding year.

Motor Vehicles (R7,72 lakhs).—The year 1928-29 was noteworthy for its high motor car imports, which surpassed all previous records. The reduction in the initial cost of cars, consequent on a lowering of import duty from March, 1927 and the competition among rival motor car interests to push their sales in India, combined with a reasonably low maintenance cost due to the comparatively lower prices of petrol, tyres, tubes and other accessories had the effect of increasing the demand for cars in India. The renewed activities of the Ford industries of America also contributed largely toward the growth of motor car imports during the year. The number of cars imported in 1928-29 was 19,567 valued at R4,21 lakhs, or an increase of 30 per cent in quantity and of 19 per cent in value as compared with 1927-28, when the imports nearly equalled in number the previous record of 1920-21 and totalled 15,122 valued at R3,54 lakhs. While the number of British cars imported was on the increase, the progressiveness of the American industry in developing and improving its products assured it a very large business in India against all competition. Over 74 per cent of the cars imported into India came from the United States of America and Canada and 19 per cent from the United Kingdom as compared with 62 and 24 per cent respectively in the preceding year. The average declared value of cars imported from the United States of America remained fairly steady at R2,200 since 1926-27, while that of the Canadian and the British cars dropped from R1,858 and R2,848 in 1927-28 to R1,643 and R2,676 respectively in 1928-29. Cars imported from the United States of America numbered 7,943 with a total value of R1,81 lakhs as compared with 6,031 with a total value of R1,34½ lakhs in 1927-28. Canada regained much of the ground lost in 1927-28 owing to the temporary suspension of the manufacture of Ford cars and sent 6,568 cars valued at R1,08 lakhs as compared

Motor cars.

with 3,400 cars valued at R63 lakhs in the preceding year and 4,476 cars valued at R70 lakhs in 1926-27. Imports from the United Kingdom also increased slightly in number from 3,600 to 3,645, but, owing to her concentration on the production of low-priced cars for the export market, the value decreased from R1,02½ lakhs to R97½ lakhs. Imports from other countries, notably France and Italy, showed decreases. The following table gives the details for the past ten years compared with the pre-war year and war average :—

Number of motor cars imported.

—	United Kingdom	United States (a)	Canada	France	Italy	Other countries	Total
Year 1913-14 (pre-war).	1,669	868	..	111	7	225	2,880
War average (1914-15 to 1918-19).	537	1,681	..	49	28	22	2,317
Year 1919-20 .	448	9,353	20	3	17	84	9,925
„ 1920-21 .	2,541	10,120	1,938	192	218	423	15,432
„ 1921-22 .	790	802	576	158	222	347	2,895
„ 1922-23 .	449	1,386	1,846	61	131	450	4,323
„ 1923-24 .	1,005	2,865	3,290	153	370	301	7,984
„ 1924-25 .	1,682	3,106	3,956	215	235	186	9,380
„ 1925-26 .	2,399	4,143	4,775	367	860	213	12,757
„ 1926-27 .	2,546	4,030	4,476	607	1,416	122	13,197
„ 1927-28 .	3,600	6,031	3,400	538	1,367	186	15,122
„ 1928-29 .	3,645	7,943	6,568	277	967	167	19,567

(a) The country of origin of many of the cars imported from the United States of America during the years previous to 1920-21 is Canada

Generally, Bengal had hitherto imported the largest number of cars, but the establishment of an assembling plant by the General Motors, Ltd. in Bombay with a view to reducing transport costs and meeting the growing competition led to the diversion of some traffic and the premier position was held by Bombay in 1928-29. Of the total number of cars imported during the year 6,705 cars (34 per cent) were received in Bombay, 5,577 (29 per cent) in Bengal, 3,399 (17 per cent) in Madras, 2,178 (11 per cent) in Sind and 1,708 (9 per cent) in Burma.

Motor cycles.

The imports of motor cycles declined by 16 per cent in number and by 15 per cent in value from 2,146 valued at R12 lakhs to 1,802 valued at R10 lakhs. The trade was predominantly a British trade and the United Kingdom supplied 1,611 cycles or 89 per cent of the total as compared with 1,964 or 91 per cent in the preceding year. Imports from the United States of America numbered only 55 as against 67 in 1927-28 and 75 in 1926-27, while those from France and Germany showed small increases from 40 and 14 in 1927-28 to 62 and 15 respectively in the year under review.

Motor omnibuses, vans, lorries, etc.

The imports of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries expanded remarkably in 1928-29 and reached a total of 12,790 valued at R2,16½ lakhs as compared with 8,682 valued at R1,49½ lakhs in 1927-28, representing an increase of 47 per cent in number and of 45 per cent in value. Compared with 1926-27,

here was an increase of 102 per cent in number and of 80 per cent in value. Of the total imports the proportion of chassis remained fairly steady at 85 per cent and numbered 10,838 with a total value of R1,81 lakhs as compared with 7,412 valued at R1,22 lakhs in the preceding year. The bulk of the imports came, as usual, from Canada and the United States of America, these two countries together having supplied 95 per cent of the trade as compared with 92 per cent in 1927-28. Imports from Canada rose from 4,268 to 6,373 in number and from R55 lakhs to R81 lakhs in value. The supplies from the United States of America also increased from 3,699 valued at R67 lakhs to 5,809 valued at R1,10 lakhs. British manufacturers, notwithstanding a substantial reduction in prices, had a very little part in the enormous increase in the sales of heavy motor vehicles in India, as the demand was chiefly for light types. The number of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries imported from the United Kingdom slightly rose from 447 to 473, but the value realised dropped from R22¾ lakhs to R20½ lakhs. The average declared value of chassis imported from the United Kingdom was as high as R4,083 as compared with R1,887 for the American and R1,262 for the Canadian makes. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were R4,694 for the British, R1,733 for the American and R1,272 for the Canadian chassis.

The following table shows the number of all classes of motor vehicles registered in the different provinces of British India upto the end of March, 1929 :—

Number of motor vehicles registered in British India up to 31st March 1929.

Provinces	Motor cars including taxi-cabs	Motor cycles including scooters and auto-wheels	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	TOTAL
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Bengal including Calcutta	26,605	4,234	3,011	33,850
Bombay City	10,800(*a*)	700(*a*)	910(*a*)	12,410(*a*)
Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City and Sind).	8,600(*a*)	950(*a*)	120(*a*)	9,670(*a*)
Madras City	10,214	2,673	1,451	14,338
Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City).	6,347	1,848	5,680	13,875
United Provinces	9,261	2,834	2,441	15,536
Punjab	8,767	3,670	5,180	17,617
Burma	13,154	3,022	4,949	21,125
Bihar and Orissa	6,183	1,021	1,317	8,521
Central Provinces	4,536	996	1,252	6,784
Sind	3,044	972	148	4,164
Delhi	4,437	947	591	5,975
North-West Frontier Province	2,380	1,576	866	4,822
Ajmer-Merwara	346	106	68	520
Assam (*b*)	1,951	325	1,197	3,473
TOTAL	116,625	25,874	30,181	172,680

(*a*) Represent number of vehicles re-registered during the year ending 31st March, 1929.
(*b*) Figures relate to the year ended 31st December, 1928.

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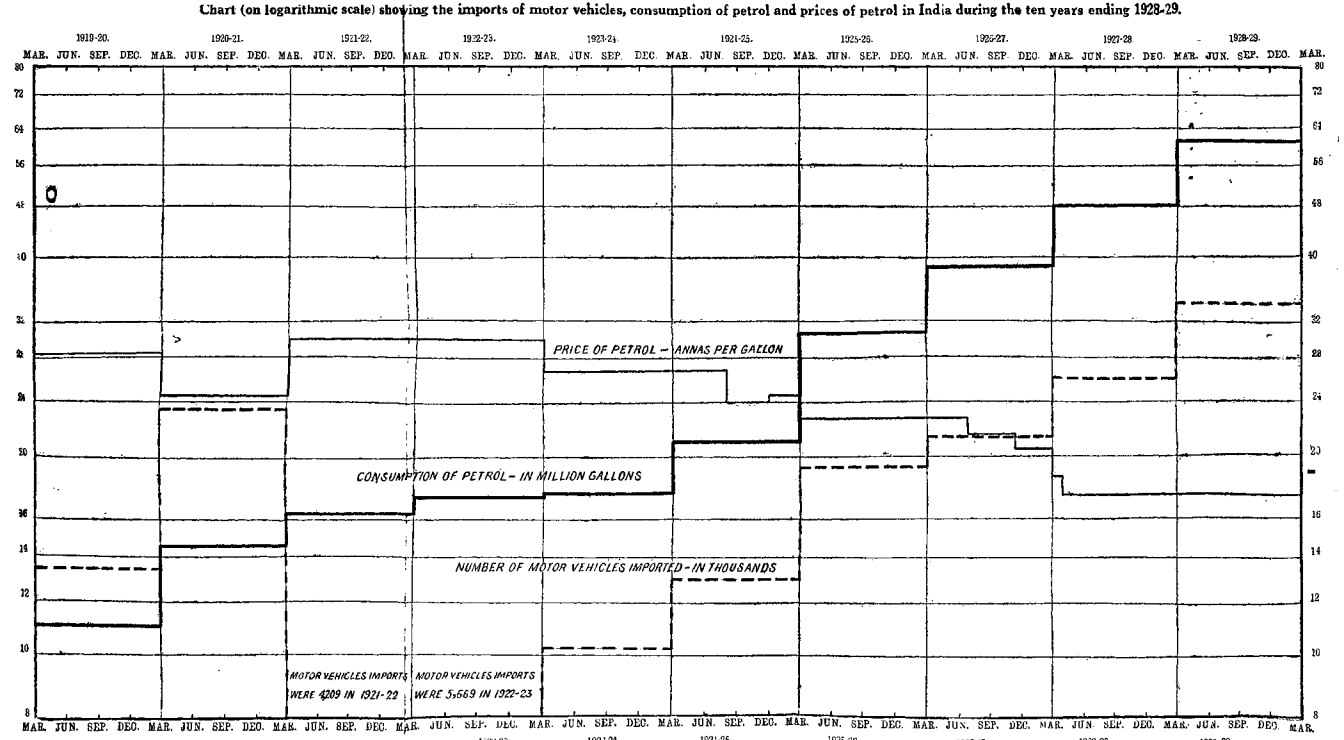
Chart (on logarithmic scale) showing the imports of motor vehicles, consumption of petrol and prices of petrol in India during the ten years ending 1928-29.



Rubber Manufactures.

The outlook for the motor vehicle trade in India is very encouraging, particularly for the manufacturers of lighter models. Lack of adequate roads is the principal reason for the paucity of the heavy and more expensive type of vehicles, but the road development which will soon be undertaken as a result of the recommendation of the Indian Road Development Committee will, no doubt, open up a better market for this class of vehicles. A start has already been made by making a provision in the Indian Finance Act, 1929, for the increase, from 4 as. to 6 as. per gallon, of the import and excise duties on motor spirit. The additional revenue thus realised will probably be credited to a Road Development Fund from which disbursements will be made from time to time to Provincial Governments and others substantially on the lines recommended by the Committee. It is hoped that with the development of roads a further impetus will be given to the motor trade. The chart on the opposite page illustrates the growth of motor vehicles together with the prices and consumption of petrol each year from 1919-20.

Imports of rubber manufactures into British India, which were valued at R2,71 lakhs in 1927-28, rose to R2,86 lakhs in 1928-29 or by 6 per cent. This increase, which had been anticipated by the trade, was due largely to the growing use of motor transport in India. The decided drop in crude rubber prices at the beginning of the year and the subsequent removal of the British restriction on November 1, 1928, had also some effect on the import trade. It will be observed from the table below that, compared with 1927-28, the imports of each description of rubber tyres and tubes, with the exception of pneumatic motor cycle tubes and solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles, showed increases in volume.

Rubber manufactures (R2,86 lakhs).

Imports of rubber manufactures.

	1926-27		1927-28		1928-29	
	Number	R (lakhs)	Number	R (lakhs)	Number	R (lakhs)
Pneumatic motor covers	310,551	1,18	418,808	1,69	462,737	1,83
„ „ cycle covers	11,179	2	12,555	2	16,236	2
Pneumatic cycle covers	600,713	14	640,365	12	786,481	16
„ motor tubes	347,302	23	446,873	32	460,519	34
„ „ cycle tubes	14,924	1	26,989	1	22,307	1
Pneumatic cycle tubes	751,919	9	836,379	10	1,145,803	13
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles	9,520	12	11,786	15	8,073	10

The number of pneumatic motor covers imported rose by 10 per cent from 419,000 to 463,000 and their value by 8 per cent from R1,69 lakhs to R1,83 lakhs. The competition from Canadian factories which, with a few exceptions, are but subsidiaries of the United States concerns, has been evident for some years past, with the result that in the year under review the largest number of pneumatic motor covers imported into India came from Canada. Imports from that country progressively rose from 43,000 in 1926-27 to 89,000 in 1927-28

and to 144,000 in 1928-29, while those from the United States of America numbered 82,000 in 1928-29 as compared with 108,000 and 55,000 in 1927-28 and 1926-27 respectively. The United Kingdom was forced to concentrate more on her domestic requirements than on her export activities, but still sent 117,000 as against 116,000 in the preceding year. There was, however, a slight decrease in value from R47½ lakhs to R45½ lakhs, the unit value dropping from R41 in 1927-28 to R39 in 1928-29. Imports from France further declined from 63,000 (R23 lakhs) to 48,000 (R18 lakhs), while those from Italy and Germany advanced from 27,000 (R9 lakhs) and 11,000 (R4½ lakhs) to 45,000 (R17 lakhs) and 19,000 (R7 lakhs) respectively. The United Kingdom supplied 9,700 or 60 per cent of the total number of motor cycle covers imported, as against 8,400 or 67 per cent in the preceding year, while the remainder came mostly from France and Italy. The number of pneumatic cycle covers imported from the United Kingdom rose from 350,000 to 418,000 while those from France declined from 249,000 to 232,000, owing to greater supplies being available from Italy. In pneumatic motor tubes Canadian competition was very severe. As a result, the share of the United Kingdom dropped from 174,000 or 39 per cent to 147,000 or 32 per cent, while that of Canada rose from 88,000 or 20 per cent to 171,000 or 37 per cent. In pneumatic cycle tubes the United Kingdom maintained her position notwithstanding keen competition from France and Germany, her contribution to the total imports being 520,000 or 45 per cent as compared with 419,000 or 50 per cent in the preceding year. Imports of solid rubber tyres declined by 31 per cent in number and 32 per cent in value from 12,000 valued at R14¾ lakhs to 8,000 valued at R10 lakhs. This marked decrease was a result of the universal trend in favour of pneumatic tyres for motor buses and trucks. The imports were, as usual, mostly from the United Kingdom (53 per cent), the United States of America (25 per cent) and Germany (12 per cent).

Hardware (R5,23 lakhs).—Imports of hardware (excluding cutlery and electroplated ware) were valued at R5,23 lakhs as compared with R5,24 lakhs in 1927-28 and R5,07 lakhs in 1926-27. With the exception of agricultural implements and enamelled ironware, there was very little variation in the trade in individual items comprised in this head during the past two years, as will be seen from the following table :—

——	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Agricultural implements . .	19	16	17	19	14
Other implements and tools (except machine tools).	65	71	79	77	77
Builders' hardware . . .	31	31	34	34	35
Domestic hardware . . .	10	10	10	12	13
Enamelled ironware . . .	30	41	40	37	42
Metal lamps	84	91	84	81	82
Metal lamps, parts . . .	8	6	7	10	9
Stoves	9	11	9	10	9
Safes, etc.	4	3	3	3	2
Gas mantles	6	7	6	8	7
Other sorts	2,33	2,33	2,18	2,33	2,33

Hardware.

Imports of metal lamps (including parts), which constitute the chief item under hardware, were, as in the preceding two years, valued at R91 lakhs, of which metal lamps numbering 6,470,000 as against 6,268,000 in 1927-28 accounted for R82 lakhs, or about R1 lakh, more than in the preceding year. Owing to an increasing participation of Germany in this trade at remarkably low prices, imports from the United States of America further receded from R16¾ lakhs (or 21 per cent) to R14½ lakhs (or 18 per cent), while the supplies from Germany advanced from R55⅓ lakhs (or 68 per cent) to R58 lakhs (or 71 per cent). Among other sources of supply, Austria somewhat improved her position notwithstanding German competition and sent metal lamps worth R6 lakhs as against R4¼ lakhs in 1927-28, while the imports from Czechoslovakia dropped from R1⅓ lakhs to R58,000. Parts of lamps, valued at R9 lakhs, also came chiefly from Germany (R4⅓ lakhs) and, to a less extent, from the United Kingdom (R2 lakhs) and the United States of America (R⅔ lakh). Imports of agricultural implements declined from R18½ lakhs to R14 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied R12 lakhs as compared with R14 lakhs in the preceding year. Other implements and tools remained practically stationary at R77 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed R42 lakhs, the United States of America R16 lakhs and Germany R14½ lakhs as compared with R45 lakhs, R16 lakhs, and R12 lakhs respectively in 1927-28.

Imports of enamelled ironware rose from R36¾ lakhs to R42 lakhs, of which Japan supplied R21½ lakhs and Germany R6⅔ lakhs as against R17¾ lakhs and R7½ lakhs respectively in the preceding year. Builder's hardware, imported mainly from Germany, the United Kingdom and Sweden, and domestic hardware (other than enamelled ironware), which came chiefly from Germany and the United Kingdom, showed small increases. On the other hand, the value of stoves, safes and strong boxes and gas mantles imported recorded small decreases. The total value of the imports of all sorts of hardware from the United Kingdom declined from R2,06 lakhs to R1,89 lakhs, while Germany increased her supplies from R1,61 lakhs to R1,69 lakhs. Imports from Japan and Austria also showed increases from R27 lakhs and R13 lakhs to R29 lakhs and R16 lakhs respectively, while those from the United States of America amounted to R61 lakhs as compared with R62 lakhs in the preceding year. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the imports of hardware :—

Imports of Hardware.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent.
United Kingdom . .	57	47	40	38	36	39	36
Germany . . .	18	21	27	27	31	31	32
United States . .	10	16	16	16	14	12	12
Japan	1	6	5	7	6	5	5
Other countries . .	14	10	12	12	13	13	15
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Imports.

It will be observed that the recovery made by the United Kingdom in 1927-28 proved to be short-lived and, owing particularly to the increasing participation of Germany in this trade, her percentage share in the total imports of hardware fell back to the level of 1926-27, the lowest on record during the post-war period.

Cutlery (R36 lakhs).

The value of cutlery imported during the year declined from R38½ lakhs to R36 lakhs, of which Germany supplied R22 lakhs and the United Kingdom R11 lakhs as against R26½ lakhs and R10 lakhs respectively in the preceding year.

Electroplated ware. (R8½ lakhs).

Imports of electroplated ware, chiefly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R8½ lakhs as compared with R7 lakhs in 1927-28.

Sugar (R16,09 lakhs).* —The sugar market continued in an unhealthy state in the year under review. World consumption failed to overtake the increasing production and, as a result, low prices ruled in the market. A table giving the annual production and consumption of raw sugar in the world, estimated by Dr. H. C. Prinsen Geerligs, is given in the margin. To add to the world difficulties many European and American countries had been raising high tariff walls against imports. In the 1928-29 budget the United Kingdom also granted protection to the home refiners. The position in the world's sugar markets was so acute as to attract the attention of the League of Nations, and in the early months of 1929 a Sugar Conference was held under its auspices. The results of this Conference proved purely negative and the League came to the conclusion that it could not interfere to initiate measures of reform in the sugar industry. The world production of sugar in the season of 1928-29 has been estimated by Messrs. Willett and Gray at 26,978,000 tons, showing an increase over the last year's revised figure of 1,657,000 tons. It may be noted that the self-denying ordinance of Cuba relating to reduction of output ended after the failure of her efforts in 1927-28 and her production for 1928-29 has been estimated at about 5,200,000 tons. The actual production of the 1928-29 crop in Java has been estimated at 2,939,000 tons as compared with 2,360,000 tons in 1927-28. The estimate of the total production of beet sugar in Europe in the season 1928-29 is given at 8,309,000 tons, an increase of 277,000 tons over the preceding year.

World Total in 1000's of tons.

	Production.*	Consumption.
1920-21 . . .	14,292	13,330
1921-22 . . .	14,962	16,059
1922-23 . . .	14,944	15,319
1923-24 . . .	16,196	16,065
1924-25 . . .	21,283	19,340
1925-26 . . .	21,501	20,572
1926-27 . . .	20,743	21,180
1927-28 . . .	22,554	22,084
1928-29 . . .	24,000	23,000

* These figures are slightly different from the figures of world production given below. These figures were submitted by Dr. Geerligs to the League of Nations (Economic Section).

Java, as usual, supplied the largest proportion of the sugar imported into India. At the beginning of the financial year the stocks of sugar were low both in Calcutta and Bombay and there was a brisk demand for sugar on the spot and sugar available in the near future. There was, however, little or no demand for shipments later than July-September or October-December.

* Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Sugar Bureau for assistance in connection with this paragraph.

This policy of postponing purchases till the last moment was due to the fact that the dealers had little faith in the maintenance of the prices for the new Java crop which, they feared, was underestimated. This, as a matter of fact, proved to be the case later. Owing, however, to spot demand the price of sugar remained at a fairly high level during April and the first few days of May when prices in the Calcutta market varied between R10-9-0 and R11-6-0 per maund for Java 25 D.S. and above. From that time, however, prices gradually declined, owing, firstly, to the distrust of the estimates referred to above and, secondly, to the continuous drop in world sugar prices which had a depressing effect on the local market. The price fell from R11-6-0 per maund on the 4th May to R9-9-6 per maund on the 20th July. From that day till the 19th October the market remained fairly steady with slight variations, but increases never amounted at any time to more than 4 as. 3 p. over the price reached on the 20th July. From the 19th October when the price was R9-11-3 per maund a slight decline set in and by the 21st December the price of Java 25 D.S. and above had fallen in Calcutta to R9-0-0 per maund. Thereafter to the end of the year under review prices rose a little with a set-back after the middle of February and in the beginning of March. The increase, however, was never considerable. On the 11th January the price was R9-6-0 per maund. It kept at nearly this level for over five weeks. In the last week of February and the first week of March prices sagged and were R9-3-6 and R9-2-0 per maund in the successive weeks. Prices rose later in March and on the 22nd R9-10-3 was the price quoted in the market. A general review of price quotations for the year brings out the comparative steadiness of prices for the last nine months of the year. It was only in the first three months that fluctuations of any considerable magnitude occurred. From July, 1928 to March, 1929 the price of Java 25 D. S. and above at Calcutta was round about R9-8-0 per maund and the variation was never more than a few annas on either side of this figure. In passing, it may be noted that the chief feature of interest during the year was the Java Trust's action in making sales to exporters with a discount allowed if the sugar was shipped to ports west of Suez. This action aroused criticisms throughout the world and especially in India, as the subsequent return of this sugar to the East and the sale of cheaper British and European refined sugars to India has assisted in the present drop in prices.

In the Bombay market the quotation for Java, white, granulated T. M. O. quality, stood at R15-4-0 per cwt. on the 5th April. After that date, except for a slight relapse in the third and fourth weeks of May, the prices were generally on the increase and on the 27th June the record price for the year, R18-0-0 per cwt., was reached. This was a purely artificial rise produced on account of shortage of stocks. Thereafter there was a sharp decline in prices and R14-14-0 per cwt. was registered on the 6th July. During the four weeks following, prices declined and by the 3rd August R13-11-0 per cwt. was the price ruling in the market. From that date till the end of March prices were steady between R13-8-0 per cwt. and about R14-3-0 per cwt. The comparative steadiness of prices, just as in the case of Calcutta, from August onwards is a feature of note in the year under review. As in Calcutta, prices in March showed a slight rising tendency, which was due to good off-take and the short covering in Java and the local markets and does not indicate a real turn in the market.

Imports.

Imports of sugar of all sorts, excluding molasses, increased from 725,800 tons valued at R14,50 lakhs in 1927-28 to 868,800 tons valued at R15,86 lakhs in 1928-29. The increase was almost entirely due to heavy shipments of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, from Java (including consignments from the Straits Settlements) which during 1928-29 were 851,613 tons as compared with 693,206 tons in the preceding year. Ceylon sent 4,000 tons, China (including Hongkong) sent 2,100 tons and the United Kingdom 1,400 tons. Imports from the United Kingdom in 1927-28 were only 366 tons. Supplies from the United States of America almost disappeared, amounting to 16 tons only. Similarly, imports from Canada were only 99 tons.

Imports of Java sugar into the different maritime provinces during 1928-29 were as follows :—

Bengal . . .	348,700 tons	(289,600 tons)	or 41 per cent
Bombay . .	193,400 „	(159,000 „)	„ 23 „ „
Sind . . .	206,900 „	(148,100 „)	„ 24 „ „
Madras . . .	62,300 „	(51,100 „)	„ 7 „ „
Burma . . .	40,300 „	(45,400 „)	„ 5 „ „

Previous year's figures are shown in brackets.

The total amount of beet sugar imported during the year was only 8,400 tons as compared with 18,000 tons in the preceding year. There were no imports from Russia, although in 1927-28 nearly 11,900 tons had been received from that country. Hungary supplied 2,100 tons and the United Kingdom 3,400 tons. In 1927-28 the United Kingdom supplied only one ton. As in the preceding year, the bulk of the imports of beet sugar was received in Bombay.

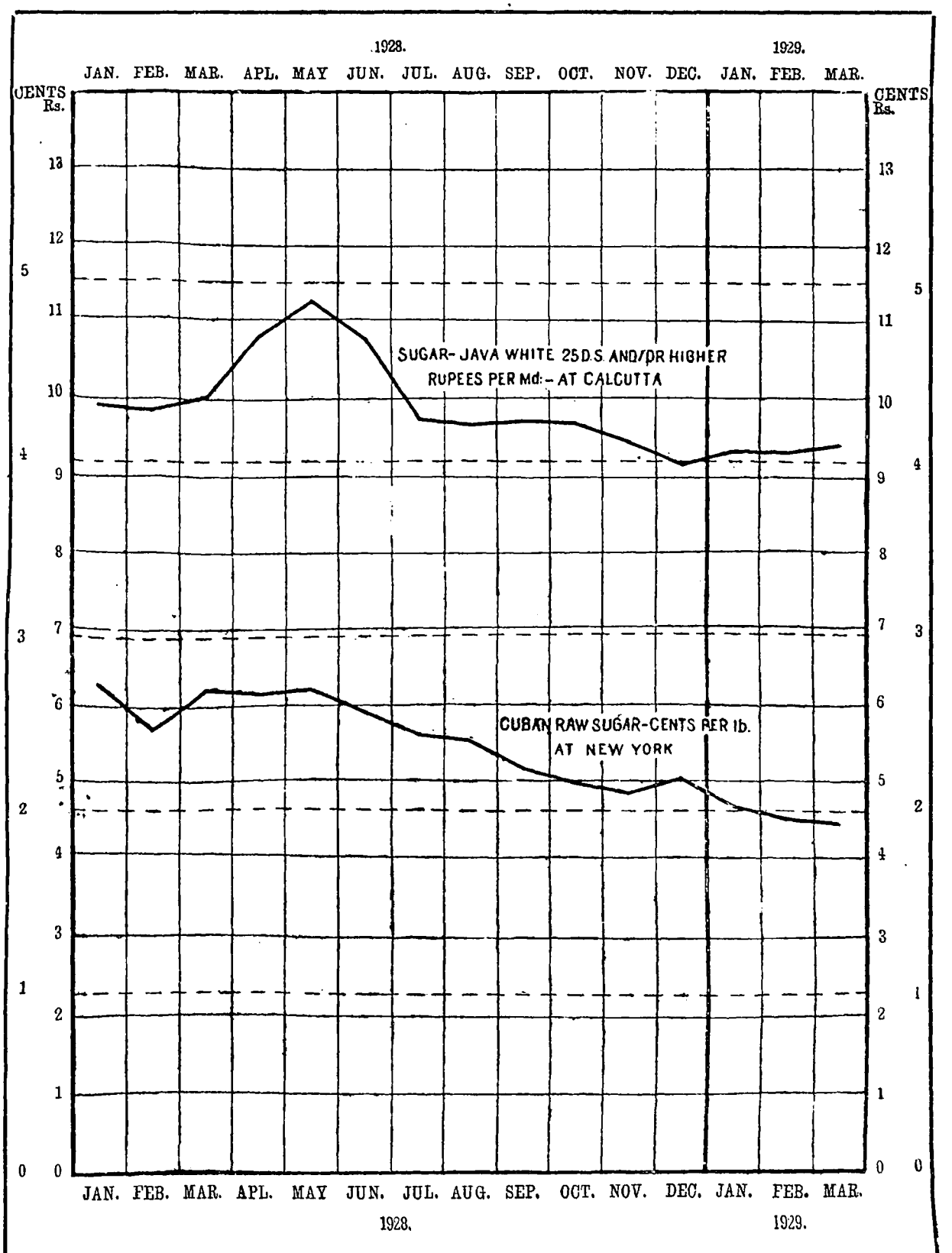
The following table gives the imports from the principal sources of sugar for a series of years :—

Imports of sugar, all kinds (excluding molasses).

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom . .	900	100	200	6,300	9,200	400	4,800
Ceylon	100	500	1,100	1,300	2,100	2,800	4,000
Java	583,000	368,300	480,200	656,900	611,700	692,200	850,800
Mauritius . . .	139,600	1,300	133,000	19,100	100	..	..
Straits Settlements .	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,200	1,100	1,200	900
China and Hongkong .	1,500	5,800	2,600	2,200	3,100	3,100	2,100
Egypt	100	700	200	300	..	..	..
Japan	100	..	..	..	..	100	300
Germany . . .	700	5,100	21,700	1,500	49,200	1,600	300
Austria	74,000	6,300	1,500	2,000	9,800	300	..
Hungary . . .		11,500	12,000	19,100	26,000	2,300	2,100
Netherlands . .	..	300	100	800	3,700	700	1,600
Belgium	..	2,100	6,500	6,800	13,800	400	300
Czechoslovakia . .	..	5,300	5,100	10,300	28,800	1,100	400
Italy	..	500	900	1,200	3,700	200	..
United States . .	..	300	600	2,100	15,500	500	200
Other countries . .	100	500	2,400	500	49,100	18,900	1,000
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES .	803,000	411,500	671,000	732,600	826,900	725,800	868,800
Value R (lakhs) . .	14,20	14,78	20,37	15,20	18,36	14,50	15,86

In the chart on the opposite page the prices of Cuban raw sugar at New York and the course of prices in Calcutta of sugar, all-cane, equal in colour to 25 D. S. and above, are compared. At the beginning of April Cuban raw

Chart showing the average monthly prices of Cuban raw sugar at New York and of Sugar Java white 25 D. S. and/or higher at Calcutta from January 1928 to March 1929.



sugar was quoted at nearly 2·7 cents. Except for some minor fluctuations, prices subsequently showed a gradual decline till at the beginning of November the quotation touched 2 cents. Towards the end of that month prices recovered to nearly 2·2 cents. But throughout the subsequent months of the year, there was a gradual decline, quotations during December and January having been a little above 2 cents and those during February and March a little below that level.

The imports of molasses, almost wholly from Java, decreased from 97,111 tons valued at R40⅓ lakhs in 1927-28 to 68,576 tons valued at R23⅓ lakhs in 1928-29.

Re-exports of sugar from India decreased from 19,800 tons valued at R55⅓ lakhs in 1927-28 to 10,200 tons valued at R23⅓ lakhs in 1928-29. The share of Kenya (including Zanzibar) was 2,400 tons, whereas Arabia's share went down from 7,600 tons to 1,900 tons. Bahrein Islands took 2,200 tons and Ceylon nearly 1,100 tons.

The total area under sugarcane in India was 2,576,000 acres in 1928-29; the total production of raw sugar (gûr) was 2,715,000 tons as compared with 3,216,000 tons in 1927-28. The production of sugar by modern factories and refineries in the season 1927-28 amounted to 117,048 tons as compared with 121,028 tons in 1926-27 and 91,499 tons in 1925-26. This small drop was due to the fact that the output from refineries was less during 1927-28, as will be seen from the following figures :—

	1927-28.	1926-27.
Factory made sugar	67,684 tons.	62,941 tons.
Sugar refined from gûr or raw sugar . .	49,364 „	58,087 „

Exports of Indian sugar during the year under review declined from 756 tons to 644 tons which included 461 tons of unrefined sugar. There was also a falling off in exports of molasses (including palmyra and cane jaggery) from 2,135 tons to 1,448 tons, of which 1,346 tons (or a little below 93 per cent) were despatched from Madras. Shipments to Ceylon amounted to 1,183 tons.

Mineral oils (R10,70 lakhs).—There was a continued over-production of crude oil in the United States and, as a result, prices of the refined products were on the decline, though, owing to the remarkable growth in demand, the decline was not so great as it would otherwise have been. During the year under review, however, a definite move was made by the big international oil combines towards world co-operation in marketing, as this was considered to be essential for the prosperity of the oil industry. The leading United States oil producers formed an oil export company, known as "Export Petroleum Association", with a view to effecting greater economy in the foreign trade by eliminating unnecessary duplication of marketing facilities. In October, 1928, the Burmah Oil Company (a large share-holder in the Anglo-Persian Oil Co.) acquired an interest in the Shell Transport and Trading Company which is connected with the Royal Dutch Shell. This development made it possible for an agreement being entered into between the Anglo-Persian and the Asiatic Company of the Royal Dutch Shell group for the pooling of their distributing organisations in the East, outside India and China. The object of all these co-operative arrangements has been

to effect large economies by drawing on supplies from the nearest sources of production controlled by the companies co-operating.

The total imports of all kinds of foreign mineral oils rose by 4 per cent in quantity from 232 million gallons in 1927-28 to 242 million gallons in 1928-29 and by 2 per cent in value from R10,44 lakhs to R10,70 lakhs. Of the total imports in 1928-29 kerosene oil and fuel oils each represented 43 per cent and lubricating oils 11 per cent. The following table gives the quantities of each variety of mineral oils imported by sea from abroad into British India :—

Imports of mineral oils into India by sea from foreign countries.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year).	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
Fuel oil . . .	7,766	90,174	93,605	90,582	106,728	103,695
Kerosene—						
In bulk . .	52,976	68,172	73,158	58,387	90,234	99,772
In tins . . .	15,874	3,808	6,064	5,663	4,172	4,888
TOTAL KEROSENE .	68,850	71,980	79,222	64,050	94,406	104,660
Lubricating oils .	14,953	20,705	21,363	24,721	26,293	27,323
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	37	3	6	4	138	168
Paints, solutions and compositions.	1	2	24	1	4	23
Other kinds . .	3,416	4,413	6,189	4,209	4,869	6,036
TOTAL MINERAL OILS .	95,023	187,277	200,409	183,567	232,438	241,905

Kerosene oil.

During 1927-28 the imports of kerosene oil into India were stimulated by the price-cutting war which broke out between the Royal Dutch Shell group and the Standard Oil group. An agreement between these two was not reached until June, 1928. Imports in 1927-28 amounted to 94 million gallons and were much above the figure for any preceding year except 1919-20 when the imports nearly equalled those of 1927-28. In 1928-29 imports exceeded even this record figure and

totalled 105 million gallons, or an increase of 11 million gallons over the preceding year. The declared value rose from R5,39 lakhs in 1927-28 to R5,76 lakhs in 1928-29, showing, therefore, a lower average value per gallon of R0-8-9 as compared with R0-9-3 for 1927-28. Coastwise imports from Burma to India proper amounted to 93·5 million gallons as compared with 120 million gallons in the preceding year. Of the foreign supplies the United States of America, which had hitherto been the chief source, reduced her contribution from 47 million gallons to 14 million gallons. This reduction was caused mainly by the increasing proportion of Russian oil imported into India by the Standard Oil Co. of New York which has contracts with the Russian oil syndicate for the distribution of the latter's refined products. Imports from Russia, including Georgia, which were *nil* in 1926-27 rose to 19½ million gallons in 1927-28 and further to 43 million gallons in 1928-29. Imports from Persia also advanced from 9 million gallons to 32 million gallons. Borneo and Sumatra together supplied 13 million gallons, almost the same as in the preceding year, while consignments from the Straits Settlements, which are also of Dutch East Indies origin, fell from 4 million gallons to nearly 1 million gallons. Arrivals in 1928-29 also included over 2 million gallons from Celebes Island in the Dutch East Indies. The details are shown in the margin.

Imports of Kerosene oil.	1913-14 (pre-war year) Gals. (1,000)	1927-28 Gals. (1,000)	1928-29 Gals. (1,000.
United States of America.	42,311	47,133	14,009
Russia and Georgia	1,079	19,501	42,803
Persia	2,303	9,440	32,062
Borneo and Sumatra	20,815	12,406	12,676
Straits Settlements	2,340	3,955	852
Other countries	2	1,971	2,258
Total	68,850	94,406	104,660

Imports of fuel oils in 1928-29 totalled 104 million gallons, compared with the record figure of 107 million gallons in 1927-28. The decline was mainly due to the lower consumption in Bombay cotton mills which remained practically closed for a considerable portion of the year. The value of all fuel oils imported dropped from R2,33 lakhs in 1927-28 to R2,06 lakhs in 1928-29, showing an average value per gallon of R0-3-2 as compared with R0-3-6 in the preceding year. Imports were, as usual, mostly from Persia which supplied 82 million gallons or 79 per cent of the total quantity imported, as compared with 86 million gallons or 81 per cent in the preceding year. Direct shipments from Borneo were almost on the level of the preceding year and amounted to over 15 million gallons, while consignments from the Straits Settlements rose from 3 million gallons to 7 million gallons.

Fuel oils.

Imports of batching oils rose from 15 million gallons valued at R77 lakhs to 17 million gallons valued at R81 lakhs. The trade was divided between Borneo and the United States of America, the former supplying over 9 million gallons and the latter 7 million gallons as compared with 10 million gallons and 5 million gallons respectively in 1927-28. Imports of other lubricating oils showed a small decrease in quantity and amounted to nearly 11 million gallons but fell by R5 lakhs in value from R1,41 lakhs to R1,36 lakhs. Over 80 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1928-29, or 9 million gallons, came from the United States and the remainder from Borneo, the Straits Settlements and the United Kingdom.

Lubricating oil.

Imports.

Imports of foreign motor spirit increased in quantity from 138,000 gallons to 168,000 gallons, but fell in value from R2 lakhs to R1½ lakhs. The coastwise imports of petrol and other motor spirit from Burma into India proper amounted to 45 million gallons as compared with 39 million gallons in 1927-28 and 29 million gallons in 1926-27. Other kinds of mineral oils, consisting mostly of white oil from Germany and mineral grease from America, showed an advance from 5 million gallons to 6 million gallons, of which Germany supplied 3⅓ million gallons and the United States of America 1½ million gallons.

Provisions (R6,21 lakhs).—Prices of imported provisions were, for the most part, on lower levels and this resulted in a drop in the value of the total imports from R6,40⅔ lakhs to R6,21 lakhs. Canned and bottled provisions, which accounted for 45 per cent of the total value of imported provisions as against 47 per cent in 1927-28, fell from R3,01 lakhs to R2,79 lakhs. Imports of vegetable product increased in quantity from 444,000 cwts. to 458,000 cwts. but, owing to its growing use which favoured competition and tended to reduce prices, declined in value from R1,92 lakhs to R1,77 lakhs. The chief source of supply of this article was, as usual, the Netherlands which sent 401,000 cwts. valued at R1,55 lakhs as compared with 372,000 cwts. valued at R1,61½ lakhs in 1927-28. The remainder came mainly from Belgium (R19 lakhs) and Germany (R3 lakhs). The United Kingdom showed very little interest in this trade and the supplies from that country were valued at only a lakh of rupees as against R3 lakhs in the preceding year. Among other kinds of canned and bottled provisions, canned and bottled fruits registered an increase in quantity from 25,000 to 26,000 cwts. but decreased in value from R12½ lakhs to R11½ lakhs, while tinned fish fell from 93,000 cwts. valued at R34 lakhs to 64,000 cwts. valued at R23½ lakhs. Imports of farinaceous foods in bulk increased in quantity from 352,000 cwts. to 365,000 cwts., but lower prices accounted for a decrease in value from R49 lakhs to R45 lakhs. Milk foods for infants and invalids, imported mostly from the United Kingdom, and other kinds of farinaceous and patent foods recorded small increases from R30⅓ lakhs and R23⅓ lakhs to R32½ lakhs and R26⅓ lakhs respectively. There was a further expansion in the imports of condensed milk, the total amounting to 245,000 cwts. valued at R89 lakhs as compared with 224,000 cwts. valued at R83 lakhs in 1927-28. Arrivals in 1928-29 included 140,000 cwts. from the Netherlands, 44,000 cwts. from the United Kingdom and 32,000 cwts. from Switzerland as against 120,000 cwts., 61,000 cwts. and 18,000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year. There were also increased supplies from Norway and France, while Denmark sent 11,000 cwts., or 2,000 cwts. less than in 1927-28. Biscuits and cakes were also imported in larger quantities, the total imports amounting to 70,000 cwts. as against 60,000 cwts. in 1927-28, but here again the value registered a slight decline from R56⅔ lakhs to R56⅓ lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 44,000 cwts. or 62 per cent of the total quantity in 1928-29 as compared with 49,000 cwts. or 81 per cent in the preceding year, while the remainder came chiefly from the Straits Settlements. Imports of confectionery, mostly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R27 lakhs, almost the same as in the two preceding years. There was a small increase in

Canned and bottled provisions.

Condensed milk.

Biscuits and cakes.

the quantity of bacon and hams imported accompanied by a decrease in value, the total receipts amounting to 15,400 cwts. valued at R16½ lakhs as compared with 15,200 cwts. valued at R17½ lakhs in 1927-28. As usual, the United Kingdom retained the bulk of the trade, her supplies of bacon and hams having amounted to 14,400 cwts. as against 14,300 cwts. in the preceding year. Jams and jellies, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom and Australia, and cheese, derived mostly from the Netherlands and, to a less extent, from the United Kingdom, remained almost stationary at 15,000 and 11,000 cwts. valued at R8 lakhs and R12 lakhs respectively in 1928-29, while cocoa and chocolates recorded an increase from 4,000 cwts. valued at R4 lakhs to 6,000 cwts. valued at R5⅔ lakhs. Pickles, chutneys, sauces and condiments, and vinegar were more in demand, the combined imports being valued at nearly R6 lakhs as against R5 lakhs in the preceding year, while there were smaller receipts of butter, ghi, lard and isinglass.

The value of provisions of all sorts imported from the United Kingdom decreased from R2,34 lakhs in 1927-28 to R2,25 lakhs in 1928-29 and her percentage share in the total trade fell to 36 per cent from 37 per cent in the preceding year. The share of the Netherlands rose from 32 per cent to 33 per cent, although there was a small decline in value from R2,06½ lakhs to R2,03½ lakhs. Imports from the United States of America and the Straits Settlements declined from R48 and R42 lakhs to R44 and R36 lakhs respectively, while Australian supplies, consisting mostly of jams and jellies, canned and bottled provisions and farinaceous foods, were valued at R9 lakhs as in the preceding year.

Liquors (R3,57 lakhs).—The total quantity of liquors imported fell by 5 per cent from 7,118,000 gallons in 1927-28 to 6,790,000 gallons in 1928-29, the corresponding decline in value being only of 3 per cent from R3,67 lakhs to R3,57 lakhs. With the exception of Sind and Madras, imports into all other provinces showed decreases. As in the preceding year, Bengal had the bulk of the trade and was followed closely by Bombay, their respective shares being 1,951,000 gallons (R1,05½ lakhs) and 1,906,000 gallons (R94⅓ lakhs) as compared with 2,142,000 gallons (R1,99 lakhs) and 2,076,000 gallons (R1,00 lakhs) in 1927-28. Imports into Burma also fell from 1,225,000 gallons valued at R64 lakhs to 1,065,000 gallons valued at R57 lakhs, while Sind and Madras imported to the value of R65½ lakhs and R34¾ lakhs as compared with R63¼ lakhs and R31⅓ lakhs respectively in 1927-28.

Over 64 per cent of the total quantity of imported liquors consisted of ale, beer and porter, 31 per cent of spirits and 4 per cent of wines. Imports of ale, beer and porter declined from 4,487,000 gallons to 4,370,000 gallons, of which ale and beer alone accounted for 4,206,000 gallons as against 4,267,000 gallons in the preceding year. Of the beer imported in bulk, mainly for the use of troops, amounting to 1,552,000 gallons in 1928-29, the United Kingdom supplied no less than 1,525,000 gallons or 98 per cent, while bottled beer, imports of which totalled 2,654,000 gallons, came largely from the United Kingdom (42 per cent), Germany (38 per cent) and from the Netherlands and Japan (9 per cent each). Imports of stout and porter, amounting to 164,000 gallons as against 220,000 gallons in the preceding year, were, as usual, drawn chiefly from the United Kingdom.

Ale, beer and porter.

Imports.

Spirits.

Imports of spirits, all sorts, amounted to 2,115,000 gallons valued at R2,26½ lakhs as compared with 2,315,000 gallons valued at R2,30 lakhs in 1927-28. The details of the principal kinds of spirits imported into British India are shown below :—

—	1927-28		1928-29	
	Gallons	R (lakhs)	Gallons	R (lakhs)
Brandy	425,700	46	426,200	46
Gin	114,100	11	113,900	10
Rum	90,700	2	64,600	2
Liqueurs	16,400	3	17,900	3
Whisky	547,400	92	548,100	92
Spirit, present in drugs . . .	141,300	39	151,900	41
„ perfumed	15,100	13	15,100	12
„ denatured	911,100	13	731,000	9
„ other sorts	52,800	11	46,200	11

The United Kingdom practically monopolises the trade in whisky, mostly the product of Scottish distilleries, and in gin which, to a far less extent, is also obtained from the Netherlands. Brandy is almost entirely received from France with small quantities from the United Kingdom and Germany. Imports of spirits from the United Kingdom rose from 743,000 gallons to 753,000 gallons in quantity, the value remaining fairly steady at R1,36 lakhs, while the share of France advanced from 388,000 gallons valued at R50¾ lakhs to 416,000 gallons valued at R52 lakhs. The supplies from Java, consisting, as usual, of rum and denatured spirit (chiefly denatured in bond at Indian Custom houses after arrival and before clearance), declined from 995,000 gallons to 786,000 gallons in quantity and from R14 lakhs to R10 lakhs in value. Larger receipts of spirit present in drugs, medicines and chemicals led to an increase in the imports of spirit from the United States of America from 53,000 gallons valued at R15⅔ lakhs to 58,000 gallons valued at R17 lakhs, while German consignments fell from 80,000 gallons to 61,000 gallons in quantity and from R7¾ lakhs to nearly R7 lakhs in value.

Wines.

The total imports of wines also declined from 304,000 gallons, valued at R32 lakhs to 292,000 gallons, valued at R30 lakhs. The most noticeable decline occurred under still red wines, imports of which fell off from 55,000 gallons to 49,000 gallons chiefly in consequence of reduced shipments from France. Of the total im-

ports of wines in 1928-29, France supplied 110,000 gallons, or 7,000 gallons less than in the preceding year, while British supplies, which included re-exports of French, Portuguese and Spanish wines from the United Kingdom, amounted to 83,000 gallons as compared with 88,000 gallons in 1927-28.

Paper and Pasteboard (R3,30 lakhs).—The quantity of paper and pasteboard imported during 1928-29 amounted to 115,600 tons valued at R3,30 lakhs. Compared with the imports in 1927-28, which were returned at 104,500 tons valued at R3,01 lakhs, this represented an increase of 11 per cent in quantity and of 10 per cent in value. Printing paper was imported to the extent of 34,600 tons valued at R1,06 lakhs as compared with 26,900 tons valued at R84 lakhs in the preceding year. To a small measure the increase was in newsprinting paper, derived chiefly from Scandinavia and Austria where there are plentiful resources of wood pulp. Imports of newsprinting paper amounted to 17,000 tons valued at R43 lakhs as against 16,000 tons valued at R40 lakhs in 1927-28, while other kinds of printing paper, drawn mainly from the United Kingdom, Norway, Germany and the Netherlands, advanced by 61 per cent in quantity from 10,900 tons to 17,600 tons and by 44 per cent in value from R44 lakhs to about R64 lakhs. In printing paper Norway maintained the lead with 9,900 tons, followed by Austria with 6,300 tons and the United Kingdom with 5,800 tons, their respective shares in the preceding year having been 8,700 tons, 3,200 tons and 5,100 tons. In value, however, the United Kingdom occupied the foremost position and sent printing paper worth R24 lakhs as against R21 lakhs in the preceding year, while the consignments from Norway and Austria, consisting largely of newsprinting paper, were valued at R23 lakhs and R17 lakhs as compared with R22 lakhs and R9 lakhs respectively in 1927-28. Imports from Germany and Sweden also rose from 2,700 and 1,400 tons to 4,500 and 1,600 tons respectively, while those from the Netherlands and Belgium declined.

Printing paper.

Imports of writing paper and envelopes amounted to 11,000 tons valued at R64 lakhs, which indicated no appreciable variation from the preceding year's imports. As usual, the major contributions were 3,900 tons from the United Kingdom, 2,200 tons from Norway, 1,100 tons from the Netherlands and 1,000 tons from Germany. In the preceding year the United Kingdom supplied 3,800 tons, Norway 1,600 tons, the Netherlands 900 tons and Germany 800 tons. There were, however, smaller receipts from Austria amounting to 1,300 tons as compared with 1,900 tons in 1927-28.

Writing paper.

Imports of packing paper declined in quantity from 12,300 tons to 11,400 tons and in value from R49 lakhs to R42 lakhs. Sweden retained her position as the foremost supplier, although the imports from that country fell from 4,600 tons valued at R17 lakhs to 3,400 tons valued at R12 lakhs. On the other hand, there was a considerable increase in the quantity imported from Germany, though at a greatly reduced valuation. Imports from Germany rose from 2,700 tons to 3,100 tons in quantity but fell in value from R12 lakhs to R10$\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs. The United Kingdom and Norway reduced their supplies from 1,100 and 800 tons to 800 and 500 tons respectively, while imports from the Netherlands slightly increased to 1,000 tons.

Packing paper.

Imports of old newspapers further advanced from 35,100 to 37,500 tons, of which the United Kingdom supplied 33,100 tons. There was a set-back in the supplies from the United States of America which contributed only 11 per cent of the total quantity imported as against 27 per cent in the preceding year, while the share of the United Kingdom rose from 72 per cent to 89 per cent.

Old newspapers.

Paper manufactures showed an increase from 900 tons to 1,200 tons in quantity and from R12 lakhs to R12½ lakhs in value. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the principal supplier and sent these goods to the value of R5½ lakhs in 1928-29. Imports of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard of all kinds rose from 15,900 tons valued at R31 lakhs to 16,300 tons valued at R36 lakhs in 1928-29, of which strawboard accounted for 10,200 tons valued at R13 lakhs. In 1928 there were nine paper mills as in the preceding two years, *viz.*, four in Bengal, three in Bombay and one each in the United Provinces and Travancore. Their aggregate production amounted to 38,100 tons in 1928 as compared with 33,900 tons in 1927 and 32,100 tons in 1926.

Other items.

The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total value of the imports of paper and pasteboard.

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	56·2	42·9	41·5	35·5	36·4	37·3
Norway	5·1	9·0	9·0	10·1	11·4	11·3
United States	·8	3·1	4·7	4·8	4·4	2·5
Sweden	3·2	4·4	7·2	7·1	9·3	7·4
Netherlands	2·5	7·4	9·0	7·8	8·4	7·6
Japan	1·0	1·0	1·6	1·6	2·4	2·3
Germany	17·3	21·2	12·1	16·2	11·7	13·2
Austria	8·3	4·0	6·3	7·6	6·5	9·2
Hungary		·1	..	..	..	..
Other countries	5·6	6·9	8·6	9·3	9·5	9·2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

It will be seen that both Germany and Austria improved their positions chiefly at the expense of Sweden which had to experience a difficult year owing to labour troubles. The fall in the share of the United States was chiefly due to her diminishing interest in the old newspaper trade. The increased participation of the United Kingdom is also noteworthy.

Chemicals (R2,48 lakhs).—The total imports of chemicals (excluding chemical manures and medicines) declined by R17 lakhs from R2,65 lakhs to R2,48 lakhs, of which soda compounds accounted for R1,13 lakhs or 46 per cent as compared with R1,12 lakhs or 42 per cent in the preceding year. The United Kingdom supplied, as usual, the bulk of sodium carbonate, imports of which totalled 1,076,600 cwts. valued at R62 lakhs as against 1,061,200 cwts. valued at R60 lakhs in the preceding year. Caustic soda,

derived chiefly from the United Kingdom and the United States, was imported to the extent of 173,600 cwts. valued at R19 lakhs, almost the same as in the preceding year. Among other soda compounds, sodium bicarbonate, sodium bichromate, borax, sodium cyanide and sodium silicate showed small increases, while sodium sulphide registered a decrease. Imports of acids during the year amounted to 22,400 cwts. valued at R8½ lakhs and showed an increase of 6,000 cwts. in quantity and of R2 lakhs in value. Under the stimulus of lower prices sulphuric acid registered a further increase from 3,400 cwts. to 4,900 cwts. Imports of tartaric acid also increased from 1,600 cwts. to 3,000 cwts. There was a further decline in the imports of alum from 55,900 cwts. to 49,800 cwts., but aluminous sulphates recorded an increase from 64,200 cwts. to 71,200 cwts. The quantity of ammonia and salts thereof, imported, increased from 28,500 cwts. to 32,800 cwts., the value rising from R8½ lakhs to R9 lakhs. Owing to the greatly reduced demand from the Bombay mills, the imports of bleaching materials declined from 100,700 cwts. to 91,100 cwts. in quantity and from R9 lakhs to R5¾ lakhs in value.

Acids.

Alum.

Ammonia and salts thereof.

There was a noticeable decline in the imports of sulphur which fell off from 387,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs to 301,000 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs. The supplies from Italy dropped from 305,000 cwts. to 209,500 cwts., while those from Germany rose from 71,500 cwts. to 89,100 cwts. Among other chemicals, there were noticeable decreases in the imports of calcium carbide, zinc compounds, magnesium compounds and lead compounds, while there were increases under disinfectants and potassium compounds. The quantity of glycerine imported rose from 4,400 cwts. to 5,600 cwts., but the value showed a slight decline. The following table gives the percentage shares of the principal exporting countries in the total imports of chemicals.

Others.

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total value of chemicals imported.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1914-19 (war average)	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . .	74·7	70·4	62·7	61·2	57·9	55·4	59·4
Germany . . .	12·4	·7	18·7	20·6	21·5	21·5	16·7
United States . .	·3	5·5	1·9	2·9	2·7	3·3	4·7
Italy	5·2	2·8	5·0	3·1	5·9	6·7	5·8
Kenya Colony . .	..	·3	1·4	1·4	1·4	1·8	2·5
Norway . . .	·5	·5	1·9	1·8	1·7	2·6	1·7
Japan	1·5	16·7	1·0	1·3	1·4	1·2	1·4
Other countries . .	5·4	3·1	7·4	7·7	7·5	7·5	7·8
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The efforts made by the British chemical industries to consolidate their interests and to extend their sales organisations in India resulted in increased participation in the trade by the United Kingdom, while the share of Germany declined.

Imports.

Drugs and Medicines (R2,02 lakhs).—The total value of imported drugs and medicines increased from R1,98 lakhs in 1927-28 to R2 02 lakhs in 1928-29. Imports of camphor advanced from 1,374,000 lbs. valued at R26 lakhs to 1,612,000 lbs. valued at R28 lakhs. Japan increased her supplies of natural camphor from 858,000 lbs. to 973,000 lbs., while Germany sent more synthetic camphor at lower prices to the extent of 549,300 lbs. as compared with 490,600 lbs. in the preceding year. Imports from China and Hongkong fell away to only 2,000 lbs. from 6,700 lbs. in 1927-28 and 74,100 lbs. in 1926-27. Arrivals in 1928-29 also included 62,800 lbs. of synthetic camphor from Switzerland and 11,100 lbs. from Italy, perhaps of Swiss origin. Over 133,000 lbs. of quinine salts were imported on private account and 132 lbs. on Government account as compared with 113,600 lbs. and 63 lbs. respectively in the preceding year. Cinchona bark was imported on Government account to the extent of 115,000 lbs. as compared with 271,900 lbs. in 1927-28. The value of proprietary and patent medicines rose from R29 lakhs to R43 lakhs to which the United Kingdom contributed R23 lakhs, Germany R5½ lakhs and the United States of America R6 lakhs. Imports of cod liver oil also increased to 90,600 lbs. valued at R1⅓ lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 500 ounces of cocaine out of a total of 1,300 ounces and 1,400 ounces of morphia out of a total of 1,800 ounces, the remainder coming mostly from Germany. Preparations of opium and morphia, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R1,09,000 as compared with R1,12,000 in the preceding year.

Camphor.

Quinine salts.

Salt (R1.47 lakhs).—There was a substantial reduction in prices of imported salt during 1928-29 and, as a result, the differences in price between foreign and Indian salts, particularly during the latter half of the year, were much below those obtaining in preceding years. The following statement shows the prices month by month at Calcutta per 100 maunds of Liverpool, Spanish and Indian salt :—

	Imported		Indian
	Liverpool (ex-golah)	Spanish Fine (ex-ship)	Bombay (ex-golah)
1928—	R	R	R
April	110	106—101*	70
May	110	103	70
June	110	103	70
July	111	104	70
August	111	107*	70
September	83	79*	70
October	83	76	70
November	83	79*	70
December	83	79*	70
1929—			
January	83	72	70
February	86	75*	70
March	86	72*	70

* Ex-golah.

Salt.

The quantity of foreign salt imported into India increased by 3 per cent from 596,000 tons in 1927-28 to 615,000 tons in 1928-29, but lower prices accounted for a decline in value by 16 per cent from ₹1,75 lakhs to ₹1,47 lakhs. Aden and Egypt continued to be the chief sources of supply; the former increased her share from 180,000 tons to 204,000 tons, while the latter reduced her consignments from 123,000 tons to 114,000 tons. The United Kingdom and Spain found the prices unremunerative and curtailed their supplies from 81,000 and 84,000 tons to 69,000 and 59,000 tons respectively. Imports from Italian East Africa also fell from 56,000 tons to 52,000 tons. The deficiency in supplies was, however, made up for by arrivals of cheap salt from new sources, such as Tripoli and Roumania, amounting to 25,000 and 12,000 tons respectively. Imports from Germany advanced in quantity from 57,000 to 64,000 tons but realised smaller values. The following table shows the shares of the principal countries of consignment:—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the imports of salt.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year).	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependencies	19·1	33·1	32·9	33·0	30·2	33·2
Egypt	13·9	27·1	21·2	24·3	20·7	18·6
United Kingdom	22·5	17·4	18·5	10·0	13·6	11·2
Spain	15·0	4·7	8·6	10·5	14·0	9·6
Germany	8·8	5·6	7·2	10·7	9·5	10·4
Italian East Africa	8·1	7·7	9·1	10·1	9·4	8·5
Other countries	12·6	4·4	2·5	1·4	2·6	8·5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS)	607,300	615,700	560,100	541,800	596,200	614,700

Foreign salt is imported chiefly into Bengal and, to a less extent, into Burma. The former took 533,000 tons or about 87 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1928-29 and the latter 81,000 tons or 13 per cent as compared with 83 and 17 per cent respectively in the preceding year. Besides foreign salt a fair quantity of Indian sea salt suitable for consumption in Bengal was also imported into that province. The coastwise imports of Indian salt into Calcutta amounted to 28,000 tons in 1928-29, of which Bombay supplied 18,000 tons, Karachi nearly 8,000 tons and Kathiawar 2,000 tons, evidently the product of Okha Salt Works in Baroda. The total issues of salt during 1928-29 amounted to 2,057,100 tons. In accordance with the recent decision of the Government of India an enquiry will shortly be undertaken by the Tariff Board as to the desirability of taking necessary steps to encourage the production of salt in India suitable for consumption in those markets which are at present largely supplied from abroad and to the necessity of any measures being taken in the furtherance of that end.

OTHER ARTICLES.—Of other articles imported the following deserve special mention :—

—	1913-14 (pre-war year.)	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc ..	1,82	3,02	3,54	4,01	4,47	4,92
Spices.	1,73	2,66	3,38	3,29	2,58	2.94
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,41	2,91	1,82	2,13	2,65	2,83
Tobacco	75	1,98	2,13	2,56	2,91	2,75
Glass and glassware	1,95	2,60	2,59	2,53	2,48	2,37
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,07	1,20	1,24	1,07	1,34	1,17
Cement	66	69	65	58	64	68
Coal and coke	11	1,32	98	36	62	39
Matches	90	89	93	66	39	17

Instruments and apparatus (R4,92 lakhs).

The value of instruments and apparatus imported further increased from R4,47 lakhs in 1927-28 to R4,92 lakhs in 1928-29, of which electrical instruments and apparatus (including telegraph and telephone apparatus, but excluding electrical machinery) accounted for R3,13 lakhs or 64 per cent as compared with R2,83 lakhs or 63 per cent in the preceding year. The trade in electrical apparatus is essentially a British trade and the United Kingdom maintained the lead with R1,99 lakhs as against R1,85 lakhs in 1927-28, although there were increased imports from other sources as well, notably from the United States, Germany, the Netherlands and Italy. The following statement shows the values of the different classes of electrical apparatus imported during the last three years :—

—	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	32	34	38
„ wires and cables	81	90	99
Telegraph and telephone instruments	5	6	5
Electric lamps and parts thereof	39	39	49
Batteries	10	11	13
Carbons, electric	1	1	1
Accumulators	17	22	20
Electric lighting accessories and fittings, including switches.	15	16	17
Meters	5	7	7
Electro-medical apparatus, including X-ray apparatus.	2	2	4
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone)	4	5	5
Unenumerated	41	50	55
TOTAL	2,52	2,83	3,13

Dyeing and Tanning substances.

Among other items included under the general heading, there were noticeable increases in the imports of cinematograph films, photographic apparatus and optical instruments, but the value of imports of wireless apparatus, imported mostly from the United Kingdom, France and Germany, declined from R15$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs to R14$\frac{1}{8}$ lakhs owing to lower prices. Imports of cinematograph films came to 30 million feet valued at R28 lakhs as compared with 23 million feet valued at R26 lakhs in 1927-28. The increase was almost entirely in raw films (*i.e.* films on which no picture has been impressed), imports of which, mostly from Germany and the United Kingdom, rose from 12 million feet valued at R6 lakhs to 19 million feet valued at R9 lakhs. This indicates that Indian film production is already in the process of development and, as a result, Indian-made films are increasing in number and popularity. Exposed films showed a small increase in quantity with a decrease in value, imports having amounted to 11 million feet valued at R19$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in 1928-29. The chief contributors were, as usual, the United States and the United Kingdom, which sent films to the value of R13 lakhs and R2$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared with R14$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and R3$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs respectively in the preceding year. Imports of optical instruments and photographic apparatus rose from R8 lakhs and R23 lakhs to R11 lakhs and R30 lakhs respectively in the year under review.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total value of all sorts of instruments and apparatus imported in 1928-29 was R2,88 lakhs or 59 per cent, of the United States R73 lakhs or 15 per cent, of Germany R66 lakhs or 13 per cent. The remainder came chiefly from the Netherlands, Italy and Japan, supplies from which were valued at R16, R14, and R7 lakhs respectively.

Larger arrivals of betelnuts and pepper, chiefly from the Straits Settlements, led to an increase in the total imports of spices from 1,119,000 cwts. valued at R2,58 lakhs in 1927-28 to 1,475,000 cwts. valued at R2,94 lakhs in the year under review. The Straits Settlements supplied 1,163,000 cwts. of betelnuts out of a total of 1,302,000 cwts. as against 847,000 cwts. out of a total of 965,000 cwts. in 1927-28. Imports of pepper were more than double those in the preceding year and amounted to 14,000 cwts. valued at R11$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, of which the Straits Settlements sent 11,000 cwts. valued at R9$\frac{3}{8}$ lakhs. Imports of cloves, on the other hand, declined from 83,000 cwts. valued at R39 lakhs to 69,000 cwts. valued at R35 lakhs, owing to shorter supplies from Zanzibar and Pemba.

Spices (R2,94 lakhs).

Imports of synthetic dyes aggregated 19$\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. valued at R2,28 lakhs in 1928-29 as against 18$\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. valued at R2,16 lakhs in 1927-28. Aniline dyes represented 70 per cent of the total quantity of synthetic dyes imported in 1928-29 and showed an increase from 13 million lbs. to 13$\frac{3}{8}$ million lbs. in quantity and from R1,79 lakhs to R1,90 lakhs in value. Imports of alizarine dyes also increased in quantity from 5 million lbs. to 5$\frac{3}{8}$ million lbs., but, on account of a fall in prices, the value declined from R33 lakhs to R30$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The average declared value per lb. of alizarine dyes declined from R0-10-2 to R0-8-$\times$, while that of aniline dyes remained fairly steady at about R1-6-0. Owing to her remarkable organisation in manufacturing as well as in marketing, Germany maintained her predominant position in this trade.

Dyeing and tanning substances (R2,83 lakhs).

Imports.

Direct imports of both aniline and alizarine dyes from Germany increased, the former from 9 million lbs. to $9\frac{3}{4}$ million lbs. and the latter from 3 million lbs. to $3\frac{2}{3}$ million lbs. The Netherlands and Belgium together supplied 679,000 lbs. of aniline dyes and 752,000 lbs. of alizarine dyes as compared with 415,000 lbs. and 577,000 lbs. respectively in 1927-28. The United Kingdom reduced her supplies of alizarine dyes from 1,284.000 lbs. to 1,168,000 lbs., but her share in aniline dyes advanced from 357,000 lbs. to 508,000 lbs. Italy considerably increased her sales of aniline dyes and sent 1,021,000 lbs., as compared with 731,000 lbs. in 1927-28 and 268,000 lbs. in 1926-27, while the share of the United States of America dropped from 1,952,000 lbs. in 1926-27 to 1,327,000 lbs. in 1927-28 and 1,159,000 lbs. in 1928-29. In both aniline and alizarine dyes the share of Switzerland declined. The following statement shows details of the imports of alizarine and aniline dyes separately during the last three years :—

—	Quantity in thousands of lbs.			Value in lakhs of Rupees		
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Imports of Alizarine Dyes—						
From United Kingdom	742	1,284	1,168	4	8	6
„ Germany	2,991	3,001	3,660	19	19	20
„ United States	..	63	49	..	1	1
„ Belgium	154	62	21	1	..	..
„ Netherlands	1,000	514	731	7	3	4
„ Switzerland	83	85	18	..	..	..
„ Other countries	75	164	39	1	2	..
Total	5,045	5,173	5,686	32	33	31
Imports of Aniline Dyes—						
From United Kingdom	443	357	508	7	7	9
„ Germany	6,002	9,005	9,720	84	1,16	1,30
„ United States	1,951	1,327	1,159	19	14	13
„ Belgium	359	187	131	7	3	2
„ Netherlands	411	228	548	8	4	8
„ Switzerland	404	520	387	7	10	9
„ Other countries	387	1,532	1,197	6	25	19
Total	9,957	13,156	13,650	1,38	1,79	1,90

Tobacco (R2,75 lakhs).

The outstanding feature of the import trade in tobacco was an increase in the receipts of unmanufactured tobacco for consumption in local factories against a decrease in the entries of the manufactured products. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco, which received a set-back in 1927-28 in consequence of the increased rate of duty levied in March 1927, recovered from the low level of 4 million lbs. valued at R32 lakhs to $6\frac{3}{4}$ million lbs. valued at R57 lakhs in 1928-29. The 1928-29 imports were slightly less in quantity than the record figure of 7 million lbs. reached in 1924-25, when lower duties prevailed, but were higher by nearly R2 lakhs in value. The imports were, as usual, mostly from the

United States of America which supplied 6⅔ million lbs. valued at R56 lakhs in 1928-29 as compared with 3⅓ million lbs. valued at R27½ lakhs in the preceding year. On the other hand, imports of cigarettes declined from 5⅓ million lbs. to 5 million lbs. owing chiefly to the increasing part played by Indian factories in meeting the demand for cigarettes in India. The United Kingdom had, as usual, over 99 per cent of the trade, her supplies amounting to nearly 5 million lbs. as against 5½ million lbs. in 1927-28. Imports from Egypt further declined to 5,000 lbs., while those from the United States rose from 6,000 lbs. to 12,000 lbs. There were also smaller receipts of cigar and pipe tobacco which totalled 34,000 lbs. and 218,000 lbs. as against 36,000 lbs. and 254,000 lbs. respectively in 1927-28.

Cigarettes.

The total value of the imports of glass and glassware in 1928-29 was R2,37½ lakhs as compared with R2,48½ lakhs in 1927-28 and R2,53 lakhs in 1926-27. As in the two preceding years, Japan maintained her premier position and increased her share from R68¾ lakhs in 1927-28 to R69½ lakhs in 1928-29, while the share of Czechoslovakia which, next to Japan, was the chief source of supply, further receded by R4 lakhs to R57 lakhs. Imports from Germany and the United Kingdom were valued at R40¾ lakhs and R20¾ lakhs as compared with R49 lakhs and R23 lakhs respectively in 1927-28. Imports from Belgium showed little improvement and were valued at R25 lakhs as against R24½ lakhs in 1927-28. Glass bangles were less in demand and recorded a decrease from R89½ lakhs in 1927-28 to R76¾ lakhs in 1928-29, to which Czechoslovakia contributed R45½ lakhs and Japan R22½ lakhs. Beads and false pearls, drawn chiefly from Czechoslovakia and Japan with a fair quantity from Italy, were imported to the value of R30½ lakhs as compared with R26½ lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of bottles and phials rose from 516,000 gross valued at R33 lakhs to 586,000 gross valued at R36 lakhs. The chief sources of supply, as usual, were Germany (R12½ lakhs), Japan (R12 lakhs) and the United Kingdom (R8 lakhs). Imports of funnels, globes and glass parts of lamps declined from R22 lakhs to R19½ lakhs. Glass sheets and plates were imported to the extent of 24 million square feet as compared with 23½ million square feet in 1927-28 and were valued at R29⅔ lakhs, almost the same as in the preceding year. The imports were, as usual, mostly from Belgium and, to a less extent, from the United Kingdom, the supplies from these two countries being valued at R20 lakhs and R5⅔ lakhs as against R18½ lakhs and R8½ lakhs respectively in 1927-28. Imports of tableware (including decanters, tumblers, etc.) showed an increase, while those of scientific glassware registered a small decrease.

Glass and glassware (R2,37½ lakhs).

The value of imports of precious stones and pearls declined from R1,34 lakhs to R1,17 lakhs, of which diamonds accounted for R88 lakhs, other precious stones R3 lakhs and pearls R26 lakhs, as compared with R70, R23 and R41 lakhs respectively in 1927-28. Of the total value of precious stones and unset pearls imported in 1928-29 Belgian supplies, consisting mostly of diamonds, were valued at R72½ lakhs as against R62½ lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands declined from R14 lakhs and R10 lakhs to R10 lakhs and R4⅔ lakhs respectively. There has been a notice-

Precious stones and pearls, unset (R1,17 lakhs).

able decrease in the share of Ceylon in recent years, imports falling from R10 lakhs in 1926-27 to R5 lakhs in 1927-28 and further to R1 lakh in 1928-29. The decrease is chiefly attributable to a diversion of traffic, as commercial travellers trading in diamonds no longer prefer the route through Colombo. Arrivals from the Bahrein Islands and Arabia, the chief sources of pearls, also fell from R20 lakhs and R18 lakhs to R16½ lakhs and R7 lakhs respectively.

Cement (R68 lakhs).

Notwithstanding the competition of local cement works, imports of foreign cement advanced from 112,300 tons to 127,300 tons in quantity and from R64½ lakhs to nearly R68 lakhs in value. The increase was mostly in the importation into Madras, which owing to the remoteness of her situation from Indian factories was naturally more dependent on foreign supplies. The other chief importing provinces, Burma and Bengal, showed little variation. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the largest supplier. Imports from that country showed a small increase in quantity from 90,600 tons to 91,000 tons with a decrease in value from R53½ lakhs to R51½ lakhs. Japan and Italy considerably increased their supplies to 14,400 tons and 4,400 tons from 9,400 tons and 2,000 tons respectively in 1927-28. There were smaller receipts from Germany, while consignments from Belgium increased. Arrivals in 1928-29 also included 4,400 tons from Austria, 1,500 tons from Jugoslavia and 1,100 tons from Denmark. The following table shows the details for the past three years :

	Quantity			Value		
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R(lakhs)
United Kingdom .	71,500	90,600	91,000	44	53	51
Germany . . .	9,200	5,400	4,900	5	3	2
Belgium . . .	2,100	1,600	2,900	1	1	1
Italy . . .	4,500	2,000	4,400	2	1	2
Japan . . .	9,300	9,400	14,400	4	4	6
Other countries . .	4,400	3,300	9,700	2	2	6
Total .	101,000	112,300	127,300	58	64	68

Coal (R33 lakhs).

Imports of foreign coal declined by 35 per cent in quantity from 263,000 tons in 1927-28 to 171,000 tons in 1928-29 and by 44 per cent in value from R58½ lakhs to R33 lakhs. The decrease is partly attributable to the efforts made by the Indian coal industry to secure the home market by effecting economies in production, but, more particularly, to reduced demands from Bombay owing to industrial troubles. All the principal countries contributed to this decrease. Imports from Natal fell from 155,000 tons to 105,000 tons. There were also smaller supplies from the United Kingdom and Portuguese East Africa, amounting to 39,000 tons and 21,000 tons as against 52,000 tons and 35,000 tons respec-

tively in 1927-28. Australia, which before the war had sent on an average 50,000 tons of coal to India, practically lost her export markets, as her cost of production was far above the competitive level. Imports from Australia in 1928-29 fell away to 1,000 tons from 9,000 tons in 1927-28 and 13,000 tons in 1926-27. The following table shows the sources of the imports of foreign coal during the past four years :—

——	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	97,000	13,000	52,000	39,000
Natal	114,000	86,000	155,000	105,000
Japan	14,000	1,000	6,000	1,000
Portuguese East Africa	126,000	26,000	35,000	21,000
Australia	12,000	13,000	9,000	1,000

The tables below show the monthly prices per ton during 1928-29 and the average prices, since 1910, of Bengal, Welsh and South African coal in Bombay :—

Prices of coal at Bombay in the first week of each month.

1928-29	Desherghur Ex-scales	Best Welsh ⅔ large ⅓ small c. i. f. (*a*)	Natal (African) c. i. f. (*a*)
	(Per ton) Rs. A. P.	(Per ton) Rs. A. P.	(Per ton) Rs. A. P.
April	18 8 0	21 11 3	16 0 5
May	18 4 0	21 11 3	16 5 9
June	18 4 0	21 11 3	16 0 5
July	18 4 0	21 13 1	16 1 9
August	18 0 0*	21 13 1	16 7 2
September	18 0 0*	21 11 10	16 6 3
October	18 0 0*	21 10 1	16 5 4
November	18 0 0	21 9 6	16 4 5
December	18 0 0	21 10 1	16 10 2
January	18 2 0	21 4 9	16 10 2
February	18 2 0	21 11 3	17 0 6
March	18 2 0	21 11 3	17 11 2

(*a*) Sterling quotations converted into rupee prices at the current rates of exchange.
*Relates to the middle of the month.

Imports.

Average prices (per ton) of Bengal, Welsh and Natal coal at Bombay.

—	Bengal (Per ton) Rs. A. P.	Cardiff (Per ton) Rs. A. P.	Natal (Per ton) Rs. A. P.
1910	13 3 0	18 14 0	15 10 0
1911	13 7 8	20 1 8	15 4 0
1912	17 6 4	23 2 2	19 0 0
1913	18 5 8	24 5 0	20 5 0
1914	16 5 8	23 14 0	19 4 0
1915	17 3 6	39 2 8	23 14 0
1916	25 0 0	43 0 0	41 5 0
1917	27 0 0	No quotation	45 0 0
1918	33 4 0	Ditto	No quotation
1919	22 4 7	Ditto	Ditto
1920	32 3 8	Ditto	Ditto
1921	33 4 0	39 4 0	46 0 0
1922	33 8 0	39 5 2	30 10 0
1923	30 8 8*	36 11 4	27 3 0
1924	28 15 2*	34 2 0	26 8 0
1925	(a)19 6 3(d)	(a)29 3 0	(a) 21 15 3
1926	(a) 18 8 9(d)	(b)24 6 5 (c)	(b) 19 1 2
1927	(a)20 3 0(d)	(b)22 10 1 (e)	(b) 18 15 9
1928	(a)18 3 0(d)	(b)21 11 2 (e)	(b) 16 8 4
1929 (six months)	(a)18 7 4(d)	(b)21 9 1 (e)	(b) 17 7 2

* Bengal first class mill delivery. (a) Ex-scales.
(b) Sterling quotations converted into rupee prices at the current rates of exchange.
(c) Two-thirds one-third c.i.f. (d) Desherghur. (e) Best Welsh $\frac{2}{3}$ large, $\frac{1}{3}$ small c i f.

Matches (R17 lakhs).

The protection afforded by the rates of import duties imposed on matches in March,1922, which have since been declared protective in accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Tariff Board, led to a substantial increase in local production which threatens to eliminate imports. Imports of foreign matches rapidly fell from 11 million gross of boxes in 1923-24 to 7 million gross in 1924-25, $3\frac{1}{2}$ million gross in 1927-28 and to $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gross in 1928-29 and correspondingly in value from R1,46 lakhs in 1923-24 to R89 lakhs in 1924-25, R39$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs in 1927-28 and to R17 lakhs in 1928-29. Compared with the preceding year, imports in 1928-29 represented a decrease of 56 per cent both in quantity and value. Both safety and other matches shared in this decrease, the former falling from $2\frac{1}{2}$ million gross of boxes to a little over 1 million gross and the latter from 1 million gross to nearly half a million gross. Imports were mainly from Sweden, total arrivals from that country having amounted to $1\frac{1}{3}$ million gross valued at R15 lakhs as compared with 3 million gross valued at R32$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from Norway fell away to nothing from 68,000 gross in 1927-28 and 126,000 gross in 1926-27. There were also smaller receipts from Japan and Czechoslovakia. Imports of match splints and of veneers for match boxes were valued at R21,000 and R29,000 as compared with R27,000 and R33,000 respectively in 1927-28.

CHAPTER III.

Exports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India :—

Exports

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Percentage of proportion to total exports of merchandise in 1928-29
Jute, raw	29,09,30	37,94,57	26,78,04	30,66,26	3[illegible],34,92	9·80
Jute manufactures	51,76,66	58,83,98	53,18,09	53,56,43	56,90,49	17·24
Cotton, raw and waste	91,96,30	95,91,42	59,14,19	48,19,53	66,69,10	20·20
Cotton manufactures	11,27,48	9,64,85	10,74,85	8,67,23	7,79,56	2·36
Grain, pulse and flour	65,00,04	48,03,39	39,24,90	42,92,03	33,69,42	10·21
Seeds	33,16,85	29,03,68	19,08,77	26,69,30	29,62,52	8·97
Tea	33,39,24	27,12,17	29,03,77	32,48,49	26,60,44	8·06
Hides and skins, raw	6,77,41	7,23,38	7,17,97	8,80,94	9,55,98	2·90
Leather	7,28,87	7,10,21	7,37,69	9,07,27	9,30,74	2·82
Metals and ores	7,18,92	7,28,83	7,20,86	8,97,08	8,91,63	2·70
Lac	7,55,06	6,90,10	5,47,24	6,98,86	8,64,26	2·62
Wool, raw and manufactures	6,21,32	4,59,48	4,08,28	5,33,38	5,90,71	1·79
Oilcakes	2,20,00	2,10,62	2,52,76	3,14,19	3,84,18	1·16
Paraffin wax	1,36,60	1,59,45	1,84,60	2,42,46	2,45,54	·74
Rubber, raw	1,42,94	2,94,10	2,60,14	2,57,09	1,99,85	·61
Wood and timber	1,40,97	1,95,74	1,62,04	1,65,73	1,76,86	·54
Coffee	2,08,95	1,85,26	1,32,63	2,31,92	1,69,25	·51
Spices	1,06,75	1,76,28	1,55,97	2,39,96	1,58,80	·48
Opium	1,47,24	1,93,37	2,11,85	1,99,09	1,57,42	·48
Fodder, bran and pollards	1,58,86	1,28,58	1,06,25	1,36,74	1,44,93	·44
Tobacco	1,25,04	1,11,40	1,04,15	1,06,13	1,29,47	·39
Manures	1,26,68	1,17,49	1,25,40	1,28,01	1,22,16	·37
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,35,72	1,33,11	1,17,72	1,60,70	1,18,05	·36
Coir	1,22,46	1,08,27	99,85	1,13,75	1,06,27	·32
Fruits and vegetables	71,66	83,46	89,88	1,05,42	96,15	·29
Mica	1,02,71	1,04,17	1,08,41	92,84	90,47	·27
Hemp, raw	1,72,87	1,59,17	82,76	80,83	87,52	·27
Oils	3,44,10	1,79,27	95,71	70,98	86,63	·26
Fish (excluding canned fish)	72,32	76,44	75,38	87,13	78,24	·24
Coal and coke	37,51	34,80	81,33	76,43	71,83	·22
Provisions and oilman's stores	58,87	64,94	60,95	61,21	64,48	·20
Drugs and medicines	35,87	36,77	37,10	34,53	41,61	·12
Animals, living	31,42	34,62	38,32	46,87	39,95	·12
Silk, raw and manufactures	41,02	33,76	35,08	42,69	32,17	·09
Fibre for brushes and brooms	26,28	22,20	25,34	29,63	25,92	·08
Apparel	29,45	23,90	22,30	23,82	17,62	·05
Cordage and rope	15,30	16,92	18,44	18,52	16,02	·05
Bristles	24,56	19,33	13,56	16,18	15,04	·05
Saltpetre	27·18	20,28	12,12	12,13	9,90	·03
Candles	11,59	15,86	8,81	12,55	9,33	·03
Tallow, stearine and wax	11,35	10,60	14,00	11,15	7,97	·02
Horns, tips, etc.	10,40	9,35	7,91	9,18	7,96	·02
Sugar	52,49	7,05	5,78	7,81	5,48	·02
All other articles	4,43,92	4,91,60	4,82,39	5,42,88	4,96,55	1·50
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	3,84,66,53	3,74,84,21	3,01,43,58	3,19,15,35	3,30,12,79	100

Jute and jute manufactures (R89,25 lakhs). —The total area under jute in 1928 was 3,144,400 acres and the total outturn was 10 million bales. The outturn of jute in 1927 was 10·2 million bales, whereas in 1926 it was 12·1 million bales. Thus there was a decline in the outturn of jute in the year under review. This decline was due mostly to the unfavourable weather conditions in 1928. Apart from weather conditions, another factor which may be noted was the "short crop" propaganda started by the Indian National Congress

early in 1928. It is difficult to estimate the effects of this propaganda on the cultivation of jute, but, judging from the figures of acreage, it does not appear to have produced any very substantial effect. Owing to this shortage, the price of raw jute was generally on a higher level throughout the year under review as compared with the preceding year. But it may be noted that in the initial stages the heavy stocks from the previous year's crop eased the situation and prices in April did not rise appreciably. Early in May the effect of the late sowing began to be felt and rumours about revising the short-time agreement amongst the mills as well as the reports of the unfavourable weather conditions hardened the market and prices were generally higher in the next two months. The price at the beginning of May per bale of 400 lbs. in Calcutta was R70. It rose to R71 in the next week, but for a number of weeks after that it remained at about R68. By the middle of June it rose again to R70-8 and by the 10th July the price had risen to R79 per bale of the old crop and R84 per bale of the new crop. Prices throughout July and August, though slightly on the downward trend, were on the whole at a fairly high level varying between about R74 and R81. By September the new crop began to come into the market and the situation was considerably eased. The final forecast issued in that month indicated an outturn of 9,916,000 bales, but the trade had been expecting even a lower outturn than this and the result was an immediate lowering of prices. These fell from R67-8 on the 18th September to R62-8 (for September delivery) and R64 (for October delivery) on the 25th September. Rumours regarding the revision of the agreement in the matter of the working hours of mills caused a rise in the market about the middle of October, but the decision of the Indian Jute Mills Association on the 6th November to raise their hours from 54 to 60 from July, 1929 again eased the situation and the position throughout November was generally weak. The end of November and the beginning of December saw prices round about R68 to R69 per bale. With the exception of a slight set-back from the third week of December to the beginning of January prices throughout the remaining period were generally on the increase and on the 26th February the rate ruling in the market was R74 per bale. In the last month of the financial year prices sagged a little, but never went below R70 per bale. On the whole, it will be seen that the general level of jute prices throughout the year was higher in 1928-29 than in 1927-28.

The London prices per ton c.i.f. for 'First marks' stood at £32 at the beginning of April. From that day till the 12th May prices increased and reached the level of £34 by the middle of May. This rise in prices was due to the unfavourable weather conditions during the initial period of the crop. From the 12th May till the middle of June prices varied between £34 and £33 per ton. From the 15th June there was a distinct tendency for prices to rise and by the 13th July £38-5 per ton was registered. This was in sympathy with the Indian prices. Prices kept between £38 and £37 per ton till the 10th August. On the 17th August the record price of the year, *viz.*, £39-5 per ton, was registered. From that date prices began to decline till by the middle of November £31-5 per ton was quoted in the market. This movement was due to the same reasons which were noted above in explaining the drop in the Indian prices. From November, 1928, till the beginning of January, 1929, prices remained steady about £31 to £32 per ton. From January prices rose slightly

till on the 22nd February nearly £36 per ton was registered. Throughout March prices varied between £33 and £34 per ton, a slight reduction from the higher prices reached at the end of February.

Arrivals of raw jute in Calcutta and the neighbouring mill areas during the fiscal year 1928-29 were 11·2 million bales as compared with 10·5 million bales in 1927-28. Exports abroad from Calcutta of raw jute during the same period were 4,806,000 bales. Arrivals during the period from the 1st July, 1928 to the 30th June, 1929 were 10·4 million bales as against 11 million bales during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Though the supplies of raw jute were not as plentiful as in the preceding two years, yet the demand for jute manufactures showed an increase and the jute industry had another prosperous year. The mills continued to work 54 hours a week, but it was agreed that from July, 1929 the working hours should be extended to 60 a week. This decision appears to have been made because India had not been participating to the same extent as other manufacturing countries in the increased world demand for jute manufactures. The number of looms at work in Bengal on the 1st January, 1929, was 50,041.

The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported during the year amounted to 1,809,000 tons, or 32,000 tons more than in the preceding year, while the total value increased from R84,23 lakhs to R89,25 lakhs. Raw jute accounted for 36 per cent of this value and jute manufactures for 64 per cent as in the preceding year. The following statement compares the quantities exported during 1913-14 and each of the past three years :—

——	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Jute (in thousand tons) . . .	768	708	892	898
Bags (in millions)	369	449	463	498
Cloth (in million yards) . . .	1,061	1,503	1,553	1,568

The quantity of raw jute exported was about one per cent higher than in the preceding year and 17 per cent higher than in the pre-war year 1913-14. The exports of gunny bags increased in number from 463 millions to 498 millions and of gunny cloth from 1,553 million yards to 1,568 million yards. The production, Indian mill consumption and exports of raw jute for the last 16 years are given in table No. 29 and detailed figures of exports of manufactures are given in tables Nos. 30-A and 30-B.

Raw jute.

Of 5,028,000 bales of raw jute exported during the year Germany took 1,457,000 bales as against 1,399,000 bales in the preceding year, an increase of 4 per cent. Her imports were valued at R8,96 lakhs as against R8,54 lakhs in the preceding year. On the other hand, exports to the United Kingdom decreased from 1,244,000 bales valued at R7,68 lakhs in 1927-28 to 1,130,000 bales valued at R7,57 lakhs in 1928-29. France increased her imports from 613,000 bales to 616,000 bales with an increase in value from R3,70 lakhs to R4,05 lakhs. Italy increased her share from 275,000 bales valued at R1,71 lakhs to 340,000 bales valued at R2,28 lakhs. The Netherlands took 96,000 bales, Belgium 308,000 bales

and Spain 240,000 bales as compared with 117,000 bales, 273,000 bales and 253,000 bales respectively in the preceding year. The share of Brazil went down from 109,000 bales to 68,000 bales. On the other hand, the United States of America increased her takings from 472,000 bales valued at R3,06 lakhs to 525,000 bales valued at R3,44 lakhs. Japan took 67,000 bales and Egypt 71,000 bales, almost the same quantity as in the preceding year.

Gunny bags.

The total exports of gunny bags increased in number from 463 millions to 498 millions as compared with 369 millions exported in 1913-14. The total value of the exports increased from R23¼ crores to R25 crores. Sacking gunny bags increased in number from 380 millions to 411 millions and the increase in value was about a crore and a half of rupees from R20½ crores to R22 crores. Hessian gunny bags increased in number from 83 millions valued at R2,82 lakhs in 1927-28 to 87 millions valued at R2,92 lakhs in 1928-29. Of the total exports of gunny bags the United Kingdom took 44½ millions as against 46 millions in the preceding year. Australia, as usual, remained the best market for gunny bags and took 91 millions as against 76½ millions in the preceding year. Java increased her imports from 26 millions in 1927-28 to 42 millions in 1928-29. On the other hand, exports to the Straits Settlements decreased from 15⅔ millions to 12¾ millions. Chile and Peru together took 45 millions as against 44 millions in 1927-28. Exports to Japan have been consistently declining in the last three years and amounted to 8¾ millions in 1928-29 as compared with 18⅔ millions in 1927-28. The Union of South Africa took 20 millions as compared with 18½ millions in the preceding year. Exports to China were 25 millions in the year under review, the same as in the preceding year, while Siam reduced her takings by about 2 millions to 12½ millions and Indo-China increased her takings from 14 millions to nearly 15½ millions. Egypt took 15⅔ millions in 1928-29 as compared with 14 millions in the preceding year. The United States of America took 20 millions as against 21 millions in 1927-28. On the other hand, Cuba took about 33½ millions in 1928-29 as compared with 28 millions in the preceding year. New Zealand took 11 million bags and Portuguese East Africa about 12½ million bags. Exports to Hawaii increased from nearly 11½ million bags in 1927-28 to 16½ million bags in 1928-29.

Gunny cloth.

Exports of gunny cloth increased from 1,553 million yards to 1,568 million yards. Hessian gunny cloth increased from 1,478 million yards to 1,503 million yards, but sacking gunny cloth declined from 75 million yards to 65 million yards. Of the total exports the United States of America absorbed 1,022 million yards, almost the same quantity as in the preceding year. The value of the exports, however, increased from over R18½ crores in 1927-28 to R19½ crores in 1928-29. The Argentine Republic took 340 million yards as compared with 331 million yards in 1927-28, the increase in value being about half a crore of rupees to R7⅓ crores. Exports to Canada increased from 69 million yards to 76 million yards. The United Kingdom took 29 million yards,2 million yards less than in 1927-28. Australia took 22 million yards and New Zealand nearly 4 million yards. China increased her purchases from 11 million yards to 16½ million yards, but Uruguay decreased her purchases by a million yards from 15⅓ million yards to 14⅓ million yards. The Union of South Africa imported 4¼ million yards, slightly more than in the two preceding years. The Philippine Islands took 10 million yards, about

2 million yards less than in 1927-28. The following table shows the prices of a typical grade of bags and of the two more important grades of hessians :—

Date	B. Twills		Hessians, 40" × 8 oz.		Hessians, 40" × 10½ oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.
1928—						
April 3	47 12	47 0 to 46 12	17 14	16 8 to 16 0	22 8	20 12 to 20 0
April 24	47 12	47 8 to 47 0	19 5	17 4 to 16 8	22 10	21 8 to 20 8
May 29	46 8	46 4 to 46 0	20 1	17 0 to 16 0	22 3	21 4 to 20 0
June 26	47 8	47 8 to 46 8	19 10	17 4 to 16 8	24 14	21 8 to 20 8
July 31	48 4	48 8 to 47 4	20 2	17 6 to 16 8	25 8	21 8 to 21 0
August 28	47 4	47 0 to 46 0	19 6	17 0 to 16 6	25 0	21 2 to 20 12
September 25	45 4	45 2 to 44 8	15 12	15 8 to 15 6	21 4*	19 12 to 19 10 *
October 30	43 8	43 0 to 42 8	14 12	14 12 to 14 4	22 2*	19 0*
November 27	46 12	45 0 to 43 8	16 6	15 14 to 15 6	23 0*	20 2*
December 18	48 0	46 0 to 43 12	16 2	15 9 to 15 0	22 9*	20 8 to 19 14 *
1929—						
January 29	45 12	44 8 to 41 0	16 4	16 0 to 15 4	20 14*	20 14 to 19 14 *
February 26	44 8	44 0 to 43 8	16 0	15 12 to 15 4	20 12*	20 10 to 19 8 *
March 26	43 4	43 0 to 42 12	16 6	15 10 to 15 0	20 10*	20 8 to 19 8 *

* Hessians 40" × 10 oz.

Cotton (R66,25 lakhs).—†The Indian cotton crop of the season 1928-29 was estimated at 5,638,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 5,963,000 bales in the preceding year. Up to January, 1929, it was expected that the cotton crop of the year would be a large one, but the unseasonable cold weather and frost at the end of January and early in February caused a great deal of damage, especially in Gujarat, an important cotton-growing region, and the outturn, therefore, has suffered considerably. The American crop of 1928

† Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, for assistance in connection with this paragraph.

was larger than that of 1927, although it was not of the same dimensions as the crops of the two years 1925 and 1926. The American yield of 1928 was estimated at 14,478,000 bales of 500 lbs. each (equivalent to 18,097,000 bales of 400 lbs. each) as compared with 12,955,000 bales of 500 lbs. each for 1927. The outturn of Egyptian cotton also was better, being 1,943,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 1,507,000 bales in 1927-28.

In the first half of 1928 the two factors which gave a bullish tendency to the market for American cotton and kept prices on the increase were, first, the unfavourable reports from America about the weather and about the prevalence of boll weevil and, secondly, the publication of the half-yearly statistics of the International Federation of Cotton Spinners, showing a large consumption of American cotton which raised expectations that the world's requirements for the twelve months would not be smaller than in 1926-27 when the consumption was of record dimensions. These two factors dominated the situation in the early part of 1928. From 9·79*d.* per lb. on the 3rd February the price rose to 10·86*d.* on the 30th March, 1928. The financial year 1928-29 opened with a firm feeling in the cotton market of Liverpool and the quotation went up to 11·16*d.* on the 12th April. Weather reports from America were unfavourable and many authorities feared serious damage to the plant by the boll weevil pest. Prices continued to be relatively bright throughout April, May and June till on the 6th July the price was 12·53*d.* per lb., the highest in the year under review. This advance was due to unfavourable crop reports from America. From that date, however, prices began to decline and by the 15th September the price was 9·72*d.* per lb. The main cause of this decline in price was the publication of the acreage figures which were much larger than had been anticipated. Moreover, the consumption returns which appeared about the same time further contributed to this bearish tendency. A slight rally in price, however, took place about the 8th August, when the first Bureau estimate of the crop was published. The United States Government estimated the yield at only 14,291,000 bales (500 lb. bales), whereas the market expected a forecast of fully 14,750,000 bales. The rally in price, however, was soon counteracted, because, in the first place, many operators believed that the yield had been underestimated. This proved to be the case, as the second estimate of the United States Government published on the 8th September gave a yield of 14,439,000 bales. The drop in prices was thereby accelerated and, as was noted above, on the 15th September the lowest quotation of the year, *viz.*, 9·72*d.*, was reached. From September again prices began to rise, because the crop in America made less satisfactory progress than had at first been expected and the Government reduced the estimate of the yield to 13,993,000 bales in the forecast published on the 8th October. On the 8th November the Washington Bureau published a forecast of 14,133,000 bales. As this was less than was expected by the market, prices tended to be firmer. Throughout the remaining part of the financial year, and, in fact, from October, 1928, prices fluctuated between 10*d.* and 11*d.* per lb. till the end of February, 1929. In January the market showed a bearish tendency. The poor industrial reports from the United States of America, Lancashire and the Continent and an increase in the Bank rate as well as smaller consumption of American cotton during January and February were all factors which had a depressing effect. About the middle of February, however, the market revived and a much

stronger tone was perceptible. This was due to more favourable reports in the matter of the world consumption of American cotton. Prices began to rise and the rise continued throughout February and March. By the 15th March the price had risen to 11·14 *d.* per lb. Afterwards, however, there was a slight decline and on the 28th March, 1929, the price was only 10·96 *d.* per lb.

The two most important factors depressing the course of prices of Indian cotton were the comparatively large crop of the 1927-28 season and the long-drawn-out mill strike which broke out in April, 1928, and lasted till October of the same year. As the supply was great and the consumption was reduced owing to the strike, the stocks of cotton in Bombay were heavy almost throughout the whole year. Owing to these factors the level of Indian prices was below parity as compared with American prices for a great portion of the year, a fact which is interesting to note in comparing the exports of the year under review with those of the preceding year. Except for this difference in parity, prices of Indian cotton moved, as usual, in sympathy with the prices of American cotton throughout the year. The weekly prices of Broach M. G. Fully Good at Bombay are displayed in Chart No. 9, prefixed to the Review. From R363 per candy on the 5th April, 1928 (April-May delivery), the price rose to R381 per candy on the 27th April. By the 11th May the price had risen to R394 per candy. A slight set-back was experienced on the 25th May, when the price for July-August delivery fell to R388-12 per candy. From the 1st June, however, prices began to rise again and on the 6th July the highest price of the financial year 1928-29, *viz.*, R417 per candy, was reached. The course of Indian cotton prices in this period was almost exactly similar to that of American cotton prices and the highest point was reached almost exactly at the same time in both cases. From the first week of July, the price fell in sympathy with the American price, but there was a moderate rally at the end of August owing to the unexpected smallness of the crop as reported by the Washington Bureau. Prices thereafter fell sharply and, as in the case of the American cotton, the lowest quotation of the year was reached by the middle of September, when R318 per candy was recorded. Prices fluctuated thereafter, but were, on the whole, on the increase till the end of November when the rate of R369 per candy was registered. There was a slight decline in price after that, as in the case of the American cotton, till the beginning of February, when the price was R353 per candy. From February to the middle of March prices rose in sympathy with American prices and on the 15th March R375 per candy was registered. From that date to the end of the financial year prices showed a sagging tendency and on the 28th March the price fell to R362-8 per candy.

As remarked above, the cotton crop of 1927-28 in India was a big one. On the other hand, the Bombay mill industry was in the throes of a strike for nearly six months of 1928. The riots in February, 1929, also led to a stoppage of work in Bombay for a number of days. All these factors reduced the home demand for Indian cotton, and its prices were lower relatively to the prices of American cotton. A natural result of this state of affairs was that export was encouraged to a great extent. Exports of raw cotton from India in the year under review showed an enormous increase as compared either with 1927-28 or 1926-27. These amounted to 3,712,000 bales as against 2,686,000 bales in 1927-28 and 3,188,000 bales in 1926-27. Both Japan and

Exports.

China increased their takings as compared with 1927-28, Japan's share going up from 1,235,000 bales valued at R22 crores in 1927-28 to 1,610,000 bales valued at R29 crores in 1928-29. Exports to China also increased from 112,000 bales valued at R2 crores in 1927-28 to 403,000 bales valued at R7·3 crores in 1928-29. It is interesting to note that the participation of European countries in the purchases of Indian cotton also showed considerable increases. Italy increased her takings from 331,000 bales valued at R5·9 crores in 1927-28 to 384,000 bales valued at R6·6 crores in 1928-29. Belgium took 347,000 bales valued at R6·2 crores in 1928-29 as against 230,000 bales valued at R4·2 crores in the preceding year. Germany took 324,000 bales in 1928-29 as compared with 256,000 bales in 1927-28, the increase in value being R1·3 crores. The United Kingdom's share also went up from 160,000 bales valued at R2·9 crores to 241,000 bales valued at R4·4 crores. Increases were also noticeable in the cases of France, Spain, the Netherlands and the United States of America. The following statement gives the monthly exports of Indian cotton during the last five years together with the pre-war average :—

Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.

——	Pre-war average 1909-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
April	303,600	348,900	430,100	385,400	226,100	323,000
May	248,800	283,500	405,900	295,200	200,600	372,800
June	218,900	253,300	452,400	280,100	240,300	304,900
July	190,100	138,000	308,400	237,800	180,400	285,200
August	110,300	109,300	208,400	208,200	201,600	216,000
September	75,300	113,800	136,000	104,700	152,800	191,200
October	66,800	62,300	87,400	39,300	88,300	254,000
November	101,400	63,800	120,200	62,000	93,500	175,700
December	158,200	266,700	306,100	153,900	193,700	272,300
January	319,800	459,500	540,300	446,100	400,600	400,200
February	318,300	594,100	632,500	398,600	323,500	356,300
March	295,800	633,200	545,700	576,700	384,800	559,500
TOTAL	2,407,300	3,326,400	4,173,400	3,188,000	2,686,200	3,711,700

Exports from Bombay amounted to 71 per cent of the total quantity of raw cotton exported from India, those from Karachi were 22 per cent and from Madras a little over 4 per cent, as compared with 63, 27 and 5 per cent respectively in 1927-28.

Owing to the long-drawn-out strike in the Bombay mill industry imports of cotton into India during 1928-29 were considerably reduced. From 370,000 bales valued at R6·74 crores in 1927-28 the imports went down to 162,000 bales valued at R3·9 crores in 1928-29. Apart from the reduction in demand due to the long strike, Indian prices were below parity as compared with American prices in 1928-29 and naturally this did not encourage imports. As in the preceding year, nearly all the imports of foreign cotton were into Bombay. Supplies of American cotton from the United States of America declined from 279,000 bales valued at R4·37 crores in 1927-28 to 66,000 bales valued at R1·38 crores in 1928-29. On the other hand, supplies from the Kenya Colony increased from 73,000 bales valued at R2 crores in 1927-28 to 84,000 bales valued at R2·23 crores in 1928-29. The United Kingdom sent

5,102 bales, Persia 2,789 bales, Egypt 1,646 bales and Tanganyika Territory 1,070 bales. The quantity of African cotton re-exported from Bombay during the last four years is shown in the following statement :—

—	From Bombay			
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
To Japan . . .	6,100	1,100	200	200
„ United Kingdom . .	1,000	500	1,600	200
„ Other countries . .	900	400	300	100
TOTAL .	8,000	2,000	2,100	500

Japanese interests have established organisations in East Africa which combine the selling of Japanese cotton textiles with the purchase of African cotton, and shipment of African cotton to Japan *viâ* Bombay has been replaced almost entirely by direct shipment from Mombasa.

During the cotton season 1928-29, 3,350,000 bales of Indian cotton were received in Bombay up to the end of August, 1929, as against 3,422,000 bales in the corresponding period of the previous season. The estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on the 31st August, 1928, was 1,011,000 bales as compared with 445,000 bales on the same day of 1927. Stocks on the 31st March, 1929, were 1,180,000 bales as compared with 963,000 bales on the corresponding date of 1928. Stocks of cotton in Bombay during the year under review were very heavy owing to the good crop and the mill strike referred to above.

According to the Indian Central Cotton Committee the mill consumption of Indian cotton during the past three fiscal years was as follows :—

Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian mills.
(In bales of 400 lbs.)

—	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Bombay Island	875,017	663,293	384,332
Ahmedabad	274,031	280,889	309,386
Bombay Presidency	1,315,559	1,102,582	859,460
Madras	182,105	191,656	196,812
United Provinces	199,550	186,347	171,894
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	111,150	113,262	119,800
Bengal	87,117	88,610	78,188
Punjab and Delhi	39,007	45,240	48,543
Rest of British India	14,441	12,436	20,701
TOTAL BRITISH INDIA .	1,948,929	1,740,133	1,495,398
TOTAL INDIAN STATES .	209,645(*a*)	243,441(*b*)	268,493(*b*)
TOTAL INDIA .	2,158,574	1,983,574	1,763,891

(*a*) Calculated from yarn production.
(*b*) Part calculated from yarn production, rest actual raw cotton consumption reported.

Cotton manufactures (R7,80 lakhs).—The cotton industry in 1928-29 was thrown out of gear by the protracted strike in the Bombay mill industry

from April to October, 1928. The situation was further affected, as far as Bombay was concerned, by the communal riots in February, 1929. Before the mill industry could settle down after the riots a new strike started, although it does not fall within the year under review. It will thus be seen that the condition of the industry was far from normal and it is not possible to draw a correct picture of the situation from the statistics of the year. As a consequence of the unsettled condition, both production and exports declined. It may be remarked in passing that the Indian Government Trade Mission which was appointed to survey the prospects of Indian textiles in foreign markets has reported and the recommendations are under the consideration of the Government of India.

A special officer has recently been appointed by the Government of India to examine the possibility of substituting a system of specific duties for the existing system of *ad valorem* assessment of cotton piecegoods and simultaneously to ascertain and report what changes have taken place, since the Tariff Board reported, in the volume of imports, classes of goods imported and the extent and severity of external competition with the products of Indian mills.

The production of yarn in mills in India for 1928-29 declined to 648 million lbs. as compared with 809 million lbs. in 1927-28 and 807 million lbs. in 1926-27.

Cotton yarn (R1,96 lakhs).

Details of production of yarn by counts are given below in millions of lbs. :—

Counts	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Nos. 1—10 .	131	103	85	93	96	115	106	7
,, 11—20 .	302	376	327	377	349	401	389	303
,, 21—30 .	167	209	182	224	214	248	263	21
,, 31—40 .	20	16	20	19	20	28	34	3
Above 40 .	3	2	3	6	6	11	11	10
Wastes . .	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	6

The production of counts 1-10 declined by 25 per cent, of 11-20 by 22 per cent and of 21-30 by 19 per cent. The production of counts 31-40 increased by 9 per cent, whereas production of counts above 40*s* declined by 9 per cent as compared with the preceding year. Exports of yarn were almost the same in 1928-29 as in 1927-28. There was a decline of only about $\frac{1}{3}$ million lbs. The exports amounted to 24$\frac{1}{3}$ million lbs. in 1928-29. The average exports in the five years ending 1913-14 were 193 million lbs., while the average of the war period was 130 million lbs. and of the post-war quinquennium 82 million lbs. The value of yarn exported, however, increased from R1,88 lakhs in 1927-28 to R1,96 lakhs in 1928-29. As in the preceding year, the exports to China were comparatively small, though they were a million lbs. more in 1928-29 than in 1927-28. The exports to other countries more or less maintained their position and the decline on the exports of 1926-27 was due entirely to the loss of the Chinese market. The exports of twist and yarn to Aden and Dependencies increased from 3·8 million lbs. valued at R30·5 lakhs to 4·45 million lbs. valued at R36 lakhs. On the other hand, Egypt and Persia took smaller quantities ; Egypt's share declined from 5·1 million lbs. to 4·2 million lbs. and Persia's from 3·3 million lbs. to 3·2 million lbs.

Cotton Manufactures.

Exports to Syria declined slightly by 31,000 lbs., whereas exports to Siam, Iraq and the Straits Settlements increased from 1,623,000 lbs., 936,000 lbs. and 1,061,000 lbs. in 1927-28 to 1,849,000 lbs., 1,587,000 lbs. and 1,132,000 lbs. respectively in 1928-29. Exports to the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey (European) declined slightly. Exports to other countries also declined from 4·6 million lbs. to 3 million lbs. A reference is invited to tables Nos. 32A and 32B, where further details of the exports of Indian yarn are given.

The production of piecegoods in Indian mills in 1928-29 declined by 20 per cent as compared with the preceding year. The proportion of the exports of piecegoods to the total production was 8 per cent in 1928-29 as compared with 7 per cent in 1927-28 and 8·7 per cent in 1926-27, but the actual quantity exported, as compared with that in the preceding year, declined by 19 million yards or 11·3 per cent. The following table sets forth the quantities of piecegoods, grey, white and coloured, exported from 1921-22 onwards as well as the average exports during the war period :—

Piecegoods (R5,37 lakhs).

	(In thousand yards)								
	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Cotton piecegoods—									
Grey	74,576	24,239	31,126	33,877	44,198	37,395	19,049	17,989	16,385
White	1,475	997	1,050	1,484	1,145	893	1,550	1,355	1,379
Coloured	80,377	135,730	124,775	129,967	136,168	126,546	175,902	149,280	131,455
TOTAL	156,428	160,966	156,951	165,328	181,511	164,834	197,401	168,624	149,219

As in the preceding year, the exports of coloured goods showed a decline. There was a small increase of 24,000 yards in the exports of white goods, but there was a decline of nearly 1½ million yards under greys. The progressive decline in the exports of grey goods, noted in the preceding year, continued also during the year under review. Detailed figures of production and exports for the past three years and for 1913-14 are given below :—

Production in the Indian Mills.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings and longcloth	292·5	580·5	620·0	474·2
Chadars	69·9	65·5	66·8	56·7
Dhutis	284·8	585·7	615·9	564·2
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings	128·9	93·3	92·2	75·5
Drills and jeans	27·8	79·7	91·2	76·3
Other sorts	68·5	172·5	188·9	162·7
TOTAL	872·4	1,577·2	1,675·0	1,409·6
Coloured piecegoods	291·9	681·5	681·6	483·7
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	1,164·3	2,258·7	2,356·6	1,893·3

Exports.

Exports.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings	2·2	·2	2·1	2·0
Chadars and dhutis . . .	7·6	3·7	3·8	3·9
T. cloth and domestics . .	21·6	2·0	1·4	3·0
Drills and jeans	·6	·6	·4	·5
Other sorts	12·2	15·0	11·6	8·4
TOTAL .	44·2	21·5	19·3	17·8
Coloured piecegoods . . .	45·0	175·9	149·3	131·4
TOTAL PIECEGOODS .	89·2	197·4	168·6	149·2

The exports of Indian piecegoods declined from 169 million yards valued at R6,19 lakhs in 1927-28 to 149 million yards valued at R5,37 lakhs in 1928-29. As in the previous year, the largest single customer for Indian piecegoods was Persia which took 23·8 million yards in 1928-29. The trade with this country has been consistently declining in the last three years due mainly to severe competition from European countries which serve Persia from the north and the west. India exported 28 million yards to Persia in 1927-28 and 38 million yards in 1926-27 ; thus there has been a decline of nearly 14 million yards in two years. For similar reasons exports to Iraq have been declining; in the year under review they amounted to only 18·7 million yards as compared with 24 million yards in 1927-28 and 38 million yards in 1926-27, a decline of nearly 19½ million yards in the two years. Declines have also to be noted in the exports to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon, the exports to the former country decreasing from 22·5 million yards in 1927-28 to 19·7 million yards in 1928-29 and exports to the latter from 19·6 million yards in 1927-28 to 17·8 million yards in 1928-29. Exports to Kenya Colony and Portuguese East Africa have also been declining. In the case of Kenya Colony (including Zanzibar and Pemba) the decline was from 13·6 million to 12 million yards in the year under review, whereas in the case of Portuguese East Africa the decline was from 10·6 million yards in 1927-28 to 7·7 million yards in 1928-29. On the other hand, exports to Tanganyika Territory, Siam and Arabia showed slight increases. There was a sharp decline in the case of Egypt from

2·7 million yards in 1927-28 to ·8 million yards in the year under review. The competition in this case was mainly from Italy. In the case of most other countries there were slight decreases.

Analysing the trade in greater detail, it will be noticed that Aden and Dependencies offered a larger market for Indian grey goods in 1928-29. Exports of grey goods to this part increased from 1·3 million yards in 1927-28 to 2·3 million yards in 1928-29. The demand from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan for these goods also increased and the exports to that country increased from 1·2 million yards to 1·4 million yards. Tanganyika Territory also took 2·8 million yards of grey goods in the year under review as compared with 1·9 million yards in the preceding year. On the other hand, the demand for grey goods from Portuguese East Africa fell sharply from 4·5 million yards to 2·2 million yards in 1928-29. A similar decrease was also noticeable in the exports to Kenya Colony (including Zanzibar and Pemba), exports declining from 3·5 million yards in 1927-28 to 2·8 million yards in 1928-29. Exports to other countries remained almost constant. As regards white goods the total exports increased from 1,355,000 yards to 1,379,000 yards. Exports to Straits Settlements, Kenya, Persia and Aden and Dependencies increased from 242,000, 40,000, 23,000 and 32,000 yards to 311,000, 197,000, 130,000 and 121,000 yards respectively in 1928-29. On the other hand, Iraq reduced her demands from 143,000 yards to 59,000 yards. Exports to other countries also declined in the year under review. Although given in detail, these figures represent relatively small consignments. Exports of coloured, printed and dyed goods decreased from 149 million yards in 1927-28 to 131 million yards in 1928-29. The largest single customer for Indian coloured goods was Persia, as in the preceding year, though the exports to that country were consistently declining in the last three years. Persia took 23·6 million yards in 1928-29 as compared with 27·9 million yards in 1927-28 and 37 million yards in 1926-27. The Straits Settlements took 19 million yards in 1928-29 as compared with 21·9 million yards in 1927-28 and 24·8 million yards in 1926-27. A similar decline was also noticeable in the exports to Iraq which were 18·5 million yards in 1928-29, 23·6 million yards in 1927-28 and 37·4 million yards in 1926-27. Exports to Kenya (including Zanzibar and Pemba) and Mauritius and Dependencies decreased from 10 million yards and 2·4 million yards in 1927-28 to 8·9 million and 1·1 million yards respectively in 1928-29. Exports to Aden, Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan also declined from 4·3 million, 1·1 million and 2·6 million yards to 3·1 million, ·05 million and 2·3 million yards respectively in 1928-29. On the other hand, exports to Arabia and Bahrein Islands increased from 5·7 million and 4·9 million yards in 1927-28 to 7·2 million and 5·3 million yards in 1928-29. The exports to Portuguese East Africa showed a slight decline from 6 million to 5·4 million yards in the year under review, whereas those to Tanganyika Territory showed a slight increase from 9·3 million yards in 1927-28 to 9·7 million yards in 1928-29. Exports to other countries were more or less at the same figures in 1928-29 as in 1927-28, only slight variations being noticeable.

The total value of piecegoods exported in 1928-29 declined to R5,37 lakhs as compared with R6,18½ lakhs in 1927-28 and R7,32½ lakhs in 1926-27. Grey goods accounted for R49½ lakhs, coloured goods for R4,82 lakhs and white goods for the remainder, about R5 lakhs.

Exports.

The following tables show the average declared values per yard of the different classes of imported and exported piecegoods in 1913-14 and the last five years :—

Imported piecegoods.

——	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey . . .	0 2 8	0 5 5	0 4 11	0 4 2	0 3 11	0 3 10
White . . .	0 2 11	0 5 11	0 5 6	0 4 11	0 4 5	0 4 5
Coloured . . .	0 3 5	0 7 10	0 6 11	0 6 2	0 5 7	0 5 6

Indian piecegoods exported.

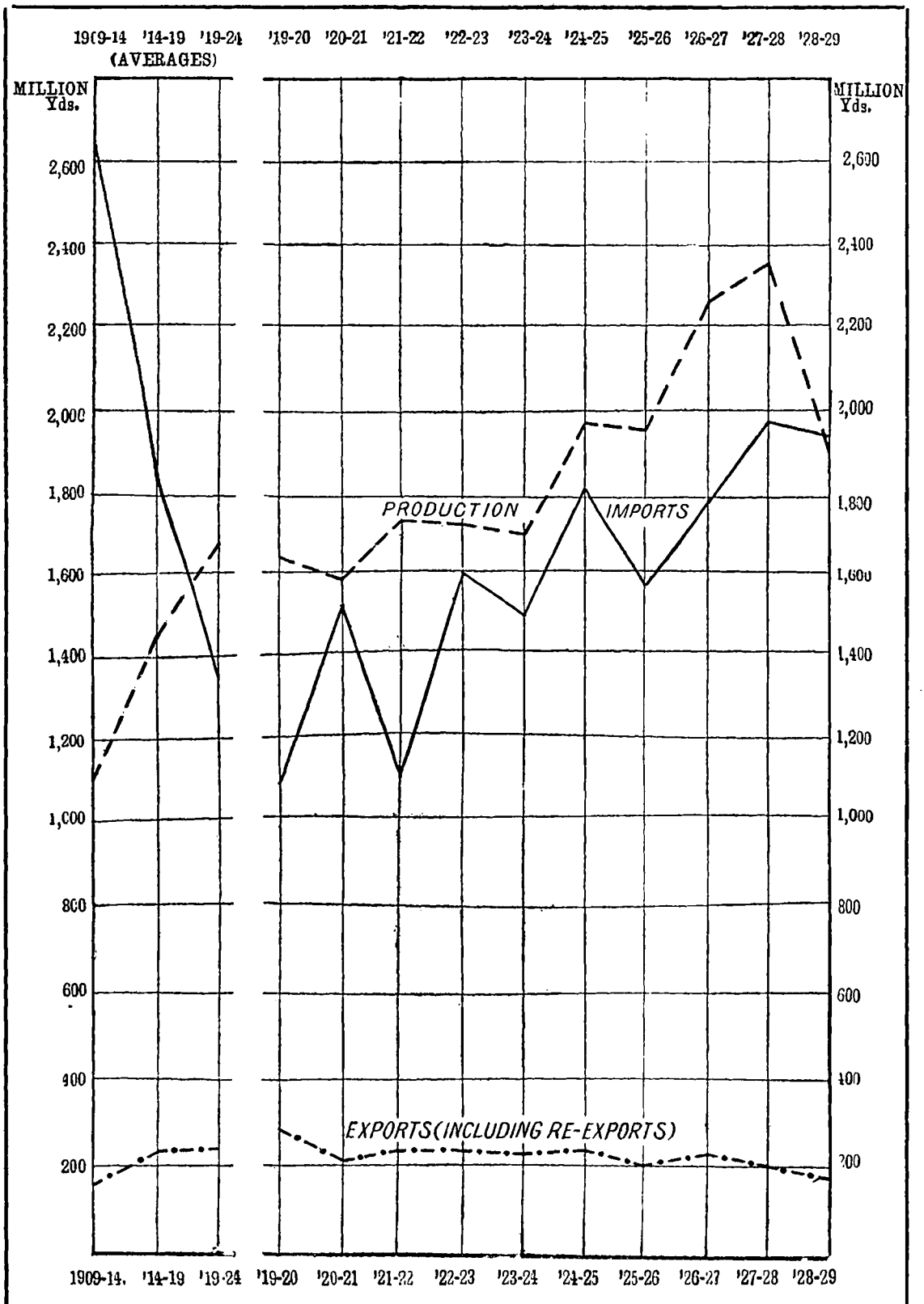
——	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey . . .	0 2 7	0 4 10	0 4 5	0 4 10	0 4 9	0 4 10
White . . .	0 6 0	0 6 10	0 5 11	0 5 11	0 6 4	0 5 10
Coloured . . .	0 5 0	0 6 5	0 6 5	0 6 1	0 6 0	0 5 11

As in the previous year the declared values of exported piecegoods were higher than those of imported piecegoods and this indicates the principal cause of the retrogression of Indian piecegoods trade in overseas markets. It may be noted that the declared value of Indian piecegoods exported increased slightly in the case of grey goods, whereas in the case of white and coloured goods there was a considerable decline; the declared value of white goods was the lowest recorded since the pre-war year 1913-14, while in the case of coloured goods the declared value was the lowest recorded in the post-war period, though it was higher than in 1913-14.

In the following table a rough estimate is made of the quantity of mill-made cloth which was available for consumption in India during the year 1913-14 and the last five years. Owing to the existence of numerous markets and scattered demands, it is impossible in this table to take stocks into calculation.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Indian mill production	1,164·3	1,970·4	1,954·5	2,258·7	2,356·6	1,893·3
Imported goods . .	3,197·1	1,823·2	1,563·7	1,787·9	1,973·4	1,936·8
TOTAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS . .	4,361·4	3,793·6	3,518·2	4,046·6	4,330·0	3,830·1
Exported, Indian .	89·2	181·5	164·8	197·4	168·6	149·2
„ Foreign .	62·1	54·3	35·4	29·1	33·8	24·2
TOTAL EXPORTS .	151·3	235·8	200·2	226·5	202·4	173·4
BALANCE AVAILABLE .	4,210·1	3,557·8	3,318·0	3,820·1	4,127·6	3,656·7

Chart showing the production, imports and exports of cotton piecegoods during the years 1919-20 to 1928-29 as compared with the averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.



Foodgrains.

It may be noted that the quantity made available for consumption by net imports and manufactures declined from 4,128 million yards to 3,657 million yards in 1928-29, a decline of 471 million yards. This decline is almost wholly due to the mill strike in Bombay which reduced Indian mill production considerably. Stocks with mills on 1st April, 1929, were 237 million yards as against 402 million yards on the corresponding date in 1928 and 244 million yards on the 1st April, 1927. These figures have been compiled from voluntary returns furnished by mills. The decrease in stocks at the end of 1928-29 over stocks at the end of 1927-28 was 165 million yards, nearly 35 per cent of the decrease of 471 million yards in the total quantity available for consumption.

In the chart on the opposite page graphs are given of production, imports and exports.

Foodgrains and flour (R33,69 lakhs).—Exports under this head had a serious set-back owing to the short wheat crop of 1927-28 and the depressed condition of the rice trade. The total quantity exported amounted to 2,300,000 tons as against 2,784,000 tons in the preceding year, a decline of 484,000 tons. In value there was also a substantial decrease of nearly R9¼ crores from R42·9 crores in 1927-28 to R33·7 crores in 1928-29. Shipments of rice declined from 2,187,000 tons in 1927-28 to 1,817,000 tons in 1928-29, a decline of 370,000 tons. Exports of wheat also decreased from 300,000 tons in 1927-28 to 115,000 tons in the year under review, a fall of 185,000 tons. Exports of wheat flour also declined by 6,000 tons to 54,000 tons. Thus the decline in the exports of rice, wheat and wheat flour amounted to 561,000 tons. On the other hand, however, exports of grains, pulse and flour (other than rice, wheat and wheat flour) increased by 77,000 tons from 237,000 tons in 1927-28 to 314,000 tons in 1928-29. Thus the net decline in the total exports amounted to 484,000 tons, as stated above. The detailed exports during the past three years, compared with the average exports under each head in the pre-war quinquennium, are given below :—

——	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	2,398	2,035	2,152	1,765
„ in the husk	42	23	34	51
Wheat	1,308	176	300	115
„ flour	55	59	60	54
Pulse	291	118	133	114
Barley	227	2	72	138
Jowar and bajra	41	15	21	42
Maize	49	..	9	17
Other sorts		1	3	4
TOTAL . Tons (000)	4,411	2,429	2,784	2,360
VALUE R(lakhs)	45,81	39,25	42,92	33,69

Exports.

Rice accounted for 79 per cent of the total quantity of foodgrains and flour exported, the same percentage as in the preceding year. Wheat and wheat flour contributed 7 per cent to the exports as against 13 per cent in 1927-28, barley 6 per cent as compared with 2·6 per cent in 1927-28 and pulses 5 per cent as in the preceding year.

Rice (R26,47 lakhs).

The statement below compares the total production of rice in India and Burma during the past five years and the pre-war year with the total exports during the same periods :—

Total outturn of rice in India and Burma and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

	Production	Exports	
	Cleaned rice	Rice	Paddy
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1913-14	28,819	2,420	30
1924-25*	31,072	2,273	28
1925-26	30,737	2,549	36
1926-27	29,680	2,035	23
1927-28	28,234	2,152	34
1928-29	31,768*	1,765	51

* Subject to revision.

The production of cleaned rice in 1928-29 was 3·53 million tons more than in 1927-28, but exports of rice and paddy together declined by 370,000 tons as compared with 1927-28. Of the important rice-growing provinces, Burma alone possesses a large exportable surplus. The total exports from Burma in 1928-29 were 1,538,000 tons as compared with 1,889,000 tons in the preceding year. She contributed 85 per cent of the total foreign exports from India as against 86 per cent in 1927-28. Bengal contributed 6 per cent (6 per cent) and Madras 6 per cent (5 per cent). Previous year's percentages are given in brackets. Exports from India, including Burma, formed 5·6 per cent of the total estimated production as compared with 7·6 per cent in the preceding year.

Prices of rice during the year 1928-29 were on a much lower level than in the preceding year. This depression was due mainly to the fact that both Indo-China and Siam, the other two important countries which export rice, had bumper crops in the season 1927-28. Both these countries competed with India in the Far Eastern markets and this generally depressed the prices all through. The financial year 1928-29 opened with the quotation of R 380 per 100 baskets of 75 lbs. each in the Rangoon market. Prices continued to rise slowly and in the third week of April reached R400. This was mainly due to the fact that producers were withholding supplies from the market in the expectation of realising better prices later on. World prices, however, did not show any tendency to rise and the prices at Rangoon declined consequently throughout May, and in the second week of June the price in the Rangoon market was R367-8-0. A slight increase in the demand

from Calcutta, however, raised the prices towards R385 to R390 and throughout the next three months prices ranged mostly between R385 and R395, except for a week or two, when they were slightly below R385. By the middle of September there was a revival of demand from the Straits Settlements and from other Far Eastern markets and it was also realised that the total stocks available with the producers in Burma were actually shorter than what had at first been estimated. These two factors contributed towards a rise in prices which set in about this time. The price registered on the 5th September was R382-8-0. By the end of the month R422-8-0 was registered. With slight fluctuations prices were on the increase throughout October and November and by the 28th November the price recorded was R477-8-0. By this time the rice season in Rangoon came to a close and mills had stopped work for annual repairs. The quotations for the next two weeks, *i.e.*, December 5th and 12th, were R460 and R490 respectively, but this did not mean any real rise in prices as dealings were very few and were mostly in the old crop which was not very much on the market. By the 12th December quotations for the new crop began to be available in the market and on that day R420 was registered for January delivery of the new crop. This meant that the market took a bearish view of the situation, owing to the good rice crop in India in 1928-29 as well as the good reports about the new crop in Indo-China and Siam. By the third week of December the new crop came into the market and the price quoted was R415. From that time till the end of the financial year prices were generally on the decline, though there were slight fluctuations in some weeks. Prices varied between R390 and R400 in January, 1929, between R390 and R382-8-0 in February (except for the second week when it was R395). In March the market opened with R382-8-0 but declined in the third week to R370. In the last week of March a slight rise took place and the price registered was R377-8-0. Thus it would be seen that prices were generally on a lower level as compared with the preceding year.

The rice export trade of India was in an unhealthy state throughout the year under review. Exports of rice not in the husk declined from 2,152,000 tons in 1927-28 to 1,765,000 tons in 1928-29, a fall of 387,000 tons or 18 per cent. Exports from India to many foreign countries were much lower in the year under review as compared with those of the preceding year. As general reasons for the decline in our exports two factors have to be clearly recognised. The first, and probably the most important, depressing influence on our rice exports was the bumper crops of Indo-China and Siam which led to a large exportable surplus from both these countries. Competition from these two sources, mainly in the Eastern markets, accounted for the decline in India's exports to a great extent. The other factor to be noted is that the United States of America, Spain and Italy have taken to the production of rice in fairly large quantities since the end of the war. This production was stimulated by the advance in prices in Eastern markets in the period after the war. According to trade estimates the production of rice in these countries has increased three-fold from about 600,000 tons before the war to about 1,800,000 tons in recent times. Exports from these countries have been mainly to Europe and these exports have affected the market for Burma rice in the European countries. These two factors explain to a large extent

the decline in India's exports. The main increases and decreases in the export trade with the various foreign countries are given in the table below :—

Exports of rice not in the husk to foreign countries.

	(In thousands of tons)		
	1927-28	1928-29	Difference (increase + decrease —)
United Kingdom	50	35	—15
Netherlands	96	76	—20
Germany	346	208	—138
Spain	6	24	+18
Italy and Fiume	51	59	+8
Rest of Europe	56	52	—4
Ceylon	461	417	—44
Straits Settlements and Sumatra	313	288	—25
Java and Malay	51	91	+40
Japan	150	8	—142
Korea	18	25	+7
Formosa	16	39	+23
China	105	62	—43
Egypt	25	40	+15
Rest of Africa	131	119	—12
Cuba	110	78	—32
West Indies	17	18	+1
United States of America	2	4	+2
Australia New Zealand	20	10	—10

It will be seen that in the European zone the main decreases have been in exports to Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. As remarked above, one of the important reasons for the decline in Germany's takings was her larger taking of American, Spanish and Italian rice. It is reported that the German Millers' Organisation have dictated to the German brokers that they must not sell American rice to any one in Europe but themselves. If this statement is correct it means that Germany wanted to control the imports of American rice and to extend the use of it in her mills and that

the German takings of Burma rice had consequently been reduced. Another reason why Germany took less Indian rice was probably the one noted in the International Review of Agriculture, that the development of processing of rice in countries of production had seriously affected this industry especially in Germany and this was reflected in a reduction of the quantities imported and re-exported. These factors explain the decline in exports to Germany and, to some extent, to the Netherlands. Exports to the United Kingdom decreased by 15,000 tons. A fact of considerable interest is that Spain which took only 6,000 tons of Indian rice in 1927-28 imported 24,000 tons in 1928-29, nearly four times as much. This increase in the Spanish demand was due to the fact that there were short crops of both rice and wheat in that country and the low price of Indian rice encouraged its consumption. Increase in takings may also be noticed in the case of Italy and of Fiume, another rice-producing tract in Europe. This was probably due to the fact that Indian rice was required by the millers to mix with the home-produced rice. Exports to these parts increased from 51,000 tons in 1927-28 to 59,000 tons in 1928-29. Taking the European zone as a whole, it will be seen that the Indian exports decreased by about 151,000 tons in the year under review as compared with the preceding year.

Coming to the Asiatic zone, the main decline has been in the takings of Japan, Ceylon, China, the Straits Settlements and Sumatra which between them accounted for a decline of 254,000 tons. Of this Japan was responsible for a decrease of 142,000 tons, her takings being only 8,000 tons in the year under review as against 150,000 tons in the preceding year. This decline in the exports was due to the fact that Japan had two good crops in the years 1927-28 and 1928-29 and she was in possession of sufficiently large supplies for the year. The Japanese Government, therefore, prohibited the imports of rice into the country except under license and this accounted for the great decrease in exports to that country. The prohibition has been extended up to the end of the year 1929. As regards the decline of exports to Ceylon, China, the Straits Settlements and Sumatra, it was mainly due to the increase of exports from Indo-China and Siam out of their large exportable surplus. The small increase of 7,000 tons to Korea was due to the fact that Korea had a bad season in 1928 and had to import more rice. The large increases in exports to Java and the Federated Malay States were due to the short crops of rice in these two countries as a result of adverse weather conditions. As regards exports to Africa, Egypt took 15,000 tons more than in the preceding year, while the rest of Africa took 119,000 tons as compared with 131,000 tons in 1927-28. As regards exports to the West Indies it will be seen that exports to Cuba declined from 110,000 tons in 1927-28 to 78,000 tons in 1928-29. From available statistics it appears that Cuba has been purchasing a great deal of rice from Saigon and Siam and probably the competition of American rice also has been effective in that market. Australia and New Zealand together took only 10,000 tons in 1928-29 as compared with 20,000 tons in the preceding year.

Taking a general view of the rice export trade, it appears that India lost considerable ground in the European markets owing to the competition of better graded and better marketed rice supplied from America, Spain and Italy. If the ground is to be made up, the methods followed by these rice-

producing countries may have to be resorted to. As far as Eastern and Far Eastern markets are concerned, the decline in exports appears to be a purely temporary phase. It is not likely that Indo-China and Siam will have bumper crops every year, not that the Japanese Government will continue a prohibition which was rendered possible by two successive abnormally good crops within their own territory. Sooner or later these factors should adjust themselves, in which case it seems natural to expect that the exports to these countries from India will revive.

In considering the rice export trade of Burma alone, which accounts for nearly 85 per cent of India's rice exports, two other factors must be taken into consideration. In the first place, it may be noted that the exports from Burma depend, to a large extent, on the surplus available for export. The amount exported from April to December depends mainly on the surplus of the preceding year's crop and exports from December to March depend on the surplus of the current year. Thus the exports of the year 1928-29 depended in the first nine months on the surplus available from the crop of 1927-28. For the last three months they depended on the surplus available from the 1928-29 crop. In considering the exports for the year as a whole, therefore, the surplus from the preceding year's crop determines to a much larger extent the amount of exports than the surplus of the current year. Thus in comparing the exports of the years 1927-28 and 1928-29 the surpluses of the crops for 1926-27 and 1927-28 have to be mainly compared. The surplus available for exports from the crops of 1926-27 which determined the exports of 1927-28 was 2,913,000 tons ; the available surplus of 1927-28 crop which largely determined the exports of the year 1928-29 was 2,717,000 tons, a decline of 196,000 tons. Even as regards the period from the middle of December to the end of March it is worth noting that the surplus available for exports from the crop of 1928-29 amounted to only 2,600,000 tons as compared with 2,717,000 tons, or a decrease of 117,000 tons. This consistent decline in the surplus available for exports in Burma for the last two years explains to a great extent why exports from Burma declined in the year 1928-29. The other factor to be considered is that from this surplus available for export from Burma, India proper took in the year under review 1,060,000 tons as compared with 904,000 tons in 1927-28, an increase of 156,000 tons. Thus the decline in the surplus available for export in Burma coupled with the increased takings of India proper accounted largely for the decline in the total exports of Burma to foreign countries, these total exports being 1,538,000 tons in 1928-29 as compared with 1,889,000 tons in 1927-28, a decrease of 351,000 tons. On the whole, therefore, it may be concluded that the position of the Burma rice export trade was not as serious as might be surmised merely by studying the decline in the exports to foreign countries.

Wheat (R1,69 lakhs).

The total area under wheat in India during 1927-28 was 32·19 million acres which meant an increase of 3 per cent over the acreage reported in 1926-27. Owing to unfavourable weather and other conditions the total outturn of the 1927-28 crop was, however, very disappointing and amounted to 7·79 million tons as compared with 8·97 million tons in the preceding year, a drop of 1·18 million

tons. At the beginning of the financial year there was no indication that the crop would turn out to be short and there was a considerable amount of export during the earlier part of the season. Of the total quantity exported during the year, *viz.*, 115,000 tons, as much as 79,000 tons was sent out within the first quarter of the year. These comparatively heavy exports were due to the fact that there were unfavourable reports about the American winter wheat crop which was supposed to have been badly damaged by frost. Further, there were rumours that the Canadian farmers had decided to restrict their wheat acreage on account of unremunerative prices. At the same time there were strong demands from the European countries where a shortage of supplies was apprehended. The Indian exporters could take advantage of this state of affairs in the world's markets. As a result there was great activity in the wheat market at Karachi at the beginning of the financial year. Arrivals by rail during May into that port exceeded those of the corresponding period of the preceding year. The peak of the movement was reached towards the end of May instead of the second half of June or the beginning of July as is usual. This movement to the ports and the activity in the export market came to a sudden stop as soon as the short condition of the Indian crop was realised by the trade and the good crop in America came into the world's markets. In August the Farmers' Pool in Canada began to unload its holdings from the preceding year's crop at exceptionally low prices. This completed the collapse of the Indian export trade in wheat. The total exports of wheat during the year amounted to 115,000 tons as compared with 300,000 tons in 1927-28. In the following table production and exports during the past five years and the pre-war year 1913-14 are set forth :—

Total production of wheat and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

——	Production	Exports
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1913-14	8,367	1,202
1924-25	8,866	1,112
1925-26	8,696	212
1926-27	8,973	176
1927-28	7,791	300
1928-29	8,507*	115

* Subject to revision.

The Canadian crop of 1928 was spoiled by frost and it had to be graded much lower than in a normal year. There were no regular price quotations, therefore, for No. 1 Manitoba. In the following paragraphs quotations for No. 3 in the London and Liverpool markets are discussed.

At the beginning of April 1928, No. 3 Manitoba, c.i.f. London and Liverpool, stood at 51*s.* 11*d.* per 480 lbs. In April there were unfavourable reports about the American winter wheat crop which was supposed to have been badly damaged by frost. Further, it was rumoured that the Canadian far-

mers had decided to restrict their wheat acreage on account of unremunerative prices. There was also a strong demand from the European countries. All these factors raised the price of wheat to 54*s.* 3*d.* at the beginning of May. Later on, however, the European demand dried up and better reports were received from both the United States of America and Canada. The Canadian Farmers' Pool began to unload their stocks of the old crop and all these factors led to a weakening in the market and prices declined continually throughout June, July and August till at the beginning of September 41*s.* 7*d.* was the price registered in the market. At this stage the market thought that the bottom was reached and speculators began to come in. Apart from this, the wheat crop of Canada was damaged by frost and, owing to the low prices, the Canadian as well as the American farmers held off their supplies from the market. The Presidential election in America also made the farmers disinclined to part with their stocks readily as they expected to get some help from the Republican party if it gained a victory. All these factors led to a steady rise in prices and throughout the remainder of the financial year, with limited fluctuations, prices were on the upward trend. From October to January prices were round about 45*s.*, but in February they reached 47*s.* 6*d.* and by the beginning of March 47*s.* 9*d.* was registered. In the following table the prices of No. 3 Manitoba and of Karachi choice white wheat as far as available, are compared :—

Price of wheat c. i. f. Liverpool and London.

	No. 3 Manitoba per 480 lbs.		Karachi choice wheat per 480 lbs.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
1928—April 6	51	11	53	0
May 4	54	3	55	0
June 1	50	5	53	6
July 6	49	0	51	6
August 3	43	3	47	0
September 7	41	7	44	7
October 5	44	9	No quotation.	
November 2	45	4	,,	
December 7	45	0	,,	
1929—January 4	45	3	,,	
February 1	47	6	,,	
March 1	47	9	,,	

In the Karachi market the quotation for white wheat per candy of 656 lbs. stood at R40-4-0 at the beginning of April. By the 8th of May the price

had advanced to R43-12-0 in sympathy with the world movement of wheat prices, referred to in the paragraph above. From that date till the first week of September prices declined as in the case of the Canadian wheat and on the 4th September R38-12-0 was the price registered. From then till the third week of February prices were continually in the upward direction, though there were fluctuations within narrow limits in certain weeks. At the end of November R49-2-0 per candy was registered in the market and with a slight relapse in December and early January prices went up again to attain R50-7-0 per candy on February 19th. From then to the end of the year prices sagged owing specially to the good reports about the Indian crop issued at that time. At the end of March R46-8-0 was the price registered in the market.

Exports of wheat during the year totalled 115,000 tons valued at R1,69 lakhs as compared with 300,000 tons valued at R4,41 lakhs in the preceding year. As usual, the greater portion of the exports amounting to 76,000 tons valued at R1,11 lakhs was taken up by the United Kingdom. In 1927-28 the United Kingdom took 251,000 tons valued at R3,66 lakhs. France and Belgium took 2,700 and 9,300 tons respectively as against 20,500 and 19,700 tons in the preceding year. Arabia took 3,700 tons. Ninety-five per cent of the exports passed through Karachi. As has been explained above, the exports were considerably less in the year under review than in the preceding year.

The imports of wheat into India during the year attained the record figure of 562,000 tons valued at R8,17 lakhs as compared with 69,000 tons valued at R1,09 lakhs in 1927-28. The consumption of wheat in India has been steadily increasing and as the crop of the year 1927-28 was a very short one, these large imports were necessitated. Annual imports of wheat into India during the five years ending 1927-28 had never been more than 70,000 tons. As usual, the bulk of the supplies was received from Australia which sent 529,000 tons in the year under review out of the total imports of 562,000 tons, *i.e.*, 94 per cent. An unusual fact to be noted is that over 15,000 tons of wheat were received from Canada. India has never taken Canadian wheat before, because that wheat is not generally suitable for Indian markets and, secondly, the higher freights from Canada do not encourage any imports. Probably this was an isolated event resulting from the special circumstances of the year. The foreign supplies were received mainly in Bengal, Bombay and Sind, their respective shares being 348,000, 107,000 and 106,000 tons respectively. Most of this wheat was imported in the last four or five months of the financial year.

Wheat flour (R1,16 lakhs).

Export shipments of wheat flour declined from 60,000 tons valued at R1,29 lakhs in 1927-28 to 54,000 tons valued at R1,16 lakhs in 1928-29. As in the preceding year, the two largest markets for Indian wheat flour were Egypt and Arabia which took 11,800 tons and 11,400 tons respectively as compared with 11,200 tons and 12,400 tons in the preceding year. Exports to Aden and Dependencies showed a slight decline from 8,900 tons in 1927-28 to 7,800 tons in 1928-29. Exports to Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba were 5,900 tons as compared with 6,100 tons in the preceding year. Persia,

Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Mauritius and Dependencies took 1,100, 2,000, 3,400 and 2,800 tons respectively of Indian wheat flour in the year under review. These exports were much smaller than those in the preceding year, except in the case of the Straits Settlements which took about 200 tons more during the year.

Other food grains (R4,37 lakhs).

The quantity of other food grains exported increased from 237,000 tons valued at R3,21 lakhs in 1927-28 to 314,000 tons valued at R4,37 lakhs in 1928-29. Exports of barley increased from 72,000 tons valued at R85 lakhs in 1927-28 to 138,000 tons valued at R1,65 lakhs in 1928-29. The greater portion of these exports was taken by Germany whose share amounted to 85,000 tons or 61 per cent of the total exports of barley. In the preceding year Germany had taken only 25,000 tons or 34 per cent. The United Kingdom took 27,000 tons as compared with 33,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to the Netherlands and Belgium also increased from 3,000 and 8,000 tons to 13,000 and 12,000 tons respectively. Arabia took 800 tons only from the Indian market. Exports of jowar and bajra increased from 21,000 tons valued at R35 lakhs to 42,000 tons valued at R67 lakhs. Shipments of beans declined from 42,000 tons to 36,000 tons, but there was an increase in value from R39 lakhs to R45 lakhs. Exports of gram declined from 18,000 tons to 14,000 tons.

Oilseeds (R29.63 lakhs)—In the year under review seeds ranked fourth in order of importance in India's export trade, the first three groups being jute and cotton, raw and manufactured, and foodgrains. The total exports of oilseeds showed an increase of 10 per cent in quantity and of 11 per cent in value from 1,210,000 tons valued at R26,69 lakhs in 1927-28 to 1,328,000 tons valued at R29,63 lakhs in 1928-29. Compared with the pre-war average, there was, however, a decrease of 9 per cent in quantity but an increase of 22 per cent in value. It may be mentioned that a considerable change has occurred, during and since the war, in India's trade in oilseeds. Local consumption, which is steadily on the increase, has been able to outbid a weak foreign demand. In copra, for example, India's exports averaged 31,000 tons annually during the pre-war period. In 1926-27 exports dwindled down to only 2,000 tons and practically disappeared in the following two years. In linseed, cotton seed, rapeseed and sesamum there has also been a substantial reduction in India's exportable surplus compared with the pre-war figures. But in the case of groundnuts internal consumption has not yet overtaken the increased production, resulting from extended cultivation, with the result that much larger quantities are available for export. The table in the margin shows the quantities of the principal kinds of seeds exported during the past three years and in the pre-war quinquennium. Fuller details of exports will be found in tables Nos. 35-A and 35-B and of prices in table No. 50 and in Chart No. 9 prefixed to this Review.

	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	(Thousands of Tons).			
Linseed	379	192	222	157
Rape seed	273	94	66	77
Groundnuts	212	368	613	788
Castor	114	102	122	121
Cotton	240	51	153	131
Sesamum	119	2	11	30
Copra	31	2	..	..
Others	85	27	23	24
TOTAL	1,453	838	1,210	1,328

Oilseeds.

Unfavourable weather conditions affected the Indian linseed crop of 1927-28 which was estimated at 348,000 tons, or 58,000 tons less than in the preceding year, and concurrently exports declined from 222,500 tons in 1927-28 to 157,000 tons in 1928-29. On the other hand, the Argentine crop of 1927-28, estimated at about 2 million tons, proved to be a record one, leaving larger quantities available for export at cheaper rates. As a result, Indian linseed lost much of the ground gained in 1927-28 to the Argentine variety. Exports of Indian linseed to the United Kingdom fell from 57,000 tons valued at R1,12 lakhs to 18,000 tons valued at R37 lakhs. Continental countries also reduced their takings to 93,000 tons from 136,000 tons in 1927-28, the principal importing countries being France with 47,000 tons, Italy with 28,000 tons, Spain with 7,000 tons and Germany with 6,000 tons. There was, however, an increased demand in nearer markets, such as Australia and Japan which took 21,500 tons and 20,000 tons as against 20,000 tons and 8,000 tons respectively in 1927-28. Table No. 61 shows the relative importance of the sources from which the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia draw their supplies of linseed. It will be observed that India's share in the total imports into the United Kingdom and France declined considerably in 1928. Bengal was responsible for 49 per cent of the exports and Bombay 51 per cent as compared with 60 and 40 per cent respectively in 1927-28.

Linseed (R3,31 lakhs).

The price of linseed in Calcutta was R7-6-0 per maund in the beginning of April, 1928 and rose to R7-11-0 on the 20th April and after a temporary set-back again reached that level on the 4th May. The price then declined until the middle of September when it touched R7-3-6. Thereafter the prices firmed up again and the highest price of the year, R8-6-0, was quoted in December, the closing quotation on the 29th March, 1929 being R8-2-0. The highest price realised for Calcutta linseed in London was £19-15 in December and the lowest £17-13 in August.

The estimated outturn of groundnuts in 1927-28 was 2,718,000 tons, or 33 per cent higher than the previous season's crop of a little over 2 million tons. The outturn of the 1928-29 crop was put at 3 million tons, a record figure. The total quantity of groundnuts shipped from British India during 1928-29 was again a record, being 788,000 tons compared with 613,000 tons in 1927-28 and 212,000 tons in the pre-war period. The large increase in the exports of groundnuts may be attributed to their growing use as a raw material for the manufacture of margarine and edible oils in preference to other competitive commodities. As in the preceding year, Germany was the largest purchaser and took 241,000 tons, followed by France with 216,000 tons, their respective takings in 1927-28 being 218,000 and 151,000 tons. Exports to the Netherlands and Italy also increased to 132,000 and 121,000 tons from 112,000 and 80,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. The United Kingdom also raised her requirements from 25,000 tons to 48,000 tons, while shipments to Belgium declined to 9,000 tons. Owing to the restriction on the imports of groundnuts, Spain's takings were negligible. About 74 per cent of the total quantity exported was shipped from Madras and 26 per cent from Bombay as compared with 77 and 23 per cent respectively in the preceding year. The bulk of the exports consisted chiefly of decorti-

Groundnuts (R19,37 lakhs).

cated nuts. The price of groundnuts, machine-decorticated in Madras, was R60 per candy of 500 lbs. in April, 1928, and remained at that level until the middle of July when there was a slight appreciation to R61, with a further rise to R62 in the middle of August on heavy buying. During the next four months the prices ranged between R57 and R59, but by the end of January favourable reports of the new crop had an effect on the market and prices began to break with the result that the end of March saw prices at R45-46.

India produces about 1 million tons of rape and mustard seed annually. Before the war about one-fourth of the crop was exported and the remainder retained for local consumption. Local demands have since increased considerably and exports now account for not even 10 per cent of the total output.

Rapeseed (R1,67 lakhs).

Exports of Indian rapeseed amounted to 77,000 tons in 1928-29 as compared with 66,000 tons in 1927-28 and 273,000 tons during the pre-war period. The United Kingdom further raised her requirements from 12,000 tons to 29,000 tons, while purchases by Italy fell away to 13,000 tons from 21,000 tons in 1927-28 and 43,000 tons in 1926-27. Shipments to the Netherlands and France increased to 12,000 tons and 11,000 tons respectively, while those to Germany slightly declined to 9,500 tons. Belgium took 1,900 tons as against 1,700 tons in 1927-28 and 4,600 tons in 1926-27. Nearly 89 per cent of the total quantity was exported from Karachi and most of the remainder from Bombay, only 760 tons being shipped from Bengal.

The production of the Indian sesamum crop in 1928-29 was reported as 488,000 tons, showing a decrease of 10 per cent on the 1927-28 crop. Exports, mostly from Bombay and Sind, amounted to 30,000 tons in 1928-29 as compared with 11,000 tons in 1927-28 and a pre-war average of 119,000 tons. Exports were chiefly consigned to Italy (9,500 tons), the United Kingdom (6,500 tons), the Netherlands (3,600 tons) and France (3,100 tons), all of which showed an increased interest. Of other countries Ceylon took 1,100 tons, and Germany 200 tons.

Sesamum (R82 lakhs).

Exports of cotton seed in 1928-29 amounted to 131,000 tons valued at R1,33 lakhs as compared with 153,000 tons valued at R1,45 lakhs in 1927-28 and 50,500 tons valued at R45 lakhs in 1926-27. The high price of Egyptian cotton seed in the early months of the year led to a concentration of the demand for Indian seed in the first half of 1928-29 when no less than 97,000 tons were shipped as against 32,000 tons exported during the corresponding period of the preceding year. A very large proportion of the exports went, as usual, to the United Kingdom which absorbed 120,000 tons or 92 per cent of the total as compared with 149,000 tons or 97 per cent in 1927-28.

Cotton seed (R1,33 lakhs).

The exports of castor seed during 1928-29 amounted to 121,000 tons valued at R2,46 lakhs as compared with 122,000 tons valued at R2,58 lakhs in the preceding year. The United States of America was, as usual, the best customer, taking 56,000 tons as compared with 49,000 tons in 1927-28, while the United Kingdom and France reduced their purchases from 32,500 and 16,500 tons to 27,000 and 15,100 tons respectively. The requirements of Italy and Belgium remained practically the same as in the preceding year and reached 10,000 tons and 7,700 tons respectively.

Castor seed (R2,46 lakhs).

Tea.

Tea (R26,60 lakhs).—The tea industry had a very bad season in the year 1928-29. Heavy stocks at the beginning of the year and a general increase in outturn from all producing countries made for a weak position and consequent low prices during the middle of the season. The average price per lb. for the season 1928-29 in the tea auctions in Calcutta was 11 as. 4 p. as compared with 14 as. 10 p. in 1927-28. The situation was saved by heavy shipments to markets other than the United Kingdom in the middle of the season and by the early close of the season. The market improved from November onwards. The production of tea in India during 1928 exceeded that of 1927 by 13 million lbs. Exports, however, showed, a slight decline from 362 million lbs. to 360 million lbs. At the beginning of the season there was a fair promise of an early start. A severe drought in Sylhet during April and May, however, checked production during the initial period and the total production to the end of June was a moderate one. Production in the following three months, however, was very heavy. At the end of July production in Northern India was 5 million lbs. ahead of that of 1927. The production of August proved to be a record one of 68 million lbs., surpassing even the previous year's record. The production of September was 59 million lbs. which was also the highest for that month since 1919. All this led to an increase of nearly 8 million lbs. in the production of Northern India as compared with the preceding season. The general standard of quality for the year's tea was below the average of recent years. Early teas from all districts were not up to the standard of recent years and with exceptionally heavy yields during August and September the quality, generally of "rains" tea, was poor, and in many cases very poor. The quality of the autumn crop was average, but at no time of the year was there any quantity of really good quality tea. Good teas, as usual, commanded high prices.

The total production of tea in India in 1928 was estimated at 404 million lbs. as compared with 391 million lbs. in 1927 and 393 million lbs. in 1926. As usual, Assam contributed the largest share, *viz.*, 246 million lbs. or 61 per cent of the total output, while Northern India, excluding Assam, contributed 101 million lbs. or 25 per cent., and Southern India 57 million lbs. or 14 per cent. Production in Assam increased by 10 million lbs. whereas production in the rest of Northern India fell off by about 2 million lbs. The total area under tea in 1928 was 771,000 acres as against 754,000 acres in 1927. The progress of the industry in recent years can be seen from the figures given below :—

——	1906	1915	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928*
Acreage	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Assam	339,200	382,800	413,300	416,500	420,400	423,900	427,200
Rest of Northern India .	153,900	181,300	204,400	211,200	212,700	214,500	218,700
Southern India . .	37,600	68,000	97,000	100,000	106,300	116,000	124,700
TOTAL .	530,700	632,100	714,700	727,700	739,400	754,400	770,600

*Figures subject to revision.

Exports.

——	1906	1915	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928*
Production	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Assam	162,468	245,752	237,153	225,145	241,982	235,888	240,021
Rest of Northern India .	64,216	94,695	91,351	89,017	99,804	101,923	100,475
Southern India . .	14,281	31,610	46,752	49,345	51,147	53,109	57,137
TOTAL .	240,965	372,057	375,256	363,507	392,933	390,920	403,633

* Figures subject to revision.

The variations in exports are shown in the table below :—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

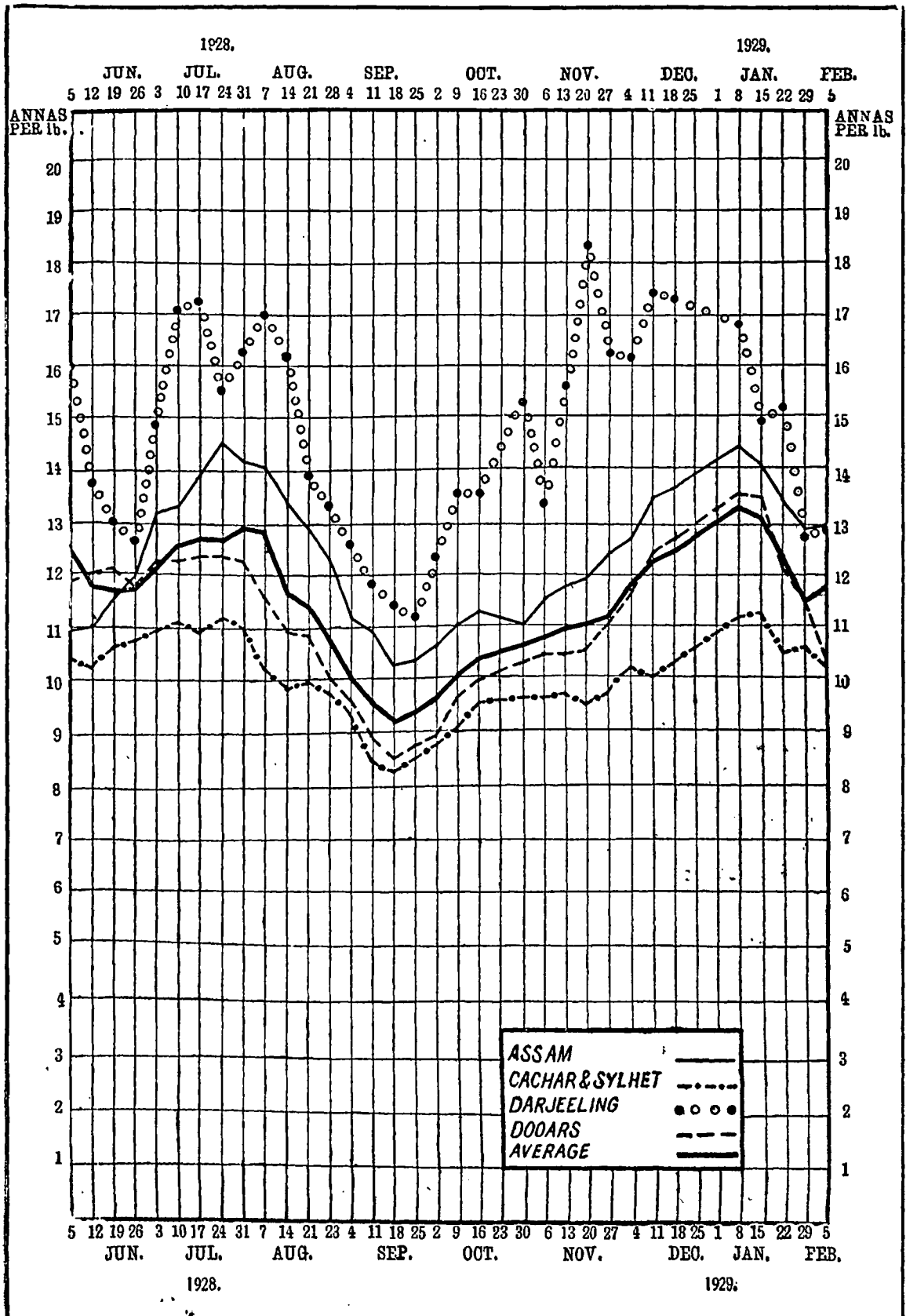
——	1905-06	1915-16	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong) . . .	199,737	301,403	290,747	280,024	304,057	315,100	309,845
From Southern India (Madras ports) . .	12,680	25,840	37,717	43,133	42,935	45,744	49,321
From Bombay, Sind and Burma . . .	1,807	11,227	2,643	2,576	1,372	761	436
TOTAL .	214,224	338,470	340,107	325,733	349,364	361,614	359,602

In 1928-29, 89 per cent of the total quantity of tea produced in India was exported overseas.

The auction sales of tea at Calcutta opened on the 5th June and altogether there were 33 sales during the season as compared with 35 sales in 1927-28. The number of packages sold during the season (excluding dust, second hand and damaged teas) was 816,499 as against 817,955 in the season 1927-28. The average price of tea per lb. for the season was, as stated above, 11 as. 4 p. as compared with 14 as. 10 p. obtained in 1927-28. The number of packages of dusts sold amounted to 192,530 and fetched a price of 10 as. 2 p. per lb. In 1927-28 169,548 packages of dusts were sold at an average price of 11 as. 4 p. per lb.

The average weekly prices per lb. realised at the Calcutta auction sales during the season are graphed in Chart No. 9 and also in the chart on the opposite page where the district weekly averages are exhibited along with the general average. The general statistical position at the beginning of the season was unfavourable owing to heavy stocks. In the first sale of the season on the 5th June, 12 as. 5 p. per lb. was realised, but the rate fell to 11 as. 8 p. per lb. at the end of June. Throughout July prices were rising and on the 31st the price of 12 as. 11 p. per lb. was realised in the market. From that

Chart showing the weekly district average prices of Tea realised at auction sale in Calcutta.



time, however, the effect of the heavy production in Northern India began to be felt and prices slumped considerably. From 12 as. 11 p. on the 31st July prices went down to 9 as. 2 p. by the middle of September. These low prices, as has been noted above, attracted foreign customers and the off-take of markets, other than the United Kingdom, was heavy. Further, production from all countries had also begun to recede and together these two factors buoyed up the market, and prices began to rise. From 9 as. 2 p. per lb. in the middle of September, 1928 prices steadily improved till the first week of January when 13 as. 3 p. per lb. was realised. Thereafter to the close of the season, *i.e.*, up to the first week of February, prices sagged a little and the quotation at the end of the year was 11 as. 9 p. per lb.

The total shipments during the year showed a decrease of about 1 per cent in quantity and 18 per cent in value. Only 439,000 lbs. of green tea were exported during the year; the balance of 359 million lbs. consisted of black tea. Exports to the United Kingdom totalled 299 million lbs. valued at R22⅓ crores as compared with 307 million lbs. valued at R28⅓ crores in 1927-28. The share of the United Kingdom was 83 per cent of India's exports as compared with 85 per cent in the preceding year. Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom were 52 million lbs. in 1928-29 as compared with 45 million lbs. in 1927-28. Heavy stocks were left at the end of the year in spite of these increased re-exports and the expected reduction in tea duty accentuated the position as dealers were unwilling to remove the stocks from the bonded warehouses. The re-exports from the United Kingdom to the Irish Free State amounted to 18·4 million lbs. in 1928-29 as compared with 17 million lbs. in 1927-28. Also Russia (European) took 5·3 million lbs. as against 6·2 million lbs. in the preceding year. The direct shipments to Russia decreased from 6·3 million lbs. valued at R34 lakhs to 4·1 million lbs. valued at R24 lakhs, thus showing a decline in total imports of Indian tea of 3·1 million lbs. From the London market other European countries together took Indian tea to the extent of 11·9 million lbs. as compared with 10·3 million lbs. in 1927-28. Re-exports from the United Kingdom to the United States of America increased from 4·6 million lbs. in 1927-28 to 7·5 million lbs. in 1928-29, while Canada, including Newfoundland, increased her share from 4 million lbs. in 1927-28 to 5·3 million lbs. in 1928-29. Direct shipments from India to the United States of America decreased, however, from 8·8 million lbs. valued at R73 lakhs in 1927-28 to 7·8 million lbs. valued at R59 lakhs in 1928-29, while direct exports to Canada increased from 9·3 million lbs. valued at R69·5 lakhs in 1927-28 to 11·2 million lbs. valued at R70·4 lakhs in 1928-29. Thus both the United States of America and Canada increased their total imports of Indian tea by 1·9 million lbs. and 3·2 million lbs. respectively in the year under review as compared with the preceding year. Exports to China increased from 3·6 million lbs. valued at R25·5 lakhs in 1927-28 to 6·1 million lbs. valued at R47·8 lakhs in 1928-29. Australia also increased her share from 2·8 million lbs. valued at R22 lakhs to 5·5 million lbs. valued at R35·6 lakhs. Exports to Egypt also went up from 2·2 million lbs. to 3·3 million lbs. Exports to other countries did not show any appreciable variation.

Exports.

The share of Calcutta in the export trade was 61 per cent, of Chittagong 22 per cent and of Madras 14 per cent. Calcutta shipments were made up of 145 million lbs. consigned direct from the gardens and 85 million lbs. purchased in Calcutta. Shipments from Chittagong amounted to 80 million lbs. Exports from Madras totalled 49 million lbs. The coastwise exports from Bengal increased from 6·44 million lbs. to 10·64 million lbs.

The following table shows in millions of lbs. the exports of tea from the principal producing centres during the past five years.

(In millions of lbs.)

——	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Northern India . .	307	293	294	321	310
Southern India . .	38	43	45	46	46
Ceylon . . .	205	210	217	227	237
Java . . .	105	95	119	127	134
Sumatra . . .	18	17	17	18	19
China . . .	102	111	112	116	123
Japan . . .	24	28	24	23	24
Formosa . . .	21	21	23	23	19
TOTAL .	820	818	851	901	912

Imports of tea into the principal consuming countries from India, Ceylon, China, Japan and Java as far as information is available are shown in Table No. 61. As will appear from this table the percentage share of India in the total imports of tea into the United Kingdom during the year 1928 showed a nominal increase from 56·5 to 56·6, although the actual quantity despatched to that country declined by 27 million lbs. to about 510 million lbs. Concurrently with this there was a decline in imports of Ceylon tea into the United Kingdom from 142 million lbs. to 140 million lbs. Imports of Java tea, which had jumped up from 64·5 million lbs. in 1926 to 74·8 million lbs. in 1927, also receded to 71·5 million lbs. There was, however, a noticeable increase in the absorption of Indian tea by the United States of America from 13·5 million lbs. to 15·5 million lbs., the percentage of India's share in the total imports into this country having risen from 15·1 to 17·3. In Canada, India still continued to retain the predominant share, although Ceylon raised her quota by about a million lbs. In Australia, there was an increase of 3 million lbs. in the consumption of Indian tea, the percentage share of India having risen from 5·8 to 11·6.

Imports of foreign tea by sea into British India increased from 8 million lbs. to 9·5 million lbs. the value increasing by R5 lakhs from R69 lakhs to R74 lakhs. Of this tea 2·5 million lbs. consisted of green tea and the rest of black tea. Java supplied 4·1 million lbs. of black tea and Ceylon

1·5 million lbs. China supplied a little over half a million lbs. of black tea. Imports from China of green tea declined from 2·8 million lbs. valued at R26½ lakhs to 2·1 million lbs. valued at R20 lakhs.

Tea waste.

The quantity of tea waste exported for the manufacture of caffeine decreased from 4·1 million lbs. valued at R4,42,000 to 4 million lbs. valued at R3,89,000. Of this the United States of America took 3·9 million lbs. and the United Kingdom 35,500 lbs.

Hides and Skins (R18,87 lakhs).—The total trade showed a small increase over last year, although it registered a decline under certain heads. The demand from the United Kingdom as well as from Germany was on a lower level in the year under review as compared with the preceding year. Though the prices in the latter part of the year were on the decline yet the declared values of raw hides and skins rose in 1928-29 as compared with 1927-28 by 7 p. per lb. from 9 as. 9 p. to 10 as. 4 p. per lb. Shipments of raw hides and skins during the year amounted to 66,100 tons valued at R9,56 lakhs as compared with 64,400 tons valued at R8,81 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of raw hides declined from 40,700 tons in 1927-28 to 37,300 tons in 1928-29, accounting for 56 per cent of the total exports as against 63 per cent in the preceding year. In value, however, the exports increased from R3,85 lakhs to R4,05 lakhs. Exports of raw skins increased and amounted to 35 per cent of the total exports in 1928-29, as compared with 30 per cent in 1927-28. Exports of raw skins amounted to 22,900 tons valued at R5,41 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 19,400 tons valued at R4,89 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins increased from 23,300 tons to 23,500 tons, the increase in value being R24 lakhs from R9,07 lakhs to R9,31 lakhs. Tanned hides increased from 15,800 tons valued at R 4,12 lakhs in 1927-28 to 16,400 tons valued at R4,40 lakhs in 1928-29. There was a slight decline in tanned skins from 7,500 tons valued at R4,95 lakhs in 1927-28 to 7,100 tons valued at R4,91 lakhs in 1928-29.

In the following table the quantities and values of raw hides and skins of various descriptions exported in 1913-14 and the last three years are set forth :—

	Quantity				Value			
	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Raw cow hides . . .	37,200	22,200	30,600	23,100	5,91	2,17	3,08	3,23
„ buffalo hides . . .	17,300	5,200	8,900	8,000	2,20	36	63	66
„ other hides . . .	1,300	500	1,200	1,200	19	5	14	16
„ goat skins . . .	22,700	19,300	18,700	21,600	3,13	4,23	4,39	4,93
„ sheep skins . . .	1,600	100	400	800	20	2	0	12
„ other skins . . .	..	300	300	500	..	30	44	34
Total Hides and Skins, Raw	80,100	47,600	60,100	60,200	11,69	7,13	8,74	9,47

Exports.

Exports of raw hides to Germany declined seriously in the year under review as compared with the preceding year. Germany took 15,400 tons valued at R1,84 lakhs in 1928-29 as compared with 19,500 tons valued at R1,93 lakhs in 1927-28. The United Kingdom also purchased a smaller quantity from India, her total takings of raw hides amounting to 1,700 tons valued at R17 lakhs as compared with 3,800 tons valued at R34 lakhs in 1927-28. Exports to the United States of America declined from 2,900 tons valued at R22⅓ lakhs in 1927-28 to 1,400 tons valued at R12⅓ lakhs in 1928-29. There was a slight increase in the takings of Italy which amounted to 5,400 tons as compared with 4,900 tons in the preceding year. Belgium and Greece took 1,100 and 1,600 tons in 1928-29 as compared with 300 and 900 tons respectively in 1927-28.

Exports of raw cow hides decreased in quantity from 30,600 tons to 28,100 tons. In value, however, there was an increase from R3,08 lakhs to R3,23 lakhs. Germany took 12,800 tons valued at R1,56 lakhs in 1928-29 as compared with 16,400 tons valued at R1,66½ lakhs in 1927-28. The takings of the United Kingdom decreased from 2,800 tons valued at R28 lakhs to 1,200 tons valued at R14 lakhs in 1928-29. Shipments to Finland and the United States of America declined from 1,020 and 850 tons in 1927-28 to 760 and 350 tons respectively in 1928-29. On the other hand, Spain increased her takings from 1,560 tons valued at R18¼ lakhs in 1927-28 to 2,050 tons valued at R25½ lakhs in 1928-29. The Netherlands increased her takings from 550 tons to 1,590 tons in the year under review. Italy also took 4,800 tons valued at R49 lakhs as compared with 4,500 tons valued at R42½ lakhs in 1927-28. Exports of cow hides were, as usual, chiefly from Bengal which accounted for 67 per cent of the total shipments, while Burma's share was 13 per cent. The respective shares of these provinces in the preceding year were 74 and 11 per cent. Karachi had 15 per cent of the trade and Bombay 5 per cent.

There was a slight decrease in the quantity of buffalo hides exported which declined from 8,850 tons in 1927-28 to 8,030 tons in 1928-29. In value, however, there was an increase from R62½ lakhs to R66 lakhs. Exports both to Germany and the United Kingdom decreased considerably. Germany took 2,270 tons as compared with 2,530 tons in the preceding year, but there was an increase in value from R19¾ lakhs to R22½ lakhs. The United Kingdom took 500 tons valued at R2¾ lakhs in the year under review as compared with 880 tons valued at R5½ lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to the United States of America also showed a considerable decline from 1,970 tons valued at R13⅓ lakhs in 1927-28 to 970 tons valued at R8¼ lakhs in 1928-29. A few minor countries, however, increased their demands slightly.

As usual, the United States of America took the major portion of the exports of goat skins, her share amounting to 18,620 tons valued at R3,94 lakhs as compared with 15,690 tons valued at R3,46 lakhs in 1927-28. Most of the other countries decreased their demands except France which took 880 tons as against 710 tons in the preceding year. The average declared value of raw goat skins exported fell from R1-0-9 per lb. to R1-0-5 per lb. Exports of sheep skins increased during the year from 380 tons to 840 tons, an increase of 122 per cent over the previous year. The total value of the exports of sheep skins amounted to R11½ lakhs as compared with R6 lakhs in the preceding

year. Of the unspecified descriptions of skins the most important, as in the preceding year, were lizard skins, the exports of which from Bengal amounted to 1,890,117 pieces as compared with 1,802,630 pieces in the preceding year. The value of the shipments, however, declined from R29½ lakhs to R24¼ lakhs in 1928-29. It appears that the restriction on slaughter of particular types of lizards imposed by the Government of Bengal did not interfere with the exports of these skins. The different maritime provinces shared in the exports of raw skins as follows :—Bengal 45 per cent (48 per cent), Bombay 21 per cent (22 per cent), Sind 27 per cent (24 per cent) and Madras 7 per cent (6 per cent). Preceding year's percentages are given in brackets.

The detailed figures of the exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins are given below :—

	Quantity				Value			
	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Tanned cow hides	7,900	9,000	13,300	13,700	1,47	2,34	3,40	3,63
„ buffalo hides	800	500	1,100	1,400	11	10	22	30
„ other hides	..	1,000	1,300	1,300	..	34	49	47
„ goat skins	3,700	3,700	3,900	3,700	1,61	2,45	2,62	2.54
„ sheep skins	2,500	3,300	3,500	3,300	96	2,10	2,15	2,04
„ other skins	300	..	100	100	7	5	19	33
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS, TANNED	15,200	18,400	23,200	23,500	4,22	7,38	9,07	9,31

Shipments of tanned cow hides increased from 13,300 tons valued at R3,40 lakhs to 13,700 tons valued at R3,63 lakhs, thus showing a slight increase both in quantity and value. A similar increase was also noticeable in the exports of tanned buffalo hides which rose from 1,100 tons valued at R22⅓ lakhs in 1927-28 to 1,400 tons valued at R29⅔ lakhs in 1928-29. Exports of calf skins declined from 1,340 tons valued at R49¼ lakhs in 1927-28 to 1,300 tons valued at R47 lakhs in 1928-29. Shipments of tanned hides were, as usual, mostly to the United Kingdom which took 12,200 tons of cow hides, valued at R3,26¼ lakhs, 1,200 tons of buffalo hides valued at R26⅓ lakhs and 1,100 tons of calf skins valued at R40¾ lakhs or a total of 14,500 tons valued at R3,93⅓ lakhs as against 14,700 tons valued at over R3,85 lakhs in the preceding year. The United States of America took 1,220 tons of cow hides valued at R29¾ lakhs in the year under review as compared with 590 tons valued at R15⅓ lakhs in the preceding year.

Of the total exports of 7,100 tons of tanned skins, Madras shipped nearly 86 per cent. Exports of tanned goat skins to the United Kingdom totalled 3,260 tons valued at R2,27 lakhs, a decrease of 410 tons in quantity and R18 lakhs in value as compared with the preceding year. The demand from the United States of America increased from 190 tons valued at R12⅔ lakhs to 350 tons valued at R23¼ lakhs in 1928-29. Of the exports of sheep skins 2,300 tons went to the United Kingdom as against 2,700 tons in the preceding year. In value the exports to the United Kingdom declined from R1,72 lakhs to

R1,54 lakhs. Japan increased her demand from 530 tons valued at R28¾ lakhs to 690 tons valued at R35¾ lakhs. On the other hand, the United States of America took 69 tons as compared with 36 tons in the preceding year. Of the total quantity of tanned skins exported, the United Kingdom took 80 per cent and Japan 10 per cent as compared with 86 per cent and 7 per cent respectively in the preceding year.

Lac (R8,64 lakhs).—The exports of lac rose by 37 per cent in quantity from 544,000 cwts. in 1927-28 to 743,000 cwts. in 1928-29 and by 24 per cent in value from R6,99 lakhs to R8,64 lakhs. All the varieties of lac shared in this increase. It is, however, interesting to note that before the war as well as during the war period about 90 per cent of the total quantity of lac exported consisted of shellac and button lac. Since then the demand for raw materials increased on account of the development of the mechanical process of refinement, and the proportion of shellac and button lac declined to 75 per cent in 1928-29 as will be seen from the following figures :-

Exports of Lac.

——	Pre-war average		War average		Post-war average		1927-28		1928-29	
	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent
Shellac and button lac .	391,100	90	310,200	90	370,000	88	422,400	78	555,500	75
Stick lac and seed lac .	15,100	4	18,400	5	7,300	2	63,800	12	118,900	16
Others	28,100	6	16,800	5	38,900	10	57,400	10	69,000	9
TOTAL .	434,300	100	345,400	100	416,200	100	543,600	100	743,400	100

Shellac.

The search for a substitute for natural shellac has not yet met with complete success. Although as a varnish it is being displaced by nitro-cellulose lacquers, so largely used in the automobile trade, yet it has been able to maintain its position on quality alone in other lines, such as gramophone and electrical industries. There has been no relaxation in demand for Indian shellac, exports of which in 1928-29 attained a new record with 531,000 cwts. valued at R6,82 lakhs as compared with 404,000 cwts. valued at R5,69 lakhs in 1927-28 and 425,000 cwts. valued at R4,32 lakhs in 1926-27. The United States of America is always the best consumer and her takings during the year amounted to 237,000 cwts. as compared with 170,000 cwts. in 1927-28 and 239,000 cwts. in 1926-27. The demand in the United Kingdom also increased, shipments to that country amounting to 135,000 cwts. as against 118,000 cwts. in the preceding year. Germany and Italy further increased their requirements from 62,000 cwts. and 5,000 cwts. to 78,000 cwts. and 7,000 cwts. respectively. Exports to France and Belgium also increased to 10,000 cwts. and 4,000 cwts. respectively. It may, however, be mentioned that all these improvements in sales effected during the year were made with a slight reduction in price. After the sharp fall in the last quarter of the previous year which continued into April, the price of T. N. shellac in the Calcutta market was quoted at R79 per maund on the 20th April. May saw an advance in prices with a temporary set-back in

June. Heavy buying in Calcutta and London early in July caused a further advance in prices at both ends and R110, the highest price of the year, was reached on the 13th July. The price then declined to R93 in August, although there was a reaction in the middle of the month. September was more stable, but in the next four months prices were downward in trend most of the time and moved from R98 to R85 per maund, despite the fact that the New York stocks were very low at times. There was a slight appreciation in the middle of February when R91 was quoted, but the end of March saw the prices at R87. These prices are shown graphically in chart No. 9 prefixed to this Review.

Button lac.

Shipments of button lac increased from 18,000 cwts. to 25,000 cwts. in quantity and from R28 lakhs to R34 lakhs in value. Of the total quantity exported in 1928-29 the United Kingdom took 15,000 cwts. or 60 per cent as compared with 12,000 cwts. or 67 per cent in the preceding year. Exports to the United States of America rose from 2,000 cwts. to 4,000 cwts. There were also increased shipments to Germany and France.

Stick lac.

Larger purchases by the Continental countries and a revival in the American demand led to a considerable increase in the exports of stick lac which amounted to 26,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs as compared with 9,000 cwts. valued at R8 lakhs in 1927-28. Direct shipments to Germany rose from 6,000 to 8,000 cwts., while those to Belgium (a fair proportion of which presumably found their way to Germany) totalled 6,000 cwts. as against 500 cwts. in 1927-28. The United States of America, which had practically dispensed with Indian supplies in 1927-28, required 4,000 cwts. in 1928-29. Shipments to France and the United Kingdom also increased. It is interesting to note that Germany and the United States increased their purchases not only in the Indian market but also at other centres, *e.g.*, Bangkok and Singapore. The following table shows the exports of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore during the past four years :-

Exports in cwts. of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore.

——	1925	1926	1927	1928
To United States of America . .	39,803	15,625	8,261	10,487
„ Germany	3,099	7,679	9,494	13,380
„ United Kingdom . . .	1,668	420	2,284	1,458
„ India	1,403	8,863	25,550	13,025
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) .	62,554	35,379	48,969	41,872

Seed lac.

Exports of seed lac increased from 55,000 cwts. valued at R68 lakhs to 92,000 cwts. valued at R100½ lakhs, of which the United States took 83,000 cwts. valued at R90 lakhs. The remainder went mainly to the United Kingdom. Other kinds of lac, representing chiefly refuse lac, showed a further advance from 57,000 cwts. (valued at R26 lakhs) to 69,000 cwts. (valued at R27 lakhs), Germany and Belgium taking 38,000 and 26,000 cwts. respectively.

Raw wool (R4,89 lakhs).—There was a further expansion of the trade in raw wool, exports rising from 50 million lbs. to 56 million lbs. in quantity

and from R4,36 lakhs to R4,89 lakhs in value. Of the total quantity shipped, the United Kingdom took 46 million lbs. and the United States of America 8 million lbs. as compared with 44 and 5 million lbs. respectively in 1927-28. These figures do not, however, include re-exports of foreign wool, chiefly of Tibetan and Central Asian origin, brought into India across the frontier. The following table shows the comparative figures for exports and re-exports by sea and imports by land :—

—	Imports by land	Re-exports by sea	Exports by sea (Indian Merchandise)
	(In thousand cwts.)	(In thousand cwts.)	(In thousand cwts.)
1913-14	221	91	437
1919-20	203	143	324
1920-21	190	80	206
1921-22	135	133	288
1922-23	165	122	472
1923-24	179	98	327
1924-25	181	121	471
1925-26	181 (*a*)	103	387
1926-27	214 (*a*)	113	400
1927-28	234 (*a*)	113	448
1928-29	230 (*a*)	107	504

(*a*) Rail-borne trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes.

Re-exports of wool fell slightly in quantity from over 12½ million lbs. in 1927-28 to nearly 12 million lbs. in 1928-29, but the value realised showed an increase from R89 lakhs to R94 lakhs. The United Kingdom and the United States of America were again the principal buyers, the former taking 6 million lbs. and the latter 5½ million lbs. as compared with 7 million lbs. and 5 million lbs. respectively in 1927-28. About 57 per cent of the exports of Indian raw wool passed through Karachi and 41 per cent through Bombay, while the re-export trade was divided between Karachi and Bengal in the proportion of 67 and 28 per cent respectively, the remainder being shipped from Bombay. The following table shows the quantities of raw wool imported into the United Kingdom from India and other countries :—

Imports of sheep's and lamb's wool into the United Kingdom (excluding goat hair)

(In million pounds)

—	1913	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Australia	265	311	458	276	229	225	304	238	223
New Zealand	181	148	305	181	179	172	184	192	182
South Africa	133	162	147	112	127	140	148	159	162
Argentina	55	49	64	49	54	39	54	72	49
India	55	35	55	50	56	59	41	55	55
TOTAL INCLUDING OTHER COUNTRIES.	801	761	1,106	739	760	727	811	822	781
PERCENTAGE OF INDIA'S SHARE	7	5	5	7	7	8	5	7	7

Exports of carpets and rugs in 1928-29 were almost on the same level as in the preceding year and exceeded 5 million lbs. The value of the exports, however, rose from R92 lakhs in 1927-28 to R94 lakhs in 1928-29. Of the principal customers the United Kingdom reduced her takings from 3·1 million lbs. valued at R48 lakhs to 2·9 million lbs. valued at R46 lakhs, while the United States of America increased her purchases to 1·5 million lbs. valued at R39 lakhs from 1·1 million lbs. valued at R34 lakhs in 1927-28. Exports to Ceylon recorded a small decrease.

Carpets and rugs.

Oils (R87 lakhs). The total value of the exports of oils of all sorts, as compared with the preceding year, rose by R16 lakhs or 23 per cent to R87 lakhs in 1928-29. Owing to a rapid increase in the local consumption, exports of petroleum, dangerous, flashing below 76°F. (including petrol, benzine and benzol) practically ceased, and the trade in oils was chiefly confined to vegetable and essential oils. Exports of vegetable oils advanced from 1,193,000 gallons valued at R29 lakhs to 1,586,000 gallons valued at R37 lakhs. Castor oil showed an increase from 474,000 gallons valued at R10 lakhs to 539,000 gallons valued at R12 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom took 337,000 gallons worth R8 lakhs as against 264,000 gallons worth R6 lakhs in 1927-28. There were, however, reduced shipments to the Union of South Africa, while those to Australia and New Zealand showed small increases.

Castor oil.

Owing to the development of local consumption of coconut oil in various forms exports showed no signs of revival. Before the war India exported annually about $1\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons of coconut oil. In 1928-29 exports amounted to 88,000 gallons as compared with 79,000 gallons in the preceding year. The United Kingdom considerably curtailed her requirements from 31,000 gallons to 17,000 gallons, while exports to the Netherlands rose from 20,000 gallons to 44,000 gallons. Both groundnut oil and sesamum oil showed striking increases.

Coconut oil.

As a result of the larger groundnut crop exports of groundnut oil in 1928-29 advanced to 440,000 gallons valued at R9 lakhs from 96,000 gallons valued at R$2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the preceding year and 41,000 gallons valued at R1 lakh in 1926-27. Of the total quantity exported the Straits Settlements took 322,000 gallons or 73 per cent as compared with only 2,000 gallons in the preceding year, while the remainder went mainly to Mauritius and Dependencies, Ceylon and Hongkong. Exports of sesamum oil also rose from 99,000 gallons to 179,000 gallons in quantity and from R3 lakhs to R$5\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in value. Arabia and Aden considerably increased their purchases from 54,000 and 11,000 gallons to 79,000 and 47,000 gallons respectively. Shipments to the Straits Settlements also increased to 19,000 gallons from only 300 gallons in 1927-28, while those to Ceylon and Mauritius showed decreases. There was a substantial drop in the exports of mustard and rapeseed oil which receded from 326,000 gallons to 270,000 gallons, of which Mauritius and Dependencies took 149,000 gallons as against 172,000 gallons in 1927-28. Exports to Natal and Fiji Islands also declined to 50,000 and 37,000 gallons respectively. Exports of linseed oil also shrank from 73,000 gallons to 47,000 gallons, the Philippine Islands and the Straits Settlements taking 19,000 and 22,000 gallons respectively. Of essential oils sandalwood oil improved from 141,000 lbs. to 166,000 lbs. in quantity and from R22 lakhs to

Groundnut oil.

Sandalwood oil.

R27 lakhs in value. Both France and Japan increased their takings from 24,000 and 43,000 lbs. to 55,000 and 51,000 lbs. respectively, but the United Kingdom reduced her purchases from 57,000 lbs. to 49,000 lbs. Exports of lemongrass oil also recorded an increase from R13 lakhs to R16 lakhs, owing to better demand from France and the United States of America.

Fish oil.

Exports of animal oils (chiefly fish oil from the Madras Presidency) continued to decline, the total shipments amounting to only 3,705 gallons as compared with 6,974 gallons in 1927-28 and 10,883 gallons in 1926-27. The available supplies went chiefly to the Maldives (1,128 gallons) and Ceylon (2,105 gallons).

Other Articles.—The following is a summary of the more important of the remaining articles of export :—

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Metals and ores—						
Pig iron . .	42	2,17	1,75	1,40	1,79	2,11
Pig lead . .	9	2,30	2,07	1,94	2,15	2,15
Manganese ore .	1,21	1,62	1,54	1,49	1,95	1,97
Others . . .	47	1,10	1,93	2,38	3,08	2,68
Oilcakes . . .	1,38	2,20	2,11	2,53	3,14	3,84
Paraffin wax . .	67	1,37	1,59	1,84	2,42	2,46
Rubber . . .	79	1,43	2,94	2,61	2,58	2,00
Coffee . . .	1,54	2,09	1,85	1,33	2,32	1,69
Spices . . .	91	1,07	1,76	1,56	2,40	1,59
Opium . . .	3,42	1,47	1,93	2,12	1,99	1,57
Teakwood . .	79	1,16	1,70	1,40	1,42	1,47
Fodder, bran and pollards.	77	1,59	1,29	1,06	1,37	1,45
Tobacco . . .	48	1,25	1,11	1,04	1,06	1,29
Manures . . .	94	1,27	1,17	1,25	1,28	1,22
Dyestuffs . . .	1,04	1,36	1,33	1,18	1,61	1,18
Coir manufactures .	89	1,22	1,07	99	1,13	1,05
Mica . . .	45	1,03	1,04	1,08	93	90
Hemp, raw . .	1,02	1,73	1,59	83	81	88
Coal and coke . .	60	37	35	81	76	72
Saltpetre . . .	31	27	20	12	12	10

Metals and Ores.

Metals and Ores (R8,91 lakhs).—The total exports of ores amounted to 739,000 tons in 1928-29 as compared with 760,000 tons in the preceding year, manganese ore representing about 92 per cent of the total. Exports of manganese ore from India declined from 704,000 tons to 681,000 tons in quantity but slightly rose in value from R1,95 lakhs to R1,97 lakhs. In order to meet the increased demand of her iron and steel industry, France took by far the largest quantity, while Belgium and the United Kingdom proved to be the next best customers. Exports to France rose from 150,000 tons to 230,000 tons, while those to the United Kingdom fell from 234,000 to 167,000 tons. Belgium and the United States of America reduced their purchases from 182,000 and 97,000 tons to 168,000 and 72,000 tons respectively, while Germany increased her requirements from 15,000 to 20,000 tons. The exports were, as usual, mostly from Bengal and Bombay in the proportion of 58 and 40 per cent as compared with 60 and 38 per cent in the preceding year.

Manganese ore (R1,97 lakhs).

Manganese ore deposits of commercial importance are chiefly found in Russia, India and Brazil, though there is an increasing output from more recently exploited areas on the Gold Coast and in other parts of Africa. As a very large proportion of the world output of manganese ore is used in the manufacture of iron and steel, there has been a decided movement on the part of the steel producing countries to acquire control over the existing deposits or to tap new sources in order to provide against any possible shortage of supplies. The United Kingdom is assured of a plentiful supply from India which also meets the bulk of the requirements of France and Belgium, while Russia and Brazil furnish the larger part of the manganese ore imported into the United States. The working of the Russian deposits was granted as concession to two applicants representing German and American interests. The American group having withdrawn in 1928, this concession has since been worked by the Soviet Government which has established trading relations not only on the Continent but also in the United States with a view to furthering the sales even at a material reduction in price. This action of Russia may eventually result in keener competition among the manganese producing countries and in the possible elimination of some of the minor sources.

Exports of ferro-manganese declined from 4,000 tons to 3,100 tons in quantity but rose in value from a little over R1 lakh to nearly R2 lakhs, while those of ferruginous manganese ore increased in quantity from 12,300 tons to 13,800 tons but fell in value from R2$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs to R1$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. It has not been possible for India to manufacture on a larger scale ferro-manganese of the richness and purity ordinarily required by the British and the American steel works, and the exports were mainly to Belgium and New Zealand.

Ferro-manganese (R2 lakhs).

Despite lower production of pig iron in India, owing to labour disputes in the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur which lasted for a considerable portion of the year, exports of Indian pig iron continued to advance and amounted to 449,000 tons valued at R2,11$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared with 393,000 tons valued at R1,78$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in the preceding year. To meet the ever-growing demands for cheap raw material for her steel works, Japan increased her takings from 271,000 tons to 354,000 tons while the United States of America reduced her

Pig iron (R2,11$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs).

purchases from 65,000 tons to 52,500 tons. There were also smaller shipments to the United Kingdom and Germany—these two countries taking 5,500 and 5,700 tons as against 21,000 and 12,000 tons respectively in 1927-28. On the other hand, exports to China increased from 4,000 tons to 14,600 tons. The following figures show the production of pig iron and steel in India during the past three years. The figures are in thousands of tons :—

——	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Production of pig iron	957	1,162	1,050
,, ,, steel (ingots) . . .	530	600	396
,, ,, finished steel . . .	374	429	276

Wolfram ore (R6 lakhs).

The quantity of wolfram ore, shipped entirely from Burma, declined from 3,000 tons to 900 tons, of which the United Kingdom took 400 tons and Germany 300 tons as compared with 2,100 and 400 tons respectively in the preceding year.

Chromite (R9½ lakhs).

Exports of chromite or chrome iron ore further increased from 26,000 tons valued at R8 lakhs to 30,000 tons valued at R9½ lakhs. Purchases by the United Kingdom and France were smaller than in the preceding year and amounted to 1,500 and 3,300 tons as against 1,700 and 4,000 tons respectively in 1927-28. Germany's imports were *nil* in 1927-28 but in the year under review they amounted to 13,000 tons, while the share of Belgium dropped to 1,800 tons from 12,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to the United States of America rose from 2,200 tons to 4,000 tons, while those to the Netherlands declined from 3,900 tons to 3,600 tons.

Pig lead (R2,15 lakhs).

Exports of pig lead increased by 15 per cent in quantity from 1,251,000 cwts. to 1,444,000 cwts., but, owing to the lower prices the value remained practically steady at R2,15 lakhs. There were decreases in the shipments to most of the consuming countries, but this was more than compensated by increased purchases by the United Kingdom. Exports to the United Kingdom rose from 472,000 cwts. to 756,000 cwts., or an increase of 60 per cent over the preceding year. On the other hand, Germany and Belgium reduced their requirements from 385,000 and 192,000 cwts. to 338,000 and 157,000 cwts. respectively. There were also smaller shipments to Japan and China, exports to these countries having fallen from 82,000 and 43,000 cwts. to 72,000 and 25,000 cwts. respectively. Exports to Ceylon also decreased from 74,000 cwts. to 58,000 cwts., while the Netherlands which did not import any quantity in 1927-28 took 35,000 cwts. in the year under review.

Oilcakes (R3,84 lakhs).

The overseas demand for oilcakes both for fodder and manurial purposes continued to increase. The total shipments from India amounted to 328,000 tons valued at R3,84 lakhs as compared with 276,000 tons valued at R3,14 lakhs in 1927-28, representing an increase of 19 per cent in quantity and of 22 per cent in value. With the

exception of cotton cake all other cakes showed increases. The export trade of India in cotton seed oil is very small and is not likely to expand unless it is possible to express the oil by improved mechanical methods in India. As a result exports of cotton cake declined from 5,800 tons in 1926-27 to 4,800 tons in 1927-28 and to 4,100 tons in 1928-29. While Germany showed an increased interest by taking 2,800 tons as against 1,300 tons in the preceding year, shipments to the United Kingdom declined from 2,500 tons to 1,300 tons. Nearly half the total quantity of oil cakes exported in 1928-29 consisted of groundnut cake, shipments of which rose from 147,500 tons valued at R1,67 lakhs to 163,000 tons valued at R1,87 lakhs. The United Kingdom and the Netherlands increased their takings from 56,300 and 11,500 tons to 66,000 and 17,600 tons respectively, while purchases by Germany and Ceylon declined to 38,500 and 25,000 tons respectively. The exports of linseed cake rose by 27 per cent in quantity from 68,300 tons to 86,600 tons, of which the United Kingdom took 32,000 tons and the Netherlands 29,000 tons as compared with 33,700 and 20,400 tons respectively in 1927-28. The remainder went mainly to Belgium (11,300 tons) and Germany (13,200 tons). Shipments of rape and sesamum cakes increased from 48,400 to 59,300 tons, owing chiefly to an improved demand from Japan which took 36,700 tons as against 31,300 tons in 1927-28. The quantity of coconut cake exported in 1928-29 was more than double that in the preceding year and amounted to 4,700 tons, of which Belgium took 2,600 tons and Germany 2,100 tons. Ceylon took 1,100 tons of castor cake out of a total shipment of 1,200 tons in 1928-29 as against 50 tons only out of a total of 54 tons in the preceding year.

Paraffin wax (R2,46 lakhs).

Exports of paraffin wax amounted to 52,000 tons valued at R2,46 lakhs in 1928-29 as compared with 51,000 tons valued at R2,42 lakhs in 1927-28 and 38,500 tons valued at R1,85 lakhs in 1926-27. Shipments to the United Kingdom fell from 15,000 tons to 12,000 tons in quantity and from R69 lakhs to R57 lakhs in value, while the purchases by Germany and Belgium remained fairly steady at 3,000 and 6,000 tons respectively. Exports to the Netherlands rose from 4,000 tons to 6,000 tons. The United States of America and China (including Hongkong) showed increased interest and took 6,000 and 4,000 tons as compared with 2,000 and 3,000 tons respectively in 1927-28. Shipments to the Union of South Africa and Portuguese East Africa declined to 1,750 and 3,000 tons respectively.

Rubber, raw (R2,00 lakhs).

Exports of raw rubber showed a small increase in quantity from 25·4 million lbs. in 1927-28 to 25·8 million lbs. in 1928-29, but lower prices accounted for a fall in value from R2,57 lakhs to R2,00 lakhs. On the 4th April, 1928, the British Government announced their decision to remove the restriction on the exports of rubber from Malaya and Ceylon with effect from the 1st November. This announcement at once depressed the market, but helped to deplete the stocks both in London and New York. The price of rubber in London rapidly fell in the course of a fortnight from over 1*s.* to 7¾*d.* per lb. (the 18th April), which was the lowest quotation of the year and then came a slow recovery which ultimately carried the prices to over 1*s.* in February, 1929, although there was a reaction in March, the closing quotation on the 27th March being 11¼ *d.* per lb. The average declared value of Indian rubber

exported during 1928-29 was R0-12-5 per lb. as compared with R1-0-2 per lb. in the preceding year. Of the total quantity exported from India, the United Kingdom took about 10 million lbs., or about 3 million lbs. less than in the preceding year, while Ceylon and the United States of America raised their requirements by about 1 million lbs. each to 6 million and 4 million lbs. respectively. Shipments to the Straits Settlements were almost on the same level as in the preceding year and amounted to 5·3 million lbs. The trade was divided between Madras and Burma, the former accounting for 55 per cent of the total exports and the latter 45 per cent as compared with 52 and 48 per cent respectively in 1927-28.

The Indian coffee crop of 1927-28 was estimated at 35½ million lbs. of cured coffee, or over 1 million lbs. more than that of the preceding year. Exports during 1928-29, however, declined by 29 per cent in quantity and 27 per cent in value from 277,000 cwts. valued at R2,32 lakhs to 198,000 cwts. valued at R1,69 lakhs, there being plentiful supplies available from other producing countries. The Brazilian crop of the 1927-28 season was the largest harvested since 1922-23, while increased production was also reported from British East Africa. All the principal countries, with the exception of the Bahrein Islands, curtailed their requirements of Indian coffee. The United Kingdom took 41,000 cwts. against 75,000 cwts. in 1927-28 and France 56,000 cwts. against 66,000 cwts. in the preceding year. Exports to Germany and the Netherlands which had risen to 33,000 and 30,000 cwts. in 1927-28 fell to 23,000 and 15,000 cwts. respectively in the year under review. Norway took 14,000 cwts. (16,000 cwts.), Belgium 7,000 cwts. (10,000 cwts.) and Italy 4,000 cwts. (9,000 cwts.), the previous year's figures being given in brackets. Shipments to the Bahrein Islands increased from 11,000 to 13,000 cwts., while those to Iraq and Australia slightly declined to 11,000 and 6,000 cwts. respectively.

Coffee (R1,69 lakhs).

Owing chiefly to smaller demands for pepper, exports of spices declined by 27 per cent in quantity from 438,000 cwts. to 319,000 cwts. and by 34 per cent in value from R2,40 lakhs to R1,59 lakhs. Shipments of pepper fell from 196,000 cwts. valued at R1,53 lakhs to 92,000 cwts. valued at R85 lakhs in the year under review. It is reported that Indian stocks for the greater part of the year were scarce, but cheaper supplies were available from other sources, *viz.*, Lampongs and Spice Islands. The large increase in the price of pepper in 1927-28 induced the holders in India to dispose of all available supplies during that year, leaving only a small stock for export in 1928-29. As a result shipments were very low during the first ten months of the year when only 55,000 cwts. were exported as against 155,000 cwts. in the corresponding period of 1927-28. With the arrival of the new Malabar crop from January, 1929, there was an increased activity as the Indian supplies were plentiful. The United States of America and the United Kingdom reduced their purchases of Indian pepper from 70,000 and 36,000 cwts. to 16,000 and 18,000 cwts. respectively, while shipments to Italy were almost on the level of the preceding year and amounted to 22,000 cwts. There were also smaller exports to Germany and Egypt. Chillies were slightly in better demand, the exports amounting to 181,000 cwts. as compared with 180,000 cwts. in 1927-28, although the value realised dropped from R43 lakhs to R38 lakhs. Ceylon increased her orders from

Spices (R1,59 lakhs).

139,000 cwts. to 143,000 cwts., while exports to the Straits Settlements declined from 28,000 cwts. to 23,000 cwts. Exports of ginger fell from 47,000 cwts. to 33,000 cwts. in quantity and from R17 lakhs to R13 lakhs in value. Under the present health regulations of the United Kingdom, which put a ban on the use of sulphur dioxide for preserving ginger against mildew, there is hardly any prospect of a better demand for Indian ginger from that country. Exports to the United Kingdom fell from 8,600 cwts. to 1,100 cwts. Aden took 17,700 cwts., or 1,100 cwts. less than in the preceding year. Germany and the United States of America also reduced their orders.

Opium (R1,57 lakhs).

Exports of opium, which are permissible only on the production of an import certificate from the governments of the importing countries, continued to decline and amounted to 3,935 chests or 4,920 cwts., as compared with 4,977 chests or 6,208 cwts. in 1927-28 and 5,296 chests or 7,760 cwts. in 1926-27. There was thus a reduction of 21 per cent over the preceding year and of 37 per cent over 1926-27. All the consuming countries reduced their purchases. Indo-China took 1,522 chests as against 2,142 chests in 1927-28, Siam 1,391 chests as against 1,565 chests, Java 964 chests as against 1,205 chests, while the remainder (58 chests) went entirely to British Borneo. Besides these exports through private agencies, Government shipped 2,679 chests as against 3,097 chests in 1927-28. Shipments on Government account in the year under review included 1,964 chests for the Straits Settlements, 420 chests (medicinal opium) for the United Kingdom, 190 chests for Hongkong, 84 chests for British Borneo and 21 chests for Ceylon.

Teak wood (R1,47 lakhs).

Owing to a better demand from the United Kingdom, particularly for ship-building specifications, exports of teak wood advanced from 50,600 cubic tons valued at R1,42 lakhs in 1927-28 to 52,600 cubic tons valued at R1,47 lakhs in the year under review. The United Kingdom increased her takings from 24,300 cubic tons to 28,700 cubic tons, while Ceylon and the Union of South Africa reduced their purchases from 4,100 and 5,600 cubic tons to 3,600 and 4,400 cubic tons. Exports to the Netherlands were almost on the same level as in the preceding year and amounted to 4,000 cubic tons. The United States of America showed increased interest by taking 1,300 cubic tons as against 500 cubic tons in 1927-28, while shipments to Germany and Portuguese East Africa declined to 3,300 and 2,300 cubic tons respectively.

Fodder, bran and pollards (R1,45 lakhs).

The total exports of fodder, bran and pollards declined from 278,000 tons to 260,000 tons in quantity, but the value realised rose from R1,37 lakhs to R1,45 lakhs. Rice bran, which constituted about 95 per cent of the trade in 1928-29, showed an increase from 239,000 tons valued at R1,12 lakhs to 247,000 tons valued at R1,34 lakhs, while other sorts of fodder, bran and pollards recorded a decrease from 38,500 tons valued at R25 lakhs to 13,000 tons valued at R11 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 192,000 tons or 78 per cent of the total shipments of rice bran in 1928-29 as compared with 176,000 tons or 74 per cent in the preceding year, while Germany and the Straits Settlements reduced their purchases from 31,000 and 24,000 tons to 27,000 and 17,000 tons respectively.

Exports.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco recorded a substantial improvement and amounted to 33 million lbs. valued at R1,23 lakhs in 1928-29 as compared with 28 million lbs. valued at R99 lakhs in the preceding year, an increase of 18 per cent in quantity and of 24 per cent in value. The increase was mostly noticeable in the shipments from Madras, as the development of tobacco cultivation in Guntur and neighbouring districts made larger supplies available for export. Exports from Madras rose from 11 million lbs. to 15 million lbs. and those from Bombay from 7 to 9 million lbs. while the share of Bengal declined from 5 million lbs. to 4 million lbs. Owing to the preference accorded to Empire-grown tobacco, there has been a remarkable increase in the use of Indian tobacco in the United Kingdom, although there is yet room for further improvement in the direction of curing, packing and grading of the Indian leaf. Before the war the average exports of unmanufactured tobacco from India to the United Kingdom amounted to 135,000 lbs. only, while in 1928-29 the exports totalled 12 million lbs. compared with 8 million lbs. in 1927-28 and 10 million lbs. in 1926-27. Aden and Dependencies further increased her takings from 7 million lbs. to 8½ million lbs., while the purchases by the Straits Settlements, China (including Hongkong) and the Federated Malay States were almost on the level of the preceding year and amounted to 4, 2½ and 1½ million lbs. respectively. Shipments to the Netherlands and Germany, however, declined. Exports of manufactured tobacco fell from 1,159,000 lbs. to 967,000 lbs.

Unmanufactured tobacco (R1,23 lakhs).

Exports of manures, including bones, fish manures and guano, hornmeal and sulphate of ammonia, were valued at R1,22 lakhs as compared with R1,28 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of bones, including bonemeal, fell from 98,000 tons valued at R98 lakhs to 95,000 tons valued at R95 lakhs. Crushed bones slightly increased in quantity from 59,000 tons to 60,000 tons without any improvement in value. The demands from Belgium and France, two principal customers of crushed bones, remained fairly steady during the past three years, their respective takings being 41,000 tons and 9,000 tons in 1928-29. But purchases by Germany continued to increase and totalled 5,300 tons as compared with 3,700 tons in 1927-28 and 900 tons in 1926-27. Exports of bonemeal fell from 39,000 tons valued at R35 lakhs to 34,000 tons valued at R32 lakhs. Ceylon reduced her purchases from 11,600 tons to 9,000 tons and the United States of America from 11,000 tons to 8,000 tons, but Japan raised her requirements from 7,900 tons to 10,000 tons. The value of fish manures and guano exported fell from R13 lakhs to R10 lakhs of which Ceylon took R5 lakhs worth, the remainder being shipped chiefly to Germany (R2½ lakhs) and the Straits Settlements (R2 lakhs). Exports of hornmeal rose from 2,000 tons valued at R3 lakhs to 4,000 tons valued at R6 lakhs, of which Japan took 3,000 tons valued at R5 lakhs. Exports of sulphate of ammonia shrank from 4,000 tons to 10 tons only.

Manures (R1,22 lakhs).

Exports of dyeing and tanning substances showed a decrease in quantity from 107,000 tons in 1927-28 to 71,000 tons in 1928-29 and in value from R1,61 lakhs to R1,18 lakhs. Myrobalans formed 87 per cent of the total quantity of all dyeing and tanning substances exported in 1928-29 as compared with 90 per cent in the preceding year.

Dyeing and tanning substances (R1,18 lakhs).

Dyestuffs.

Shipments of myrobalans (including the crushed fruits) declined to 61,500 tons valued at R80 lakhs from 96,400 tons valued at R1,22 lakhs in 1927-28, owing largely to smaller demands from the United States of America and European countries. Exports to the United States, which reached the total of 31,700 tons in 1927-28, fell down to more normal proportions, *viz.*, 12,900 tons, as compared with 14,300 tons in 1926-27 and 14,100 tons in 1925-26. Shipments to the United Kingdom fell from 35,000 tons to 26,700 tons and those to Germany from 12,100 tons to 7,400 tons. The other consuming countries also reduced their purchases; France took 6,900 tons as against 7,000 tons, the Netherlands 2,300 tons against 3,300 tons and Belgium 3,000 tons against 3,600 tons in 1927-28. Exports of myrobalan extracts, prepared chiefly in the East Indian Tanning Extract Factory, Raniganj, Bengal, fell from 59,600 cwts. (valued at R8 lakhs) to 49,200 cwts. (valued at R7 lakhs), of which the United Kingdom took 26,700 cwts. (valued at R4 lakhs).

Myrobalans (R80 lakhs).

There was a slight expansion in the shipments of cutch and gambier. Exports in 1928-29 amounted to 47,000 cwts. valued at R9¼ lakhs as compared with 46,000 cwts. valued at R8⅛ lakhs in the preceding year and 40,000 cwts. valued at about R8¾ lakhs in 1926-27. Of the total quantity shipped in 1928-29 the United Kingdom took 29,400 cwts., or 1,300 cwts. more than in 1927-28, France 4,000 cwts. and the Netherlands 4,200 cwts.

Cutch and gambier (R9¼ lakhs).

Shipments of turmeric showed a slight recovery and amounted to 3,200 tons valued at R14 lakhs as compared with 3,000 tons valued at R12 lakhs in 1927-28. While the United Kingdom and Germany increased their demands, shipments to other countries, especially to Arabia and Persia, fell off.

Turmeric (R14 lakhs).

There was a poor demand for natural indigo, exports of which fell to 900 cwts. only from 2,000 cwts. in 1927-28. The total yield of indigo in 1928-29 was estimated at 12,600 cwts., or 1,300 cwts. more than in the preceding year. The United Kingdom and Iraq reduced their purchases from 450 and 500 cwts. to 250 and 100 cwts. respectively. Shipments to other countries, *viz.*, Egypt and Persia were also on the decline.

Indigo (R2 lakhs).

Exports of coir manufactures fell from 33,000 tons valued at R1,13 lakhs in 1927-28 to 32,000 tons valued at R1,05 lakhs in the year under review. Germany and France slightly raised their requirements to 8,400 and 3,600 tons from 8,000 and 3,200 tons respectively in 1927-28. Shipments to the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and the United States of America were on a reduced scale.

Coir manufactures (R1,05 lakhs).

Exports of mica rose from 83,000 cwts. in 1927-28 to 96,000 cwts. in 1928-29, though the value realised fell from R93 lakhs to R90 lakhs. The bulk of the shipments, as usual, consisted of splittings which showed an increase from 69,000 cwts. to 84,000 cwts., although at greatly reduced prices. Block mica further declined from 13,500 cwts. valued at R32½ lakhs to 12,600 cwts. valued at R31 lakhs. The

Mica (R90 lakhs).

United Kingdom took 41,000 cwts. of mica as against 38,000 cwts. in the preceding year, while German purchases, which had been very heavy in 1927-28, fell from 14,000 cwts. to 12,000 cwts. France, which obtains her supplies also from Madagascar, required only 3,000 cwts., or 2,000 cwts. less than in the preceding year. Shipments to the United States, which were composed chiefly of splittings of much lower average valuation, totalled 30,000 cwts. valued at R25 lakhs as compared with 19,000 cwts. valued at R28 lakhs in 1927-28.

Hemp, raw (R87½ lakhs).

There was a better demand for Indian hemp, especially from the Continent, as the Italian crop proved to be the most irregular experienced for many years. Shipments of Indian raw hemp increased by 16 per cent in quantity from 484,000 cwts. in 1927-28 to 561,000 cwts. in 1928-29 and by 8 per cent in value from R81 lakhs to R87½ lakhs. As usual, Belgium took the largest quantity, 297,000 cwts., or 53 per cent of the total exports as compared with 248,000 cwts., or 51 per cent in 1927-28. Italy, owing to the shortness of her own crop, raised her requirements considerably from 28,000 cwts. to 65,000 cwts. There were also increased exports to Germany and France, amounting to 55,000 cwts. and 25,000 cwts. as against 50,000 cwts. and 18,000 cwts. respectively in 1927-28. On the other hand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America displayed a smaller interest and took 62,000 and 15,500 cwts. as against 77,000 and 30,000 cwts. in the preceding year.

Coal (R71 lakhs).

India, by virtue of her geographical position, enjoys a very limited market for coal exports. In ordinary circumstances, Indian coal, owing to strong competition with European and African coal, does not reach a point west of Aden. At Aden, South African coal threatens to eliminate Indian coal altogether, while in Ceylon and further East, competition, though less severe, is felt not only from South Africa but also from Japan and Australia. The recent crisis in the Australian coal trade has no doubt eased the position of Indian coal somewhat, and, as is naturally expected, the position in India will be further improved by the reduction of railway rates for coal on long distance freight announced by Government towards the end of the year. Exports of Indian coal rose by 1 per cent in quantity from 631,000 tons in 1927-28 to 639,000 tons in 1928-29 but lower prices accounted for a fall of 6 per cent in value from R76 lakhs to R71 lakhs. Both Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, the two principal markets of Indian coal, reduced their takings from 383,000 tons and 158,000 tons to 348,000 tons and 58,000 tons respectively. Shipments to the Dutch East Indies also fell from 13,000 tons to 2,000 tons. Over 130,000 tons of Indian coal went to Hongkong and 82,000 tons to the Philippine Islands as against 26,000 and 46,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. Another feature of the trade was the despatch of 15,000 tons of coal to China which had shown little or no interest in Indian coal in preceding years. As in 1927-28, there were no exports to Aden, Egypt and Indo-China.

Bunker coal.

Exports of bunker coal, which are not included in the above figures, amounted to 1,297,000 tons in 1928-29 and were distributed as follows:—Calcutta 865,000 tons, Bombay 138,000 tons, Karachi 127,000 tons, Madras 24,000 tons and Rangoon 143,000 tons.

Re-Exports.

The production of coal in India during 1928 was 22,543,000 tons as compared with 22,082,000 tons in the preceding year. The price of coal, Deshargar, was R5-12 per ton into wagon in the beginning of April, 1928 and ranged between R5-4 and R5-12 till the middle of August. Thereafter the prices weakened further and stood between R4-10 and R5 by the end of November. There was an appreciation in the succeeding months and the price remained between R6 and R6-4 from January till the end of March.

Shipments of saltpetre declined from 99,000 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs in 1927-28 to 92,000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs in the year under review.

Saltpetre (R10 lakhs).

Ceylon, the principal customer, increased her takings from 64,000 cwts. to 67,000 cwts., while Mauritius and Dependencies considerably curtailed her requirements to 6,000 cwts. from 13,000 cwts. in 1927-28. Exports to the United Kingdom fell slightly from 15,000 cwts. to 14,000 cwts. As in the preceding year, the Straits Settlements took 3,500 cwts. and Hongkong required no supplies from India, although she had taken 2,600 cwts. in 1926-27.

Postal Articles.

(*Imports and Exports.*)

The value of the imports of "Postal articles, not specified" was R4,04 lakhs in 1928-29 as compared with R4,02 lakhs in 1927-28. The figures exclude the following classes of imports by post (including letter packets by registered and ordinary post) referred to Collectors of Customs for assessment, *viz.*, (*a*) jewellery, (*b*) precious stones, (*c*) gold and silver thread, (*d*) cigarettes and (*e*) cinematograph films. The share of the United Kingdom rose from 63 to 65 per cent, while those of Italy and Hongkong fell from 13 and 3 per cent to 11 and 2 per cent, respectively. The shares of Germany, France, Japan and Ceylon remained almost stationary.

The value of all articles exported by post, however, fell from R2,94 lakhs to R2,53 lakhs. Of the total exports the United Kingdom took 27 per cent, the Straits Settlements 17 per cent, Ceylon 15 per cent, Hongkong 6 per cent, Iraq 6 per cent, Persia 5 per cent and France 4 per cent.

Re-Exports.

The re-export trade in foreign merchandise, which had risen to R9½ crores in 1927-28, recorded a decline of R1½ crores and totalled R8 crores during the year under review. The articles which were chiefly responsible for this decrease were raw skins (—R39 lakhs), raw cotton (—R35 lakhs), cotton piecegoods (—R35 lakhs) and cotton twist and yarn (—R10 lakhs). Re-exports of raw skins dropped from 400 tons valued at R1,92 lakhs in 1927-28 to 300 tons valued at R1,53 lakhs in 1928-29. The United Kingdom reduced her demand from R1,90 lakhs in 1927-28 to R1,50 lakhs in 1928-29. Re-exports of raw cotton shrank from 2,800 tons to 550 tons in quantity and

from R44 lakhs to R9 lakhs in value, as there is a growing tendency on the part of the consuming foreign countries to obtain their supplies direct from the producing centres. Under cotton piecegoods there was a decrease of 28 per cent in quantity and 30 per cent in value, the total shipments having amounted to 24 million yards valued at R81 lakhs as compared with 34 million yards valued at R1,16 lakhs in 1927-28. The demand from Arabia remained stationary at 6 million yards. The Bahrein Islands and Persia took 4 million yards each and Iraq 3 million yards as against 5, 6 and 6 million yards respectively in 1927-28. East African countries also reduced their requirements from 6 million yards to 3 million yards. Re-exports of sugar amounted to 10,000 tons valued at R23 lakhs, showing a decline of 50 per cent in quantity and 58 per cent in value from 20,000 tons valued at R55 lakhs in 1927-28. There was a reduction in Arabian requirements from 7,600 tons valued at R21 lakhs to 2,000 tons valued at R4 lakhs in 1928-29. Twist and yarn re-exported also dropped from 1·4 million lbs. to 317,000 lbs. in quantity and from R14½ lakhs to R4 lakhs in value. Persia, which usually controls the bulk of the trade, took only 165,000 lbs. as against 1·1 million lbs. in previous year. Re-exports of raw wool fell slightly from 12½ million lbs. to 12 million lbs. in quantity, although the value rose, as a result of higher prices, by R5 lakhs to R94 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 6 million lbs. and the United States of America 5½ million lbs. The shares of the principal countries in the total re-export trade were, the United Kingdom 42 per cent, the United States of America 11 per cent, Ceylon 6 per cent, Arabia and Persia 5 per cent each, Bahrein Islands 4 per cent and Iraq 3 per cent. Bombay, which usually has the bulk of the trade, accounted for 64 per cent, Karachi 23 per cent and Bengal 8 per cent as against 73, 15 and 7 per cent respectively in 1927-28.

Government Stores.

Under this head imports showed a decline of R1,60 lakhs as compared with the preceding year and amounted to R10,09 lakhs in 1928-29. The principal decreases were under railway carriages and parts (—R1,60 lakhs), railway wagons and parts (—R27 lakhs), metals and ores (—R31 lakhs), stationery (—R25 lakhs) and woollen piecegoods (—R21 lakhs). There were, however, noticeable increases under machinery and millwork (+R2,66 lakhs), arms, ammunition and military stores (+R30 lakhs), instruments and apparatus (+R12½ lakhs) and paper and pasteboard (+R5¼ lakhs). The large increase of R2,66 lakhs under machinery and millwork is partly explained by the fact that, with effect from April, 1928, railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof have been classified under "machinery and millwork" instead of under the head "railway plant and rolling stock" which has been discontinued from that date.

Exports of Indian produce on Government account fell from R1,27 lakhs to R1,06 lakhs owing to a drop of R16 lakhs in the exports of opium which amounted to R1,00 lakhs only in 1928-29. Exports of grain, pulse and flour fell from R4 lakhs in 1927-28 to R1 lakh in the year under review. Re-exports on Government account were valued at R13 lakhs as against R30 lakhs in 1927-28.

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Overseas Trade.

The following tables indicate the direction of India's trade in two different aspects. Tables A, B and C show the shares of the various foreign countries in India's total trade and Tables D and E analyse the trade in selected commodities or groups of commodities so as to indicate the shares of chief countries interested in each. The main features are also illustrated in chart No. 8 prefixed to this Review.

TABLE A.

—	1913-14			1926-27		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)
United Kingdom	58	117	—59	66	111	—45
Other British Possessions.	36	11	+25	53	16	+37
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94	128	—34	119	127	—8
Europe	85	30	+55	68	47	+21
United States of America.	22	5	+17	34	18	+16
Japan	23	5	+18	41	16	+25
Other Foreign Countries	25	15	+10	47	23	+24
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	155	55	+100	190	104	+86
GRAND TOTAL	249	183	+66	309	231	+78

—	1927-28			1928-29		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R(Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)
United Kingdom	82	119	—37	72	113	—41
Other British Possessions.	50	17	+33	48	24	+24
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	132	136	—4	120	137	—17
Europe	88	48	+40	95	51	+44
United States of America.	37	20	+17	40	17	+23
Japan	29	18	+11	35	18	+17
Other Foreign Countries	43	28	+15	48	30	+18
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	197	114	+83	218	116	+102
GRAND TOTAL	329	250	+79	338	253	+85

Direction of Trade.

TABLE B.

Imports.

—	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64·1	47·8	47·7	44·7
Germany	6·9	7·3	6·1	6·3
Java	5·8	6·2	5·9	6·5
Japan	2·6	7·1	7·2	7·0
United States of America	2·6	7·9	8·2	6·9
Belgium	2·3	2·9	3·0	2·8
Austria and Hungary	2·3	·7	·5	·6
Straits Settlements	1·8	2·5	2·3	2·0
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	1·5	1·8	1·8	1·6
France	1·5	1·5	1·7	1·9
Mauritius	1·3	..	..	..
Italy	1·2	2·7	2·7	2·9
China	·9	1·4	1·8	1·7
Netherlands	·8	2·0	1·9	1·9
Australia	·5	·7	·8	3·3
Hongkong	·5	·4	·5	·3
Dutch Borneo	·4	·4	·5	·5
Ceylon	·4	·6	·8	·8
Switzerland	·3	·9	1·1	1·0
Kenya and Zanzibar	·3	1·0	1·0	1·1

TABLE C.

Exports.

—	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	23·4	21·4	25·0	21·4
Germany	10·6	6·9	9·9	9·6
Japan	9·1	13·3	8·9	10·2
United States of America	8·7	11·1	11·1	11·8
France	7·1	4·5	4·9	5·3
Belgium	4·8	2·9	3·3	4·0
Austria and Hungary	4·0	·1	·1	..
Ceylon	3·6	4·8	4·8	4·2
Persia, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	3·2	2·6	2·3	1·8
Italy	3·1	3·7	3·9	4·5
Hongkong	3·1	1·0	·7	·7
Straits Settlements	2·7	3·1	2·8	2·4
China	2·3	3·7	1·4	2·8
Central and South America	2·2	3·1	3·3	3·3
Netherlands	1·7	2·0	2·4	2·6
Australia	1·6	2·5	2·0	2·2
Kenya and Zanzibar	1·0	·6	·6	·5
Russia	·9	·03	·1	·1
Spain	·8	·9	1·0	1·2
Java	·8	1·0	·7	1·1

Direction of Trade.

TABLE D.

Imports.

—	IRON AND STEEL			MACHINERY			HARDWARE		
	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	69·9	67·7	64·5	89·8	78·6	76·8	57·2	39·3	36·0
United States of America	2·6	2·7	3·0	3·3	9·9	11·3	9·7	11·9	11·7
Germany	14·5	5·3	5·3	5·6	6·6	6·2	18·2	30·7	32·2
Belgium	11·5	17·9	20·1	..	1·8	..	..	..	1·0
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·5	5·2	5·5
France and Luxemburg	..	3·0	4·0	..	..	..	..	..	·9
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	98·5	96·6	96·9	98·7	96·9	94·3	86·6	87·1	87·3
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	16,01	21,44	20,24	7,76	15,94	18,36	3,95	5,24	5,23

—	MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, ETC.			INSTRUMENTS		
	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	71·3	27·5	20·9	75·3	61·2	58·5
United States of America	15·1	41·3	47·0	8·0	14·3	14·7
Germany	..	..	..	8·2	12·8	13·3
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	3·3	3·3
Belgium	4·5	·3	·2	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	·6	1·2	1·5
France	4·5	2·6	1·3	..	1·1	1·6
Italy	..	6·4	3·6	2·2	2·0	2·8
Canada	..	20·0	25·4	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95·4	98·1	98·4	94·3	95·9	95·7
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	1,53	6,18	7,72	1,82	4,47	4,92

Direction of Trade.

TABLE D - *contd.*

Imports—contd.

	COTTON MANUFACTURES			SILK MANUFACTURES			SUGAR		
	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	90·1	72·1	71·3	9·0	2·3	2·0	1·8	·1	·6
United States of America	·4	1·2	1·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	2·1	·6	·5	7·2	5·2	4·5	·1	·2	..
Belgium	..	..	·4	..	..	1·1	..	·1	..
Japan	1·8	18·1	18 3	46·8	43·7	44·3	..	..	..
France	..	..	·2	7·8	3·7	3·5	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	1·0	·4	3·6	5·6	..	..	..
Italy	1·5	1·6	2·2	6·1	6·4	10·2	..	..	..
Netherlands	1·6	1·9	1·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
China*	·1	2·3	2·7	20·6	36·3	26·3	..	..	..
Java†	..	..	..	..	..	..	71·8	95·2	97·7
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·9	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97·6	97·8	99·6	97·9	98·2	98·4	90·6	95·6	98·3
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	66,30	65,16	63,24	3,10	3,60	3,77	14,96	14,91	16,09

* Includes Hongkong and Macao.
† Includes the Straits Settlements.

	LIQUORS			MINERAL OILS			PAPER		
	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	62·9	57·8	58·5	5·7	2·5	1·9	56·0	36·5	37·3
United States of America	2·7	4·4	4·8	56·1	44·2	24·5	..	4·3	2·4
Germany	10·7	10·9	10·1	7·3	2·9	3·7	17·0	11·7	13·3
France	18·8	17·1	17·8	..	..	..	..	..	1·2
Netherlands	..	1·9	2·2	..	..	..	2·5	8·3	7·6
Persia	..	..	..	3·7	20·7	20·7	..	..	..
Borneo	..	..	..	21·8	15·7	12·9	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	11·4	11·3
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·1	9·3	7·4
Russia*	..	..	..	·9	9·9	21·8	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·3	6·3	9·1
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95·1	92·1	93·4	95·5	95·9	94·5	91·9	87·8	89·6
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	2,21	3,67	3,57	4,12	10,44	10,70	1,59	3,01	3,30

* Includes Georgia.

Direction of Trade.

TABLE E.

Exports.

	TEA			JUTE (RAW)			JUTE MANUFACTURES		
	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	72·4	87·5	84·0	38·0	25·0	23·4	6·3	4·9	4·8
Canada	4·3	2·1	2·6	..	..	..	..	2·5	2·7
Australia	3·1	·7	1·1	..	..	..	10·6	9·5	10·4
Russia	11·1	..	·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	1·2	1·5	2·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America	·7	2·3	2·2	11·9	10·0	10·6	41·5	36·2	35·5
Ceylon	1·6	1·0	1·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	21·8	27·8	27·7	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	9·9	12·1	12·5	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	5·5	5·6	7·0	..	..	..
Argentine	..	..	..	..	..	·7	10·4	13·4	13·8
Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	2·8	4·1
Japan	..	..	..	..	1·1	1·1	·5	1·8	·8
Belgium	..	..	..	·5	5·3	5·9	..	..	·5
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94·4	95·1	94·3	87·6	86·9	88·9	71·8	68·6	72·1
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	14,98	32,48	26,60	30,83	30,66	32,35	23,27	53,56	56,90

	COTTON (RAW)			OIL SEEDS			FOOD GRAINS			HIDES AND SKINS (RAW AND TANNED)		
	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	3·5	6·0	6·7	22·2	15·8	14·0	26·7	12·3	6·9	25·9	49·5	43·8
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	·2	5·6	4·7	5·1	..	..	..
United States of America	..	..	..	1·2	3·9	4·0	..	..	·2	24·3	23·1	26·7
Ceylon	..	..	..	..	..	·4	11·5	19·2	22·1	..	..	..
Germany	14·6	9·3	8·6	16·0	23·3	21·3	7·8	12·6	11·7	20·3	12·1	10·5
France	..	..	..	31·4	21·7	23·3	..	..	·3	..	2·4	3·1
Italy	7·7	12·3	10·0	5·0	13·7	14·4	..	..	1·8	5·3	2·7	3·0
Japan	47·2	46·1	43·8	..	..	1·4	3·8	5·9	1·2	..	1·6	2·0
Belgium	10·3	8·8	9·3	16·0	2·9	1·9	..	..	1·2	..	..	1·2
China*	1·7	4·2	11·0	..	..	..	..	..	2·4	..	..	·3
Netherlands	..	..	..	1·0	12·3	12·5	6·8	3·5	3·9	3·3	2·1	2·2
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	..	1·4	6·7	7·1	8·0	..	..	·3
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	·9	..	..	·9	2·8	1·3	1·9
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	85·0	86·7	89·4	92·8	89·7	96·2	68·6	65·3	65·7	81·9	94·8	95·0
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	41,04	47,72	66,25	25,65	26,69	29,62	45,14	42,92	33,69	15,95	17,82	18,78

* Includes Hongkong and Macão.

Direction of Trade.

Table A shows the total overseas trade of India in private merchandise in such a way as to indicate her trade balances with the United Kingdom, other British Possessions, the European countries, the United States of America, Japan and other foreign countries. It is interesting to note that, with the exception of the United Kingdom, India's visible trade position with other parts of the British Empire and foreign countries, as a whole, remained in her favour and practically unchanged in comparison with 1913-14. In the case of the United Kingdom the excess in value of imports over exports, although higher than in the preceding year, was still below the pre-war figure.

Turning to trade with individual countries (Tables B and C) the decrease in the share of the United Kingdom, under both imports and exports, is striking. The percentage share of the United Kingdom under imports fell from 47·7 per cent in 1927-28 to 44·7 per cent in 1928-29 and in exports from 25 per cent to 21·4 per cent as compared with her pre-war shares of 64·1 and 23·4 per cent respectively. The share of the Dominions and other British Possessions in imports rose from 6·9 per cent to 9·4 per cent, due mainly to unusually large arrivals of wheat from Australia and Canada, while in exports it declined from 15 to 14 per cent. The whole British Empire had 43·5 per cent of the total trade as compared with 46·3 per cent in 1927-28. Smaller receipts of mineral oils from the United States of America accounted for a drop in her share in imports from 8·2 to 6·9 per cent, while her participation in the export trade showed an increase from 11·1 to 11·8 per cent. Japan's share in imports slightly receded to 7 per cent, but her share in exports recovered from 8·9 per cent to 10·2 per cent, owing chiefly to larger purchases of Indian cotton. The share of Germany in the import trade slightly advanced to 6·3 per cent, but that in exports fell from nearly 10 per cent to 9·6 per cent. Belgium's share in imports remained practically unchanged at approximately 3 per cent, while her share in exports increased to 4 per cent from 3·3 per cent in 1927-28. Both France and Italy participated to a larger extent in the import as well as in the export trade, while the share of the Netherlands remained almost stationary at 1·9 per cent under imports and 2·5 per cent under exports. The large increase in the share of Australia in the import trade was, as already stated, due to the arrivals of wheat—a temporary development which will, no doubt, disappear as soon as India's crop position becomes normal again.

Tables D and E show the direction of trade in a few of the more important commodities on the import and export sides respectively. It will be observed from Table D that the United Kingdom is threatened with competition in almost every line, including those which have hitherto been regarded as preponderatingly British. In iron and steel the recovery made by the United Kingdom in 1927-28 proved to be short-lived and hershare dropped from 67·7 per cent to 64·5 per cent, while Belgium improved her position from 17·9 to 20·1 per cent. In machinery and millwork the share of the United Kingdom fell from 78·6 to 76·8 per cent, while there was a gain in the share of the United States from 9·9 to 11·3 per cent. Germany and Japan improved their positions in the trade in hardware at the expense of the United Kingdom, the share of which declined from 39 to 36 per cent. In motor vehicles, intensified

American competition led to a decrease by over 6 per cent in the United Kingdom's share from 27·5 to 20·9 per cent, while the United States of America and Canada accounted for 47 and 25·4 per cent in the trade as compared with 41·3 and 20 per cent respectively in the preceding year. Under instruments, the share of the United Kingdom further declined from 61·2 to 58·5 per cent, while the participations of the United States of America, Germany and Japan showed increases. The United Kingdom accounted for 71 per cent of the trade in cotton manufactures as compared with 72 per cent in 1927-28 and 90 per cent in the pre-war year, while Japan, Italy and China increased their shares. In silk manufactures Japan maintained her position by accounting for 44 per cent of the trade, while there was again a set-back in the case of China, larger supplies being available from Italy. Java practically monopolised the trade in sugar, her share rising from 95·2 to 97·7 per cent. In liquors the United Kingdom's share rose from 57·8 to 58·5 per cent. France also advanced her position to nearly 18 per cent, while the share of Germany receded to 10 per cent. The United States of America decreased her contribution in mineral oils from 44·2 to 24·5 per cent and the share of Borneo also fell, while there was a considerable increase in the participation of Russia and Persia in this trade. The shares of the United Kingdom and Germany in the imports of paper showed increases. Norway maintained her position, but the shares of Sweden and the Netherlands declined.

On the export side, the United Kingdom decreased her share in the tea trade from 87·5 per cent to 84 per cent, while other consumers of Indian tea, with the exception of the United States of America which obtained her supplies also through the United Kingdom, claimed a larger share than in 1927-28. As in the preceding year, Germany absorbed about 28 per cent of the exports of raw jute compared with 22 per cent in 1913-14. Next came the United Kingdom with 23·4 per cent as compared with 25 per cent in 1927-28, while the United States of America, France, Italy and Belgium appreciably advanced their positions. In jute manufactures the share of the United States of America receded from 36·2 per cent to 35·5 per cent, while that of the Argentine remained at 13·3 per cent, approximately the same as in 1927-28. The shares of Australia and Java, however, showed increases, while the United Kingdom and Japan's participation further declined. Japan and China together accounted for 54·8 per cent of the total export of raw cotton as compared with 50·3 per cent in the preceding year. The share of Italy fell from 12·3 to 10 per cent and of Germany from 9·3 to 8·6 per cent, while that of the United Kingdom and Belgium increased. In oilseeds France and Netherlands took greater shares of the considerably increased total exports while the shares of the United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium decreased. Under foodgrains, with the exception of Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, all the other principal importing countries decreased their shares. Apart from the increase in the share of the United States from 23·1 to 26·7 per cent and a decrease in the shares of the United Kingdom and Germany from 49·5 and 12·1 per cent to 43·8 and 10·5 per cent respectively there were no other striking changes under the head " hides and skins".

Direction of Trade.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.

The imports from and exports to the United Kingdom and other British Possessions are shown in the following tables :—

Imports.

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	1,17,58	1,10,54	1,19,21	1,13,24
Ceylon	81	1,37	1,90	2,10
Straits Settlements	3,42	5,82	5,84	5,11
Hongkong	98	90	1,16	78
South Africa	23	32	54	53
Mauritius	2,53	..	1	..
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	39	2,55	2,59	2,72
Canada	1	1,69	1,78	3,02
Australia	92	1,70	1,92	8,46
New Zealand	..	1	1	1
Other countries	1,20	2,13	1,41	1,17
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	1,28,07	1,27,03	1,36,37	1,37,14

Exports.

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	58,35	66,28	81,76	72,37
Ceylon	9,04	14,86	15,88	14,25
Straits Settlements	6,79	9,50	9,28	7,95
Hongkong	7,82	3,03	2,20	2,51
South Africa	1,20	2,40	2,55	2,44
Mauritius	1,26	1,65	1,90	1,59
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	1,02	2,00	1,90	1,77
Canada	1,43	2,05	2,19	2,45
Australia	4,10	7,80	6,62	7,39
New Zealand	56	98	77	87
Other countries	2,82	8,41	6,64	6,38
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94,39	1,18,96	1,31,69	1,19,97

United Kingdom (Imports R113,24 lakhs, Exports R72,37 lakhs).—The value of the imports from the United Kingdom showed a decrease, in the year under review, of R6 crores and amounted to R113¼ crores as compared with R119 crores in 1927-28 and R117½ crores in 1913-14. The value of the exports thereto also declined by R10 crores from R82 crores in 1927-28 to R72 crores in 1928-29. In the pre-war year the exports were valued at R58 crores. Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, accounted for 40 per cent of the total imports from the United Kingdom and were valued at R45 crores in 1928-29 as compared with R47 crores or 39 per cent of the total imports in 1927-28. While imports of cotton twist and yarn recorded an increase of 2·5 million lbs. in quantity and of R47 lakhs in value and

totalled 23 million lbs. valued at R3½ crores. those of cotton piecegoods fell by 6 per cent in quantity to 1,456 million yards from 1,543 million yards in 1927-28 and by 5 per cent in value to nearly R10½ crores from R42¾ crores, the decrease being particularly noticeable in the case of grey and coloured goods. Imports of both artificial silk yarn and piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk also declined, the former from R47 lakhs to R30½ lakhs and the latter from R99 lakhs to R84 lakhs. The quantity of iron and steel imported declined from 685,000 tons to 649,000 tons and the value from R14½ crores to R13 crores. Machinery and millwork, including railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts valued at R81 lakhs as against R84 lakhs in 1927-28, rose by R72 lakhs to R14,09 lakhs, while railway carriages and wagons, including parts, fell by R72 lakhs to R1,33 lakhs. The number of motor cars and motor omnibuses, etc., imported from the United Kingdom increased slightly, the former rising from 3,600 to 3,645 and the latter from 447 to 473, but lower prices accounted for a decrease in the total values. The value of all motor vehicles, including parts, dropped from R1,69 lakhs to R1,61 lakhs. Imports of hardware also declined from R2,06 lakhs to R1,89 lakhs. The value of instruments and apparatus advanced to R2,88 lakhs from R2,73 lakhs and of paper and pasteboard to R1,23 lakhs from R1,10 lakhs. Nearly 3,700,000 gallons of liquors valued at R2,09 lakhs were imported from the United Kingdom as compared with 3,758,000 gallons valued at R2,12 lakhs in 1927-28. Of other important commodities, provisions fell by R9 lakhs to R2,25 lakhs, woollen manufactures by R45 lakhs to R1,65 lakhs, cigarettes by R39 lakhs to R1,99 lakhs and soap by R8 lakhs to R1,39 lakhs.

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were tea (R22 crores), raw and manufactured jute (R10¼ crores), raw and tanned hides (R8¼ crores), raw cotton (R4⅛ crores), raw wool (R4 crores), seeds (R4 crores), foodgrains (R2¼ crores) and lac (R2 crores). These articles combined represented about 80 per cent of the total exports to that destination as compared with 81 per cent in 1927-28. The total quantity of tea exported decreased by 3 per cent from 307 million lbs. to 299 million lbs., while there was a fall of 21 per cent in value from R28½ crores to R22 crores. Raw jute declined in quantity by 20,000 tons to 202,000 tons and in value by R11 lakhs to R7,57 lakhs. Exports of jute bags fell from 46 millions to 44½ millions and of gunny cloth from 31 million yards to 29 million yards with small increases in value. The total value of raw and manufactured jute, however, remained practically unchanged at approximately R10 crores in comparison with the preceding year. Raw hides and skins declined by 50 per cent in quantity from 4,800 tons to 2,400 tons and in value by 42 per cent from R67 lakhs to R39 lakhs. Tanned hides and skins also fell from 21,100 tons valued at R8,15 lakhs to 20,100 tons valued at R7,85 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton increased in quantity from 28,600 tons (160,000 bales) to 43,100 tons (241,000 bales) and in value by over R1½ crores to R4½ crores. The quantity of raw wool exported rose from 43·8 million lbs. to 45·6 million lbs., the value showing an increase of R13 lakhs to R3,94 lakhs. The total quantity of seeds exported to the United Kingdom fell by 31,000 tons to 249,000 tons and the value by over R5 lakhs to R4,16 lakhs. Linseed dropped by 39,400 tons to 18,100 tons and cotton seed by 28,900 tons to 120,000 tons, while groundnuts and rape and mustard seeds rose by 22,500 tons and 16,500 tons to 47,900

tons and 28,700 tons respectively. Exports of foodgrains fell from 375,000 tons to 165,000 tons in quantity and from R5,28 lakhs to R2,31 lakhs in value. A decrease in the shipments of rice from 50,000 tons valued at R72½ lakhs to 35,000 tons valued at R49½ lakhs was again supplemented by a decrease under wheat, exports of which fell from 251,000 tons to 76,000 tons in quantity and from R3,66 lakhs to R1,11 lakhs in value. Exports of lac further increased to 161,000 cwts. valued at R2,05 lakhs from 134,700 cwts. valued at R1,88 lakhs in 1927-28. Shipments of rice bran, groundnut cake and pig lead also increased, while there were reduced exports of coffee, barley, manganese ore, raw hemp, myrobalans, paraffin wax and raw rubber.

Ceylon (Imports R2,10 lakhs, Exports R14,25 lakhs).—The value of the total trade with Ceylon declined from R17,78 lakhs in 1927-28 to R16,35 lakhs in 1928-29. While imports gained by R20 lakhs and were valued at R2,10 lakhs, exports fell by R1,63 lakhs to R14,25 lakhs. The increase in the imports from Ceylon was mainly due to larger arrivals of coconut oil which totalled 2,385,000 gallons valued at R55 lakhs as compared with 1,439,000 gallons valued at R35½ lakhs in 1927-28 and 47,000 gallons valued at R1 lakh in 1926-27. Imports of tea advanced from 1,361,000 lbs. valued at R11½ lakhs to 1,838,000 lbs. valued at R16¼ lakhs and of betelnuts from 114,000 cwts. valued at R32⅓ lakhs to 130,000 cwts. valued at R35¼ lakhs. There were, however, decreases in the imports of lead sheets for tea-chests and of copra. As usual, Ceylon was the largest purchaser of Indian rice, although she reduced her requirements from 461,000 tons valued at R7,48 lakhs to 417,000 tons valued at R6,66 lakhs. Exports of coal also declined from 383,000 tons valued at R49 lakhs to 348,000 tons valued at R41½ lakhs. She took more raw cotton, jute bags and gunny cloth but less wheat flour, pig lead, manures, tea and cotton piecegoods. Exports of chillies showed an increase in quantity, but the value declined.

Straits Settlements (Imports R5,11 lakhs, Exports R 7,95 lakhs).—The value of the total trade with the Straits Settlements further declined from R15,12 lakhs to R13,06 lakhs. Imports fell from R5,84 lakhs to R5,11 lakhs and exports from R9,28 lakhs to R7,95 lakhs. Unwrought tin came in smaller quantities, supplies falling from 64,000 cwts. valued at R1,19 lakhs to 47,000 cwts. valued at R75 lakhs. Imports of betelnuts increased to 1,163,000 cwts. valued at R1,86 lakhs from 847,000 cwts. valued at R1,59 lakhs in 1927-28. The quantity of fuel oils consigned from the Straits Settlements rose from 2·9 million gallons (valued at R11 lakhs) to 6·6 million gallons (valued at R18 lakhs), while kerosene oil decreased to ·9 million gallons valued at R6¼ lakhs as compared with 3·9 million gallons valued at R15½ lakhs in the preceding year. There were also smaller receipts of lac, provisions and sugar. Exports of rice further declined from 191,000 tons valued at R2,73 lakhs to 176,000 tons valued at R2,28 lakhs. Shipments of cotton piecegoods, chiefly coloured, also fell from 22·5 million yards valued at R1,35 lakhs to 19·7 million yards valued at R1,14 lakhs. Exports of coal amounted to 58,000 tons valued at R6 lakhs as compared with 158,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs in 1927-28. She took more wheat flour and cotton yarn but less rice bran, pulses, spices and jute bags. Exports of rubber slightly advanced in quantity and amounted to 5·4 million lbs. as compared with 5·2 million

lbs., while lower prices accounted for a decrease in value from R47 lakhs to R27 lakhs. Exports of tobacco leaf showed a small decrease in quantity with an increase in value.

Hongkong (Imports R78 lakhs. Exports R2.51 lakhs).—The value of the imports from Hongkong fell from R1,16 lakhs to R78 lakhs, while exports thereto increased from R2,20 lakhs to R2,51 lakhs. All the principal items of imports showed decreases, raw silk declining from 294,000 lbs. valued at R17 lakhs to 162,000 lbs. valued at R9 lakhs and silk piecegoods from 1,212,000 yards valued at R13 lakhs to 697,000 yards valued at R7 lakhs. There were also decreases in the imports of provisions, cotton yarn and stockings and socks. Exports of rice advanced from 4,700 tons valued at R7 lakhs to 8,300 tons valued at R10½ lakhs. The exports of cotton yarn, which had declined to 630,000 lbs. valued at R4⅓ lakhs in 1927-28, showed an improvement and amounted to 1·9 million lbs. valued at R13 lakhs in 1928-29. Exports of gunny bags decreased to 22·8 millions valued at R1,12 lakhs as compared with 24 millions valued at R1,21 lakhs in 1927-28.

Union of South Africa (Imports R53 lakhs. Exports R2,44 lakhs).—The total trade with the Union of South Africa fell by R12 lakhs to R2,97 lakhs, imports showing a decrease from R54 lakhs to R53 lakhs and exports from R2,55 lakhs to R2,44 lakhs. There was a substantial reduction in the imports of coal which amounted to 105,000 tons valued at R20 lakhs as compared with 155,000 tons valued at R32 lakhs in 1927-28. Barks for tanning worth R25 lakhs were imported in the year under review as against R17 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of gunny bags increased in number from 18·6 millions to 20·3 millions and in value from R1,08 lakhs to R1,17 lakhs. Her purchases of rice fell from 28,000 tons to 24,000 tons, the value showing a drop of R8 lakhs from R52 lakhs to R44 lakhs. She also reduced her takings of castor oil, paraffin wax, tea and teak wood, but increased her demands for pulses and gunny cloth.

Mauritius (Imports R41,000, Exports R1,59 lakhs).—With the cessation of the imports of sugar India's import trade with Mauritius has been of little importance. Brass was the only item of importance which came from Mauritius to the value of R20,000. The value of the exports fell from R1,90 lakhs to R1,59 lakhs. She reduced her purchases of rice but increased her requirements of gunny bags.

East Africa (Imports R2,76 lakhs, Exports R2,34 lakhs).—Imports from East Africa (Kenya, Zanzibar and Pemba, Uganda Protectorate, Nyasaland Protectorate and Tanganyika Territory) rose by R10 lakhs to R2,76 lakhs, while exports thereto fell by R8 lakhs to R2,34 lakhs as compared with the preceding year. The increase in imports was mainly due to larger receipts of East African cotton. The quantity of cotton imported from Kenya Colony rose from 13,000 tons valued at R2,01 lakhs to 15,000 tons valued at R2,23 lakhs, while cloves imported from Zanzibar fell from 69,000 cwts. to 51,000 cwts. in quantity and from R38 lakhs to R31 lakhs in value. The exports of rice and cotton piecegoods decreased, while those of gunny bags increased.

Canada (Imports R3,02 lakhs. Exports R2,45 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with Canada increased to R5,47 lakhs from R3,98 lakhs. Imports rose from R1,79 lakhs to R3,02 lakhs and exports from R2,19 lakhs to R2,45

lakhs. The number of motor cars imported rose from 3,400 to 6,568 and their value from R63 lakhs to R1,08 lakhs. Imports of motor omnibuses (including vans and lorries) further increased from 4,268 valued at R55 lakhs to 6,373 valued at R81 lakhs. The value of pneumatic motor covers also recorded an increase from R36 lakhs to R57 lakhs. Over 15,000 tons of wheat valued at R22 lakhs came from Canada during the year under review, this being a new line due to the special circumstances obtaining in India as a result of partial failure of certain crops. The direct exports of tea to Canada rose from 9·3 million lbs. valued at R69 lakhs to 11·2 million lbs. valued at R70 lakhs. Shipments of gunny cloth also increased, the quantity rising from 68·8 million yards to 75·7 million yards and the value from R1,32 lakhs to R1,52 lakhs.

Australia (Imports R8,46 lakhs, Exports R7,39 lakhs).—The total trade with Australia was valued at R15,85 lakhs as compared with R8,54 lakhs in 1927-28. Imports increased to R8,46 lakhs from R1,92 lakhs and exports to R7,39 lakhs from R6,62 lakhs. The increase in the import trade was mainly in wheat, of which no less than 529,000 tons valued at R7,67 lakhs were imported, as compared with only 69,000 tons valued at R1,09 lakhs in 1927-28. Imports of raw wool from Australia also increased to 1·8 million lbs. valued at R17 lakhs from 1·2 million lbs. valued at R11 lakhs in the preceding year. She sent more horses but less coal. Australia considerably increased her requirements of Indian tea, exports of which rose from 2·8 million lbs. to 5·5 million lbs. in quantity and from R22 lakhs to R36 lakhs in value. There was also a large increase in the exports of gunny bags, the number of which rose from 76·5 millions to 91·3 millions and the value from R4,42 lakhs to R5,30 lakhs. She, however, reduced her purchases of rice and gunny cloth but took more shellac and linseed.

Foreign Countries.

The following tables show the imports from and exports to the principal European and other foreign countries :—

Imports.

Countries	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
European Countries—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Russia	6	52	48	85
Sweden	52	1,36	1,26	1,11
Norway	23	70	88	79
Germany	12,67	16,91	15,34	15,84
Netherlands	1,55	4,66	4,81	4,77
Belgium	4,26	6,80	7,48	7,20
France	2,69	3,56	4,30	4,78
Spain	19	21	34	27
Switzerland	69	2,20	2,68	2,48
Italy	2,20	6,16	6,76	7,36
Austria	4,29	1,11	1,26	1,40
Hungary		61	8	7
Turkey, European	1	..	..	1
Other countries	15	2,68	2,72	3,74
Total European Countries	29,51	47,48	48,39	50,67

Foreign Countries.

Imports—contd.

Countries	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Other Foreign Countries—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Egypt	30	42	53	49
Turkey, Asiatic	57	..	..	..
Iraq	—	70	95	72
Persia	71	1,98	2,95	3,82
Java	10,75	14,42	14,71	16,42
China	1,71	3,31	4,41	4,32
Japan	4,78	16,47	17,90	17,66
United States of America	4,79	18,24	20,43	17,36
Cuba	..	..	15	..
Argentine	..	..	..	16
Chile	..	2	8	10
Other countries	2,06	1,26	2,98	4,44
Total other foreign countries	25,67	56,82	65,09	65,49

Exports.

Countries	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
European Countries—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Russia	2,47	9	49	25
Sweden	42	26	30	33
Norway	5	32	31	30
Germany	26,42	21,48	32,46	32,48
Netherlands	4,42	6,24	8,13	8,73
Belgium	12,10	8,83	10,97	13,45
France	17,72	13,97	16,10	17,90
Spain	2,23	2,75	3,31	3,91
Switzerland	..	1	1	1
Italy	7,89	11,57	13,05	15,25
Austria	10,01	26	28	9
Hungary		..	..	..
Turkey, European	11	31	33	31
Other countries	73	1,95	1,97	2,29
Total European Countries	84,57	68,04	87,71	95,30
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	2,27	3,74	3,15	3,44
Turkey, Asiatic	2,94	22	37	22
Iraq	—	2,51	2,05	1,76
Persia	1,41	3,14	2,50	1,99
Java	1,95	2,99	2,40	3,69
China	5,71	11,31	4,58	9,48
Japan	22,69	41,27	29,19	34,61
United States of America	21,85	34,41	36,70	39,97
Cuba	56	3,89	3,61	3,35
Argentine	3,14	6,78	7,49	8,01
Chile	1,06	1,43	1,68	1,59
Other countries	6,34	10,75	15,57	14,63
Total other foreign countries	69,92	1,22,44	1,09,29	1,22,74

United States of America (Imports R 17,36 lakhs, Exports R39,97 lakhs).—The United States occupied the second place in India's foreign trade as in the preceding year. The value of India's total trade with that country showed a small increase of R20 lakhs and amounted to R57⅓ crores. While

the imports fell by R3 crores to R17¼ crores, exports rose from nearly R37 crores to R40 crores. The principal articles imported from the United States were motor vehicles (R3⅔ crores), mineral oils (R2⅔ crores), machinery and millwork (R2 crores), raw cotton (R1⅓ crores), instruments (R73 lakhs), iron and steel, and hardware (R61 lakhs each). These articles combined accounted for about 67 per cent of her total import trade as compared with 73 per cent in the preceding year. The number of motor cars imported rose from 6,031 valued at R1,34½ lakhs to 7,943 valued at R1,81 lakhs and of motor omnibuses, etc., from 3,699 to 5,809 in number and from R67½ lakhs to R1,09⅔ lakhs in value. There was a substantial reduction in the supplies of mineral oils which had hitherto formed the most important item in the Indo-American trade. Imports fell from 62·5 million gallons to 31·4 million gallons in quantity and from R4,61 lakhs to R2,62 lakhs in value. Imports of raw cotton which had reached the record figure of 49,900 tons in 1927-28, fell to 11,800 tons in 1928-29, the corresponding decline in value being from R4,37 lakhs to R1,38 lakhs. Machinery and millwork, including railway locomotive engines, tenders and parts, increased in value by 27 per cent from R1,63 lakhs to R2,07 lakhs, there being important increases in electrical machinery, agricultural machinery, refrigerating machinery, textile machinery, and typewriters and parts. Imports of iron and steel showed an improvement the quantity rising from 16,400 tons to 18,000 tons and the value from R57 lakhs to R61½ lakhs. Imports of instruments and apparatus, mostly electrical, increased from R63⅔ lakhs to R73 lakhs, while those of hardware recorded a small decrease to R61 lakhs. There were also decreases under rubber manufactures, carriages, paper and pasteboard, and provisions, while cotton piece-goods and tobacco leaf increased.

On the export side, raw and manufactured jute (R23⅔ crores), lac (R4 crores), raw hides and skins (R4 crores) and castor seed (over R1 crore) accounted for 83 per cent of the total exports to the United States of America. The quantity of raw jute exported rose from 84,200 tons in 1927-28 to 93,800 tons in 1928-29 and its value from R3,06 lakhs to R3,44 lakhs. Gunny cloth decreased to 1,022 million yards, or 1 million yards less than in the preceding year, but the value recorded an advance of R1 crore to R20 crores. Similarly exports of gunny bags decreased in number to 19·9 millions as compared with 20·7 millions in 1927-28, although the value registered an increase from R57 lakhs to R58 lakhs. Shipments of shellac amounted to 237,000 cwts. valued at R3,01 lakhs, as compared with 170,000 cwts. valued at R2,36 lakhs in the preceding year. There were also increases of R29 lakhs under seed lac; of R3½ lakhs under stick lac and of R2 lakhs under button lac. Raw hides and skins rose by 9 per cent in quantity from 18,600 tons to 20,200 tons and by 10 per cent in value from R3,76 lakhs to R4,15½ lakhs. Castor seed was exported to the extent of 56,000 tons as against 49,000 tons in 1927-28. Exports of mica increased in quantity from 19,000 cwts. to 30,000 cwts. but decreased in value from R28 lakhs to R25 lakhs. Shipments of raw cotton, paraffin wax, tanned hides and skins and raw wool increased, while there were decreases under manganese ore, myrobalans, spices (mostly pepper), tea and pig iron.

Japan (Imports R17,66 lakhs, Exports R34,61 lakhs).—In 1927-28 Japan had sunk to the fourth place in order of importance in India's foreign

trade. In the year under review she rose to the third in importance, coming next to the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The value of her total trade with India increased to R52¼ crores from R47 crores in 1927-28. Imports from Japan decreased in value from nearly R18 crores to R17⅔ crores, while exports rose from R29 crores to over R34½ crores. Imports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, were valued at R11½ crores as compared with R11¾ crores in 1927-28 and represented 65 per cent of her total import trade as against 66 per cent in the preceding year. Cotton piecegoods increased to 357 million yards valued at nearly R9 crores from 323 million yards valued at R8¼ crores, while twist and yarn fell to 7·6 million lbs. valued at R1¼ crores from 17 million lbs. valued at R2¼ crores in 1927-28. The table in the margin gives the figures of imports under three main groups of grey, white and coloured goods. It will be observed that there were important increases in the grey and coloured varieties, while the white goods recorded a small decrease. Imports of cotton hosiery rose by R11 lakhs to R1,25 lakhs. The quantity of raw silk imported rose to 126,000 lbs. from 63,000 lbs. in 1927-28 and 20,000 lbs. in 1926-27. Imports of manufactured silk also increased; silk yarn rose by R2 lakhs to R12 lakhs, goods of silk mixed with other materials by R2 lakhs to R16 lakhs and silk piecegoods by R6 lakhs to R1,39 lakhs. There were, however, decreases under glass bangles, haberdashery and millinery, mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, earthenware and porcelain, matches and umbrella fittings, while imports of toys, camphor, glass beads and false pearls recorded increase in value.

IN THOUSANDS OF YARDS

	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Grey	7,108	142,009	154,865	214,774	241,746
White	58	4,075	2,882	5,598	5,461
Coloured, etc.	1,735	60,542	85,822	102,668	109,798

Under exports raw cotton accounted for 84 per cent of the total value of merchandise exported to Japan during the year as against 76 per cent in 1927-28. The quantity exported rose by 30 per cent to 287,000 tons (1,610,000 bales) and the value by 32 per cent to R29 crores. Pig iron also increased by 83,000 tons in quantity to 354,000 tons and by R45 lakhs in value to R1,68 lakhs, while exports of pig lead further declined from 82,000 cwts. valued at R15 lakhs to 72,000 cwts. valued at R11 lakhs. Owing to the restriction on the imports of rice, Japan considerably reduced her takings of Indian rice to 7,709 tons valued at R10 lakhs only from 150,000 tons valued at R2,26 lakhs in 1927-28 and 121,000 tons valued at R1,80 lakhs in 1926-27. The quantity of raw jute exported increased from 11,700 tons to 12,000 tons and from R34¾ lakhs to R36¾ lakhs in value. The number of gunny bags shipped to Japan, however, fell from 18·7 millions to 8·7 millions and the value from R95 lakhs to R44 lakhs. Shipments of rape and sesamum cakes, bonemeal, sandalwood oil, tanned sheepskins and shellac increased, while paraffin wax showed a decrease.

Germany (Imports R15,84 lakhs, Exports R32,48 lakhs).—Germany ranked fourth in order of importance among the countries with which India has trade dealings, giving way to Japan which rose to the third position. The total trade with Germany rose by R52 lakhs to R48,32 lakhs. Both the imports and exports increased from R15,34 lakhs and R32,46 lakhs to R15,84 lakhs and R32,48 lakhs respectively. The figures relating to the total

values of imports and exports during the past four years as compared with the pre-war average are given below.

——	Pre-war average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports.	9,35	13,31	16,91	15,34	15,84
Exports, including re-exports .	22,36	26,88	21,48	32,46	32,48

It will be observed that the visible trade position between the two countries remained in India's favour to the extent of R16½ crores in 1928-29 as compared with over R17 crores in 1927-28 and a pre-war average of R13 crores. The principal articles imported from Germany are noted below with quantities and values for the last three years as compared with the pre-war average.

——	Units	Pre-war average (1909-10—1913-14)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Alizarine and aniline dyes . .	lbs. (000)	11,671	8,993	12,006	13,380
	R (000)	77,20	1,03,37	1,35,36	1,50,09
Iron and steel	Tons	136,000	79,000	78,600	70,000
	R (000)	1,55,02	1,24,54	1,14,81	1,07,12
Brass and copper	Cwts.	188,000	449,000	282,000	310,200
	R (000)	94,07	2,13,88	1,32,09	1,08,26
Hardware	R (000)	57,24	1,58,32	1,61,15	1,08,62
Machinery and millwork . . .	R (000)	30,27	94,59	1,04,83	1,13,98
Glass and glassware	R (000)	23,69	51,81	49,10	40,73
Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter . . .	Gallons (000)	521	1,091	1,092	1,022
	R (000)	13,14	30,24	31,16	28,11
Spirit	Gallons (000)	148	91	80	61
	R (000)	5,43	7,87	7,76	6,86
TOTAL LIQUORS .	Gallons (000)	687	1,191	1,182	1,002
	R (000)	19,41	39,10	39,96	35,76
Paper and pasteboard—					
Printing paper	Cwts.	66,700	133,500	54,000	89,900
	R (000)	7,15	21,19	9,49	15,19
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTEBOARD .	R (000)	21,82	49,77	35,13	43,70
Woollen manufactures	R (000)	90,62	67,34	81,96	85,11
	Tons	57,800	57,900	56,700	64,000
Salt	R (000)	9,46	15,13	16,87	16,73
	Tons	1,700	49,200	1,600	300
Sugar 16 D. S. and above (*including* beet)	R (000)	3,42	1,10,71	3,58	53
Haberdashery and millinery . .	R (000)	22,10	36,21	30,51	39,85
Cotton manufactures—					
Hosiery	R (000)	15,96	9,88	7,41	7,02
	Yds. (000)	4,016	3,623	2,644	2,184
Coloured piecegoods . . .	R (000)	22,30	19,92	17,63	15,13
	lbs. (000)	9,843*	1,822	716	367
Blankets	R (000)	53,28*	11,39	3,51	1,65
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES, *including* twist and yarn.	R (000)	83,71	47,27	36,37	29,48
Artificial silk manufactures, *including* yarn	R (000)	——	33,68	56,88	39,10
	Yds. (000)	1,514	402	382	553
Goods of silk, mixed with other materials	R (000)	15,89	7,55	6,03	8,94

* Two years' average only

Foreign Countries.

Synthetic dyes advanced in the year under review in quantity from 12 million lbs. to 13 million lbs. and in value from R1,35 lakhs to R1,50 lakhs. Imports of iron and steel fell from 79,000 tons to 70,000 tons in quantity and from R1,15 lakhs to R1,07 lakhs in value. Of other metals brass, consisting largely of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, improved from R96 lakhs to R1,20 lakhs and wrought copper from R36 lakhs to R49 lakhs. The quantity of salt imported increased to 64,000 tons from 57,000 tons in 1927-28, while the value recorded a slight decrease. Imports of machinery and millwork increased by R9 lakhs to R1,14 lakhs, printing paper by R6 lakhs to R15 lakhs, hardware by R7½ lakhs to R1,69 lakhs, woollen manufactures by R3 lakhs to R85 lakhs and haberdashery and millinery by R9 lakhs to R40 lakhs. On the other hand, the value of the imports of artificial silk manufactures fell from R57 lakhs to R39 lakhs. Other noticeable decreases were in glass and glassware (—R8 lakhs), liquors (—R4 lakhs) and cotton manufactures (—R7 lakhs).

The principal articles exported to Germany are stated below :—

—	Units	Pre-war average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Jute, raw	Tons	164,400	183,100	249,900	260,100
	R (000)	4,90,40	7,39,75	8,53,84	8,96,26
Grain, pulse and flour—					
Rice	Tons	344,600	259,700	346,000	207,900
	R (000)	3,41,37	3,96,79	5,11,62	2,89,38
Wheat	Tons	16,300	900	600	100
	R (000)	17,37	1,26	87	22
TOTAL (including other sorts)	Tons	463,800	265,900	371,400	296,200
	R (000)	4,43,30	4,04,59	5,41,89	3,95,42
Cotton, raw	Tons	62,600	25,800	45,800	57,900
	R (000)	4,45,06	2,37,68	4,44,23	5,71,43
Seeds	Tons	177,500	113,800	248,700	260,200
	R (000)	3,45,50	2,92,32	6,21,91	6,32,26
Hides and skins, raw	Tons	18,600	11,600	20,100	16,000
	R (000)	2,53,97	1,23,36	2,12,68	1,98,52
Lac	Cwts.	83,200	67,700	84,100	23,200
	R (000)	37,67	52,01	1,06,59	1,30,86
Coir manufactures	Tons	10,500	6,600	8,000	8,400
	R (000)	22,55	21,88	27,44	25,42
Manures—Bones	Tons	10,400	1,900	5,800	6,300
	R (000)	7,59	1,94	5,98	6,63
Hemp, raw	Cwts.	56,900	33,800	50,100	54,700
	R (000)	8,48	6,08	8,38	9,24

Exports of raw jute increased in quantity by 4 per cent from 250,000 tons to 260,000 tons and in value by 5 per cent from R8.54 lakhs to R8,96 lakhs. There was a heavy decrease in the exports of rice which totalled 207,900 tons valued at R2,89⅛ lakhs as against 346,000 tons valued at R5.11½ lakhs in 1927-28. Exports of raw cotton to Germany further advanced from 46,000 tons valued at R4,44 lakhs to 58,000 tons valued at R5.71½ lakhs. She also increased her purchases of lac from 84.000 cwts. valued at R1.07 lakhs to 128,000 cwts. valued at R1,31 lakhs. Exports of oilseeds also ecorded a further increase from 249,000 tons to 260,000 tons in quantity and from R6,22 lakhs to R6,32 lakhs in value. Shipments of raw hides and skins fell from 20,100 tons to 16,000 tons in quantity and from R2.13 lakhs to R1,99 lakhs in value. She purchased more barley and oilcakes, but her demand for coffee, coir manufactures, fodder and teakwood fell off.

France (Imports R4,78 lakhs, Exports R17,91 lakhs).- There was an increase of R2,29 lakhs in India's total trade with France from R20.40 lakhs in 1927-28 to R22,69 lakhs in 1928-29. Imports advanced from R4.30 lakhs to R4,78 lakhs and exports from R16,10 lakhs to R17.91 lakhs. The quantity of iron and steel imported rose by 12 per cent from 48,000 tons to 54,000 tons and the value by 22 per cent from R49 lakhs to R60 lakhs. Imports of apparel (chiefly, gold and silver thread and lametta) increased by R5½ lakhs to R33 lakhs, cotton manufactures by R4 lakhs to R11 lakhs, woollen manufactures by R1½ lakhs to R67½ lakhs and copper by R2 lakhs to R21 lakhs, while there were decreases under artificial silk yarn (—R5 lakhs), motor cars (—R6 lakhs) and rubber manufactures (—R4 lakhs). On the export side, the chief item of importance was groundnuts, shipments of which increased from 151,200 tons to 216,100 tons in quantity and from R3,82 lakhs to R5,26 lakhs in value. Among other oilseeds, sesamum and rape and mustard showed small increases, while linseed and castor showed decreases. Despatches of raw cotton increased from 33,000 tons, valued at R3,36 lakhs to 36,400 tons valued at R3,56½ lakhs. Raw jute accounted for an increase of R35 lakhs from R3,70 lakhs in 1927-28 to R4,05 lakhs in 1928-29. Raw hides and skins rose by R14 lakhs to R57 lakhs and manganese ore by R25 lakhs to R68 lakhs. On the other hand, exports of wheat, coffee and tea showed decreases.

Belgium (Imports R7,20 lakhs, Exports R13,45 lakhs).—The import trade of India with Belgium declined from R7,48 lakhs to R7,20 lakhs, while the export trade advanced by R2,48 lakhs from R10,97 lakhs to R13,45 lakhs. The chief items which contributed to the decrease in imports were iron and steel, machinery and millwork, cotton manufactures and dyes, while precious stones and artificial silk showed increases of R10 lakhs and R3 lakhs, respectively. Imports of iron and steel, including sleepers and keys of iron or steel, declined in quantity from 347,600 tons to 333,000 tons and in value from R4,19 lakhs to R4,07 lakhs. Machinery and millwork, including railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts, recorded a decrease of R14 lakhs to R17 lakhs. Shipments of raw cotton to Belgium rose by 51 per cent in quantity and by 48 per cent in value and amounted to 62,000 tons valued at R6,18 lakhs as compared with 41,000 tons valued at R4,18 lakhs in 1927-28. Exports of raw jute rose from 48,700 tons to 54,900 tons in quantity and from R1,62 lakhs to R1,90 lakhs in vlaue. There were also

increased shipments of rice, raw hemp and of raw goat skins, while the Belgian demand for manures, oilseeds, pig lead and manganese ore fell off.

Italy (Imports R7,36 lakhs, Exports R15,25 lakhs).—Imports from Italy rose from R6,76 lakhs in 1927-28 to R7,36 lakhs in 1928-29 and exports from R13,05 lakhs to R15,25 lakhs, resulting in an increase of R2,80 lakhs in the total trade of India with Italy. Imports of cotton piecegoods (mostly coloured) increased from 26 million yards valued at R92½ lakhs to 38 million yards valued at R1,28 lakhs. The quantity of silk yarn imported from Italy more than doubled and totalled 832,000 lbs. as compared with 406,000 lbs. in the preceding year, while the value rose from R20 lakhs to R34 lakhs. There was also a remarkable increase in the imports of rubber manufactures (chiefly pneumatic motor covers) which were valued at R20 lakhs as compared with R10½ lakhs in 1927-28. Imports of artificial silk yarn recorded an increase in quantity from 3,432,000 lbs. to 3,638,000 lbs. with a decrease in value from R66 lakhs to R61 lakhs. There were also increases under woollen manufactures, chiefly as a result of larger receipts of blankets and rugs, and under electrical instruments, aniline dyes, piecegoods of cotton and artificail silk and goods of silk mixed with other materials, while imports of motor cars fell from 1,367 valued at R34 lakhs to 967 valued at R22 lakhs. Imports of aluminium ceased to have any importance among imports from Italy and were valued at R57,000 only as compared with R6 lakhs in 1927-28 and R7 lakhs in 1926-27. Shipments of raw cotton increased still further from 59,000 tons valued at R5,87 lakhs to 68,600 tons valued at R6,62 lakhs. Exports of raw jute also increased from 49,000 tons to 61,000 tons in quantity and from R1,71 lakhs to R2,28 lakhs in value. Exports of oilseeds increased from 153,000 tons valued at R3,65 lakhs to 181,000 tons valued at R4,25 lakhs, due principally to larger shipments of sesamum and groundnuts. There were also increased shipments of rice, lac, raw cow hides, calf skins and manganese ore.

Netherlands (Imports R4,77 lakhs, Exports R8,73 lakhs).—Compared with 1927-28, the import trade with the Netherlands declined only by R4 lakhs to R4,77 lakhs, while exports rose to R8,73 lakhs from R8,13 lakhs. On the import side, the outstanding feature was a decline in the price of vegetable products, which reduced the value of her shipments from R1,61½ lakhs to R1,54⅔ lakhs, although the quantity recorded an increase from 372,000 cwts. to 401,000 cwts. Imports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, fell from R1,22½ lakhs to R1,06 lakhs. There were, however, increases in the imports of synthetic dyes, sugar and electrical instruments. The increase in exports was chiefly in raw cotton, oilseeds and oilcakes. Shipments of raw cotton amounted to 9,000 tons valued at R87 lakhs as compared with over 6,000 tons valued at R59½ lakhs, representing increases of 44 per cent in quantity and 46 per cent in value. The total exports of oilseeds rose from 129,000 tons valued at R3,28½ lakhs to 149,000 tons valued at R3,71 lakhs, of which groundnuts accounted for 132,000 tons valued at R3,33 lakhs as against 112,000 tons valued at R2,90 lakhs in 1927-28. Exports of oilcakes increased from 32,000 tons to 47,000 tons in quantity and from R38 lakhs to R60 lakhs in value. Exports of raw jute, however, declined from 21,000 tons to 17,000 tons in quantity and from R69½ lakhs to R61 lakhs in value.

There were also decreases under rice and coffee, while paraffin wax and raw hides and skins showed increases.

Java (Imports R16,42 lakhs, Exports R3,69 lakhs).—The total trade between India and Java, which had received a slight set-back in 1927-28, showed a noticeable recovery and amounted to R20 crores as compared with R17 crores in 1927-28 and R17½ crores in 1926-27. Imports were valued at R16,42 lakhs and exports at R3,69 lakhs as against R14,71 lakhs and R2,40 lakhs, respectively, in 1927-28. Imports of sugar 16 D. S. and above rose from 692,000 tons to 851,000 tons in quantity and from R13¾ crores to R15½ crores in value. Imports of molasses decreased from 97,100 tons valued at R40⅓ lakhs to 68,600 tons valued at R23½ lakhs and denatured spirit declined in value from R12⅞ lakhs to R9 lakhs. The improvement in the export trade was mainly due to an increase in shipments of gunny bags from 25·8 millions valued at R1,46 lakhs to 42 millions valued at R2,26 lakhs and in those of rice not in the husk from 6,600 tons valued at R8 lakhs to 43,600 tons valued at R55 lakhs. There was, however, a decline of R10 lakhs in the exports of opium.

China (Imports R4,32 lakhs, Exports R9,48 lakhs).—There was a marked recovery in the value of India's total trade with China, which reached R13,80 lakhs in 1928-29, as compared with R8,99 lakhs in 1927-28 and R14,62 lakhs in 1926-27. Exports showed an increase from the very low figure of R4,58 lakhs in 1927-28 to R9,48 lakhs in 1928-29, while the imports shrank from R4,41 lakhs to R4,32 lakhs. Imports of cotton twist and yarn increased in value from R1,15 lakhs to R1,28 lakhs, notwithstanding a decrease in quantity from 12 million lbs. to 11⅓ million lbs. The increase in value under cotton twist and yarn was, however, more than counterbalanced by decreases of R22 lakhs in the imports of raw silk, of R18½ lakhs in silk piecegoods and of R8 lakhs in silk yarn, noils and warps. Raw cotton consitutes the most important item under exports. In 1927-28 owing to unsettled conditions in China there had been little demand for this article. In 1928-29, however, the outlook became brighter and exports of raw cotton advanced from 20,000 tons valued at R1,99 lakhs to 72,000 tons valued at R7,29 lakhs, representing an increase of 260 per cent in quantity and of 266 per cent in value. Exports of black tea rose by R22½ lakhs to R48 lakhs, those of gunny cloth by R8½ lakhs to R26½ lakhs, and of jute bags by R4 lakhs from R7 lakhs to R11 lakhs.

Iraq (Imports R72 lakhs, Exports R1,76 lakhs).—A noticeable feature of the trade connection between India and Iraq in recent years has been a progressive decline in its value from R3,21 lakhs in 1926-27 to R3,00 lakhs in 1927-28 and R2,48 lakhs in 1928-29. The loss on the import side during the year amounted to R23 lakhs, which was almost wholly accounted for by a falling off in the receipts of dates from 51,000 tons valued at R77 lakhs to 36,000 tons valued at R52⅔ lakhs. The value of the exports in 1928-29 was R1,76 lakhs, or R29 lakhs less than in the preceding year. Exports of cotton piecegoods declined from 24 million yards to 18·7 million yards in quantity and from R72¼ lakhs to R57½ lakhs in value. There was, however, an increase in despatches of cotton twist and yarn, the value of which rose from R7 lakhs to R11⅔ lakhs. Among other items rice, tea, indigo and wheat flour showed decreases.

Foreign Countries.

South America (Imports R26½ lakhs, Exports R10,97 lakhs).—Imports from South America increased from R8 lakhs to R26½ lakhs. Arrivals of 10,300 tons of wheat from the Argentine valued at R16⅝ lakhs and an increase in the imports of nitrate of soda from Chile totalling 7,100 tons valued at R10 lakhs as compared with 5,700 tons valued at R8 lakhs, were the two principal features of the import trade. Exports increased by R30 lakhs to R10,97 lakhs. Chile reduced her purchases of gunny bags which numbered 38 millions valued at R1,44 lakhs as compared with 39 millions valued at R1,49 lakhs in 1927-28. Peru increased her demands of gunny bags, exports of which rose in value by R10 lakhs to R35 lakhs. Shipments of gunny cloth to the Argentine amounted to 340 million yards valued at R7,36 lakhs as compared with 331 million yards valued at R6,82 lakhs in 1927-28. The Argentine also took more rice but less raw jute and gunny bags. Exports of raw jute to Brazil declined from 19,400 tons valued at R74 lakhs to 12,100 tons valued at R48 lakhs and those of gunny cloth to Uruguay slightly fell by R1 lakh to R31 lakhs.

CHAPTER V.

Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade.

I.—Frontier Trade.

India proper.—Under the system of registration of land frontier trade of India (excluding Burma) which came into force from April, 1925, the traffic in selected articles at certain railway stations adjacent to the more important trade routes across the frontier is recorded. It is estimated that the bulk of the inward traffic at these stations is intended to be transported beyond the frontier and the bulk of the outward traffic consists of goods which have come from beyond the frontier, but ordinarily it is impracticable to specify the exact proportion of the actual frontier trade to the total trade registered at these stations. A reference is invited to table No. 57 for the details of the statistics of trade as recorded during the year under review and the preceding three years. The following table summarises the imports and exports of certain principal commodities, recorded under the new system, during the past four years :—

Imports.

Articles	Quantity			
	1925-26 (Maunds)	1926-27 (Maunds)	1927-28 (Maunds)	1928-29 (Maunds)
Wheat	378,354	346,291	365,207	293,853
Gram and pulse	368,619	476,132	280,740	311,317
Rice—				
Husked	1,286,169	1,284,253	1,229,371	1,479,943
Unhusked	1,109,025	669,061	782,582	1,089,111
Other grain, pulse and flour	799,934	704,229	786,530	1,175,582
Wool, raw	246,813	291,628	318,246	313,535
Jute, raw (from Nepal)	229,955	222,186	390,053	382,673
Linseed (from Nepal)	376,414	580,448	667,818	398,393
Mustard and rape seed (from Nepal)	321,048	390,210	380,660	324,287
Treasure	*Ounces*	*Ounces*	*Ounces*	*Ounces*
Gold	290	..	..	...
Silver	905,422	2,827,163	3,512,900	5,907,913

Exports.

Articles	Quantity			
	1925-26 (Maunds)	1926-27 (Maunds)	1927-28 (Maunds)	1928-29 (Maunds)
Cotton piecegoods (foreign and Indian)	521,665	615,440	590,569	636,706
Wheat	998,386	1,195,690	891,924	1,130,835
Rice, husked	628,396	510,952	479,631	529,801
Other grain, pulse and flour	1,301,887	1,293,047	1,432,599	1,473,958
Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and cutlery	406,199	536,075	558,998	504,716
Petroleum	190,819	278,043	365,614	330,862
Salt	1,366,533	1,640,360	1,742,305	1,843,819
Sugar, refined and unrefined	888,804	1,003,751	1,030,602	1,091,514
Tea	130,880	145,840	104,266	99,639
Treasure	*Ounces*	*Ounces*	*Ounces*	*Ounces*
Gold	512	3,121	852	1,979
Silver	1,525,830	6,222,012	3,571,142	3,377,674

Frontier Trade.

Burma.—The principle followed in the registration of the land frontier trade of India, namely, that of registering only the traffic in selected commodities at the chief centres through which the bulk of the frontier trade passes, was extended to Burma with effect from the 1st April, 1926. The stations selected for purposes of registration are (*i*) Bhamo in the north, which catches the trade entirely river-borne as well as the trade despatched from or to the rail-head Katha; (*ii*) the rail-heads Lashio, Heho, and Shwenyaung in the Shan States; and (*iii*) Thingannyinaung in the south, through which the bulk of the trade with Siam passes. As the commodities selected for Burma differ materially from those recorded in the case of India proper, the figures of imports and exports of the selected articles, as recorded under the new system, during 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29 are shown separately in table No. 58.

The following table shows the imports and exports of certain principal articles into and from Burma during the past three years :—

Imports.

Articles	Quantity 1926-27 (Maunds)	1927-28 (Maunds)	1928-29 (Maunds)
Gram and pulse	32,336	40,135	54,483
Rice, husked	94,644	99,471	85,280
Rice, unhusked (paddy)	50,420	38,367	30,365
Hides of cattle	10,183	20,864	16,682
Lac	94,933	51,661	137,351
Tea	8,965	7,282	11,258
Tobacco	5,324	5,916	3,953
Orpiment	9,040	8,254	12,965
Silk—raw	4,888	4,322	3,650
Treasure			
Silver (in ounces)	465,585	57,936	187,253*

Exports.

Articles	Quantity 1926-27 (Maunds)	1927-28 (Maunds)	1928-29 (Maunds)
Cotton, raw	13,600	5,578	10,653
Cotton twist and yarn	58,560	58,395	81,952
Cotton piecegoods	51,465	73,040	49,984
Rice, husked	16,806	26,069	30,290
Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and cutlery	31,292	43,832	41,050
Kerosene oil	67,646	70,085	87,397
Petrol	14,450	23,193	38,464
Provisions and oilman's stores—			
Condensed milk	5,967	6,971	7,679
Fish dry and fish wet	23,067	30,471	28,307
Other sorts	20,158	20,955	20,654
Salt	222,557	227,243	232,317
Sugar, refined and unrefined	31,452	23,907	24,504
Tea, dry	4,600	3,792	2,729
Tobacco	5,102	4,123	5,185
Candles	6,572	12,410	9,136
Matches	5,306	6,483	6,143
Treasure			
Silver (in ounces)	8,712	16,368	2,748

* Of this total, 114,332 ounces represent Government specie booked from Lashio Treasury to Mandalay.

Indo-Burma Trade.

II.—Coasting Trade between Burma and other Provinces.

The trade in private merchandise between Burma and India proper for the past three years as compared with pre-war figures is shown in the statement below :—

Provinces	Imports into Burma				Exports from Burma			
	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Bengal .	6,02	9,92	10,70	9,71	5,09	9,49	12,55	14,90
Bombay .	82	2,09	2,89	2,27	3,01	7,85	7,32	6,71
Sind . .	4	14	8	17	24	1,01	1,47	81
Madras . .	1,48	2,93	2,92	2,75	3,40	7,24	9,90	8,60
Total .	8,36	15,08	16,59	14,90	11,77	25,59	31,24	31,05

Note—Detailed Statistics will be found in tables Nos. 59 and 60.

Imports into Burma.—The coastwise imports of coal decreased in 1928-29 from 769,000 tons to 615,000 tons, while the pre-war average was 413,000 tons. The imports of Indian cotton piecegoods advanced in the year under review from 25 million yards to 26 million yards, but the value remained the same as in the preceding year, namely, R88 lakhs. The imports of cotton twist and yarn from India proper fell from 17 million lbs. valued at R1,17 lakhs in 1927-28 to 10 million lbs. valued at R79 lakhs in 1928-29. There was an increased demand for jute gunny bags; the number imported rose from 44 millions valued at R2,33 lakhs to 52 millions valued at R2,57 lakhs.

Exports from Burma.—Exports of rice not in the husk advanced from 904,000 tons in 1927-28 to 1,060,000 tons in 1928-29. Exports of kerosene oil to Indian ports declined from 127 million gallons in 1927-28 to 112 million gallons in 1928-29, as larger supplies were available from other sources. Shipments of petroleum dangerous, including petrol, benzine and benzol remained on the same level as in the preceding year, namely, 42 million gallons. The value of lac exported to India, consisting chiefly of stick lac shipped to Calcutta, amounted to R52 lakhs as compared with R25 lakhs in 1927-28. Shipments of teak wood decreased from 188,000 cubic tons valued at R2,97 lakhs to 160,000 cubic tons valued at R2,53 lakhs and those of other kinds of timber from 40,000 cubic tons valued at R52 lakhs to 31,000 cubic tons valued at R41 lakhs.

CHAPTER VI.

Balance of Trade and Movements of Treasure.

I.—Balance of Trade.

The surplus in value of India's exports over imports of private merchandise in 1928-29 amounted to R86 crores, as compared with R82 crores in the preceding year and R79 crores in 1926-27. This credit balance of merchandise also exceeded the average of the five pre-war years, R78 crores, and that of the five war years, R76 crores. In the post-war period, 1919-20 to 1923-24, the favourable balance of India's trade averaged only R53 crores, but in the next quinquennium, with the progressive improvement of the economic conditions of the European countries, the demand for India's raw materials considerably increased with the result that the average surplus of India's exports over imports of private merchandise was exceptionally high and amounted to R113 crores. The following table shows the imports and exports of private merchandise and the balance of trade in merchandise during each month of the year 1928-29 :—

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

	Private merchandise		Excess Net exports+	Excess in the corresponding month of 1927-28
	Imports	Exports		
1928—				
April	21,86	25,78	+3,92	+3,47
May	20,13	29,78	+9,65	+4,46
June	18,40	28,28	+9,88	+4,16
July	18,57	26,83	+8,26	+7,83
August	20,31	26,93	+6,62	+6,24
September	20,61	21,84	+4,23	+7,00
October	21,57	29,51	+7,94	+4,98
November	23,06	28,32	+5,26	+7,95
December	18,45	26,95	+8,50	+7,99
1929—				
January	26,77	30,34	+3,57	+8,03
February	19,63	28,49	+8,86	+9,52
March	22,12	31,91	+9,79	+10,33
Total	251,48	337,96	+86,48	+81,96

N.B.—Railway stores imported by State Railways are not paid for in the ordinary way and do not affect the monthly balance of trade figures. The cost of these stores has therefore been excluded from the import side.

Throughout the year under review, exports of private merchandise exceeded imports. In April, 1928, the credit balance was nearly R4 crores, but owing to an improvement in exports accompanied by a decrease in imports the balance went up to R9$\frac{2}{3}$ crores in May and further to nearly R10 crores in June. With the approach of the monsoon the surplus began to decline and September registered a favourable balance of R4$\frac{1}{4}$ crores only. A sharp rise in exports in October increased the surplus to about R8 crores which rose to R8$\frac{1}{2}$ crores in December, although there was a set-back in Novem-

ber. In January, despite heavy exports exceptional import figures produced the smallest surplus, but in the next two months the gap between exports and imports again widened, closing the year with a credit balance of R9¾ crores, or a little below the figure recorded in June.

The net imports of private treasure were valued at R31 crores in 1928-29, as compared with R32 crores in 1927-28, R39 crores in 1926-27 and R52 crores in 1925-26. Imports exceeded exports in all the months of the year but to a greater extent in the first and last quarters than in the second and the third. In the first quarter there was a net import of R9 crores, it fell to R7 crores in the second quarter, but rose to R8 crores in the third and to R10 crores in the fourth quarter. Chart No. 5 shows the net imports of treasure, and also of gold and silver separately, on private account during the past two years.

The visible balance of trade, as measured by the statistics of private merchandise and treasure, was in favour of India to the extent of R52 crores in 1928-29, as compared with R50 crores in 1927-28, R40 crores in 1926-27 and R109 crores in 1925-26. During the five pre-war years the favourable balance averaged R42 crores and in the five war years R65½ crores. The balance of remittances of funds in the year under review was *minus* R41 crores as against *minus* R38 crores in the preceding year. These figures include the more important Government remittances and do not take into account (*a*) net payment in India of foreign money and postal orders and (*b*) telegraphic transfers on India from Iraq, which together amounted to R3,82 lakhs in 1928-29 as against R4,05 lakhs in 1927-28. The following table shows the details :—

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

—	Pre-war average	War average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Exports of Indian merchandise (private).	+219,50	+ 215,97	+374,84	+301,44	+319,15	+330,13
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private).	+4,62	+8,14	+10,49	+8,01	+9,54	+7,83
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private).	—145,85	—147,80	—224,20 (*b*)	—229,98 (*b*)	—246,73 (*b*)	—251,48 (*b*)
Balance of trade in merchandise .	+78,27	+76,31	+161,13	+79,47	+81,96	+86,48
Gold (private)*	—28,87	—7,81	—34,85	—19,40	—18,10	—21,20
Silver (private)*	—7,21	—2,99	—17,15	—19,79	—13,85	—13,04
Currency notes (private) . .	—	—	+12	—14	—24	—12
Balance of transactions in treasure (private).	—36,08	—10,80	—51,88	—39,33	—32,19	—34,36
Total visible balance of trade . .	+42,19	+65,51	+109,25	+40,14	+49,77	+52,12
Council Bills, purchases of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (*c*).	—41,35	—34,96 (*a*)	—61,24	—2,82	—37,77	—41,02
Sterling Transfers on London sold in India.	+5	+5,50	..	+1,03	..	..
Transfers of Government securities .	—87	—38	—1,27	+3	+28	—1
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities.	—44	—30	—36	—34	—35	—36
Balance of remittances of funds .	—42,61	—30,14	—62,87	—1,20	—37,84	—41,39

* Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.

(*a*) Includes R85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(*b*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade.

(*c*) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and T. T. paid in India.

NOTE.—The sign + means net export and — not import.

Movements of Treasure.

It should be noted that the invisible items that enter into India's balance of accounts, *e.g.*, shipping services, private remittances, exports and imports of captial, insurances, tourists' expenditure, etc., are not included in the above table as these cannot be estimated accurately.

II.—Movements of Treasure.

The following table shows the transactions in gold and silver on private account during the last five years as compared with the averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods :—

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

—	Gold		Silver		Net imports—Gold and Silver
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
Average of pre-war period . .	32,79	3,92	10,88	3,67	—36,08
Average of war period . . .	10,60	2,99	4,56	1,77	—10,40
Average of post-war period (1919-20 to 1923-24).	21,57	9,03	14,18	2,66	—24,06
Average of next five years (1924-25 to 1928-29).	33,68	18	19,62	2,85	—50,27
1924-25	74,29	36	24,26	4,20	—93,99
1925-26	35,23	38	19,85	2,70	—52,00
1926-27	19,50	10	21,66	1,89	—39,17
1927-28	18,14	4	16,44	2,59	—31,95
1928-29	21,22	2	15,92	2,88	—34,24

Gold.

It will be seen that R21 crores worth of gold were imported into India on private account in 1928-29 as compared with R18 crores in 1927-28, R19½ crores in 1926-27 and a pre-war average of R33 crores. Of the imports in 1928-29, gold to the approximate value of R2½ crores was tendered to Government in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Currency Act, 1927. About 57 per cent of the total imports during the year under review, or R12 crores, were in the form of bullion and R9 crores, or 43 per cent, represented sovereigns and other British gold coin. Imports of the yellow metal from Natal in 1928-29 rose in value to R13⅓ crores from R8½ crores in the preceding year and those from Australia and New Zealand to R1¼ crores from just under a crore of rupees, while the United Kingdom reduced her contribution from R4 to R3¼ crores and Egypt from R2 to R1¾ crores. American supplies fell off considerably being valued at R2 lakhs only, as against over R1 crore in 1927-28. Exports of gold further declined to R2 lakhs from R3½ lakhs in the preceding year. There were no imports or exports of gold on Government account during 1928-29, as in the preceding year. The prices of gold during the year continued to be steady, the fluctuations per fine ounce in the London market being

confined generally within $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ The prevailing rate was 84*s.* $11\frac{1}{2}d.$ per fine ounce.

Silver.

Silver on private account was imported to the value of R16 crores showing a reduction of half a crore as compared with 1927-28. The principal sources of supply were, as usual, the United Kingdom and the United States of America which contributed R8 crores and R5 crores, as against R6 crores and R7 crores, respectively in the preceding year. Australia and New Zealand sent consignments worth R129 lakhs, Egypt R110 lakhs, the Bahrein Islands R20$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, Arabia R19 lakhs and Natal R16 lakhs. Exports of silver again rose from R259 lakhs to R288 lakhs, of which China took R217 lakhs and the Bahrein Islands R40 lakhs as against R131 lakhs and R68 lakhs, respectively in 1927-28. Shipments to Mauritius and Seychelles dropped from nearly R30$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to R11 lakhs. Imports of silver on Government account during the year were insignificant, being valued at only R484 as comapred with R3 lakhs a year ago. Exports on behalf of Government, however, showed a large rise from under R5 lakhs to over R327 lakhs. These shipments were made entirely to the United Kingdom.

During the year 1928 the trend of the silver market was generally quiet and prices were well maintained, ready prices in London ranging between $26\frac{1}{16}d.$ and $28\frac{7}{8}d.$ per ounce with an average for the whole year of $26\frac{3}{4}d.$, compared with $26\frac{1}{32}d.$ in 1927. Earlier in the year the London market remained fairly steady and it was not until the month of May that the market showed signs of greater activity. At this time, owing to the combination of the Chinese demand with a shortage of spot supplies in Bombay, the prices rose steadily and the highest quotation of the year, $28\frac{7}{8}d.$, was reached on the 24th May. The situation in China assumed a less disquieting appearance and the market became somewhat easier. Towards the end of June the prices had sunk to a figure just slightly above 27*d.*, the average for the next two months remaining at about the same level. The price then depreciated to $26\frac{1}{16}d.$ on the 17th September. Thereafter the quotations remained around $26\frac{3}{4}d.$ but towards the close of 1928 silver prices tended to recede due to sales from one special Chinese quarter. Towards the beginning of 1929 the market was practically featureless. Early in February, China figured as a seller and by the middle of the month the price declined to $25\frac{5}{8}d.$ but subsequently on Chinese buying the price recovered to $26\frac{1}{8}d.$ by the 28th February and remained around 26*d.* during the month of March 1929. Chart No. 6 shows the course of silver prices in London, the telegraphic transfer rates of exchange in Calcutta and the price of gold in Bombay.

Currency notes.

Imports of currency notes on private account fell from R24 to R15 lakhs and those on Government account from R4$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs to R1,300, while the exports on private account advanced from R4,000 to R3$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. Government exports however receded from R46$\frac{1}{2}$ to R15 lakhs.

D. B. MEEK,

Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

CALCUTTA,
July 22, 1929.

PART II—TABLES.

NOTE—(1) The figures given in these tables are subject to revision as subsequent corrections are likely to be received from Custom Houses. The final figures will appear in the Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India which will issue towards the close of the year.

„ (2) Throughout these tables "pre-war average" means the average of the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14, "war average" the average of the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19, and "post-war average" the average of the five years 1919-20 to 1923-24.

No. 1.—Value of total Foreign Sea-borne Trade.

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
IMPORTS.					
Private merchandise	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	2,49,84	2,53,31
Government Stores	5,82	11,45	13,00	11,69	10,09
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	1,51,67	1,59,25	2,67,05	2,61,53	2,63,40
Treasure—					
Private—Gold	32,79	10,60	21,57	18,14	21,22
Private—Silver	10,88	4,56	14,18	16,44	15,92
Private—Currency notes	—	—	1,09*	24	15
Government—Gold	..	1,54	9,67	..	..
Government—Silver	3,53	22,37	6,16	3	..
Government—Currency notes	—	—	49*	5	..
TOTAL TREASURE—Gold	32,79	12,14	31,24	18,14	21,22
TOTAL TREASURE—Silver	14,41	26,93	20,34	16,47	15,92
TOTAL TREASURE—Currency notes	—	—	1,58*	29	15
TOTAL TREASURE—Total	47,20	39,07	53,16	34,90	37,29
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,98,87	1,98,32	3,20,21	2,96,43	3,00,69
EXPORTS.					
Private merchandise—Indian produce	2,19,50	2,15,07	2,86,33	3,19,15	3,30,13
Foreign goods (re-exports)	4,62	8,14	15,65	9,54	7,83
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,01,98	3,28,69	3,37,96
Government Stores	11	1,72	4,40	1,57	1,19
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	2,24,23	2,25,83	3,06,38	3,30,26	3,39,15
Treasure—					
Private—Gold	3,92	2,99	9,03	4	2
Private—Silver	3,67	1,77	2,66	2,59	2,88
Private—Currency notes	—	—	10*	..	3
Government—Gold	72	1,27	1,22	..	..
Government—Silver	1	1,27	10	5	3,27
Government—Currency notes	—	—	15*	46	15
TOTAL TREASURE—Gold	4,64	4,26	10,25	4	2
TOTAL TREASURE—Silver	3,68	3,04	2,76	2,64	6,15
TOTAL TREASURE—Currency notes	—	—	25*	46	18
TOTAL TREASURE—Total	8,32	7,30	13,26	3,14	6,35
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,32,55	2,33,13	3,19,64	3,33,40	3,45,50
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE	4,31,42	4,31,45	6,39,85	6,29,83	6,46,19

* Average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 2.—Value of Merchandise and Treasure, and Gold separately, during the last five years with quinquennial averages for the past sixty-five years

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Merchandise			Treasure			Total of Merchandise and Treasure	Gold		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net Imports		Imports	Exports	Net Imports
Quinquennial average—										
1864-65 to 1868-69	31,70	55,86	87,56	17,62	1,80	15,82	1,06,98	6,15	32	5,83
1869-70 to 1873-74	33,04	56,25	89,29	8,26	1,59	6,67	99,14	3,26	19	3,07
1874-75 to 1878-79	38,36	60,32	98,68	9,86	2,81	7,05	1,11,35	1,68	1,04	64
1879-80 to 1883-84	50,16	79,08	1,29,24	11,66	1,33	10,33	1,42,28	4,28	10	4,13
1884-85 to 1888-89	61,51	88,64	1,50,15	13,62	1,64	11,98	1,65,41	3,41	33	3,08
1889-90 to 1893-94	70,78	1,04,99	1,75,77	17,92	3,68	14,24	1,97,37	4,12	2,02	2,10
1894-95 to 1898-99	73,67	1,07,53	1,81,20	14,89	6,40	8,49	2,02,49	5,48	3,23	2,25
1899-1900 to 1903-04	84,68	1,24,92	2,09,60	26,01	11,65	14,36	2,47,26	13,00	6,82	6,18
1904-05 to 1908-09	1,19,85	1,65,44	2,85,29	36,15	9,90	26,25	3,31,34	16,85	7,50	9,35
1909-10 to 1913-14	1,51,67	2,24,23	3,75,90	47,20	8,32	38,88	4,31,42	32,79	4,64	28,15
1914-15 to 1918-19	1,59,25	2,25,83	3,85,08	39,07	7,30	31,77	4,31,45	12,14	4,26	7 88
1919-20 to 1923-24	2,67,05	3,06,38	5,73,43	53,16	13,27	39,89	6,39,86	31,24	10,25	20,99
1924-25 to 1928-29	2,51,02	3,53,51	6,04,53	53,68	4,14	49,54	6,82,35	33,68	1 8	33,50
In the year—										
1924-25	2,53,37	4,00,24	6,53,61	99,20	5,17	94,03	7,57,98	74,29	36	73 93
1925-26	2,36,00	3,86,82	6,22,82	55,49	3,84	51,65	6,82,15	35,23	38	34,85
1926-27	2,40,82	3,11,05	5,51,87	41,53	2,21	39,32	5,95,61	19,50	10	19,40
1927-28	2,61,53	3,30,26	5,91,79	34,90	3,14	31,76	6,29,83	18,14	4	18,10
1928-29	2,63,40	3,39,15	6,02,55	37,29	6,35	30,94	6,46,19	21,22	2	21,20

NOTE.—Government transactions are included in Table No. 2.

No. 3.—MONTHLY SEA-BORNE TRADE (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1928-29, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR 1927-28, AND THE PRE-WAR, WAR AND POST-WAR AVERAGES, AND EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS DURING THE SAME PERIOD

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	IMPORTS					EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS)					EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
April . .	11,77	11,77	20,16	22,60	22,01	19,84	17,22	24,70	25,93	25,78	8,07	5,45	4,54	3,33	3,77
May . .	10,95	11,33	19,29	20,60	20,37	18,70	20,01	25,25	24,91	29,78	7,75	8,68	5,96	4,22	9,41
June . .	9,76	11,81	18,30	18,84	18,79	17,51	19,13	21,89	22,78	28,28	7,75	7,32	3,59	3,94	9,49
July . .	10,88	13,45	19,09	18,65	18,73	17,77	17,88	23,26	26,38	26,83	6,89	4,43	4,17	7,73	8,10
August .	12,05	13,03	21,21	21,26	20,41	15,90	17,56	23,16	27,14	26,93	3,85	4,53	1,95	5,88	6,52
September .	12,92	12,11	21,49	21,17	20,72	16,27	17,02	23,62	27,93	24,84	3,35	4,91	3,13	6,76	4,12
October .	13,79	13,20	23,04	21,10	21,64	18,00	18,92	23,12	25,87	29,51	4,21	5,72	8	4,77	7,87
November .	13,74	13,33	23,48	21,68	23,21	17,71	18,21	25,21	29,10	28,32	3,97	4,88	1,73	7,42	5,11
December .	11,60	10,71	21,38	20,15	18,50	16,67	17,09	25,55	27,84	26,95	5,07	6,38	4,17	7,69	8,45
January .	14,47	13,87	25,59	22,21	26,86	21,04	19,16	27,86	29,94	30,34	6,57	5,29	2,27	7,73	3,48
February .	11,39	11,36	20,52	19,73	19.82	22,06	19,96	26,95	28,89	28,49	10,67	8,60	6,43	9,16	8,67
March . .	12,53	11,83	21,50	21,76	22,25	22,65	21,95	30,39	31,98	31,91	10,12	10,12	8,89	10 22	9,66
TOTAL .	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	2,49,84	2,53,31	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,00,96	3,28,69	3,37,96	78,27	76,31	46,91	78,85	84,65

No. 4.—Value of Imports, Private Merchandise according to five main classes and sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	30,93	20,14	22,47		
B. Fruits and Vegetables	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,96	36,08	
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	19,68	53,29	2,09,56	2,01,94	25,76
D. Liquors	1,72,04	2,04,04	3,24,45	2,30,70	1,68,39
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	2,05,10	2,14,82	2,95,05	3,02,12	10,72,81
F. Spices	1,54,72	1,96,94	2,22,86	6,40,60	2,04,82
G. Sugar	13,17,58	14,70,48	19,98,76	2,57,85	6,21,24
H. Tea	22,29	47,39	55,43	14,90,55	2,04,03
I. Other Food and Drink	83,52	1,89,12	1,93,87	69,00	16,08,95
J. Tobacco	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	2,00,44	74,22
				2,91,32	1,73,67
					2,74,60
TOTAL, CLASS I	21,84,65	26,38,94	37,82,25	37,21,50	46,08,49
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	76,08	27,08	2,18,79	58,48	
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	99,54	81,91	1,57,72	1,88,49	32,06
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	2,27	3,41	1,01	1,25	1,55,91
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	25,52	22,90	53,35	60,45	1,49
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	13,86	15,67	13,10	27,53	55,26
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	3,51	3,46	8,61	2,67	23,77
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	3,94,88	4,23,95	8,28,33	11,08,68	1,74
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	5	32	47	13	11,53,23
I. Paper making materials	11,31	18,13	30,83	46,28	16
J. Rubber, raw or crude	1	11	10	86	41,51
K. Seeds, *including* nuts for oils	7,72	58,19	40,88	18,63	27
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	16,79	17,71	29,64	28,01	22,18
M. Cotton, raw and waste	1,02,83	44,90	2,01,19	6,74,48	20,25
N. Jute, raw	11	66	26	3	3,90,79
O. Silk, raw and waste	1,18,49	1,11,12	1,52,48	1,45,41	5
P. Wool, raw	16,21	18,28	15,31	44,95	1,23,59
Q. Other textile materials	5,26	14,32	6,88	9,77	49,53
R. Wood and timber	71,10	85,31	81,42	64,74	8,13
S. Miscellaneous	42,48	39,67	60,27	83,62	59,75
					1,05,41
TOTAL, CLASS II	10,08,02	9,87,70	19,00,67	25,58,46	22,51,98

III.—ARTICLE WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	2,03,40	1,84,77	2,10,12	2,31,43	2,51,11
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	33,78	32,85	59,72	70,65	76,04
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,12,73	3,42,57	4,15,85	5,02,65	4,91,50
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (*excluding* electrical instruments and apparatus)	4,36,09	3,77,57	7,61,76	7,62,11	7,76,03
E. Dyes and Colours	2,06,53	2,09,01	4,39,54	4,32,17	4,36,54
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	70,26	1,09,31	2,84,29	2,83,49	3,12,96
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	29,82	31,73	55,41	17,35	60,68
H. Glassware and Earthenware	2,15,69	1,75,90	3,31,51	3,20,89	3,11,23
I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	45,40	36,13	70,70	64,29	63,09
J. Machinery of all kinds including Belting for machinery	5,80,04	5,76,52	22,75,97	16,99,49	19,43,24
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	11,15,63	9,50,32	20,96,82	21,42,93	20,23,50
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	4,58,90	2,77,89	6,82,26	6,96,08	6,73,61
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	1,84,88	2,66,64	4,56,25	3,92,29	4,31,55
N. Railway plant and rolling stock	6,11,21	1,41,84	12,08,22	4,76,87	—
O. Rubber manufactures	23,15	97,14	1,84,23	2,70,80	2,85,86
P. Vehicles (*excluding* Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,26,32	7,69,37	11,00,60
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	52,18,03	52,38,10	71,15,04	65,15,68	83,24,37
R. Jute yarns and *manufactures*	19,37	35,08	22,14	24,08	26,53
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	2,76,79	2,82,03	4,21,44	3,60,38	3,77,07
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	3,08,38	1,81,70	2,46,28	4,91,87	4,52,34
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,67,21	1,72,14	2,45,51	7,15,99	6,50,63
V. Miscellaneous	5,86,58	9,33,48	10,50,07	9,83,87	9,59,52
TOTAL, CLASS III	1,11,78,79	1,08,23,85	1,92,55,46	1,82,64,23	1,80,30,39
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	39,73	50,43	23,14	36,37	33,37
B. Other living animals	3,94	1,45	1,36	2,06	2,34
TOTAL, CLASS IV	43,67	51,88	24,50	38,43	35,71
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED.	1,69,59	2,77,82	4,41,85	4,02,04	4,04,03
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,54,04,73	2,49,84,66	2,53,30,60

No. 5.—Value of Exports Private Merchandise, according to five main classes and Sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	38,62	42,66	56,80	87,13	78,24
B. Fruits and Vegetables	46,63	57,20	64,24	1,05,42	96,15
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	42,92,03	33,69,42
D. Liquors	61	13	25	3	1
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	45,63	60,27	65,57	61,21	64,48
F. Spices	85,88	1,03,35	1,12,30	2,39,96	1,58,81
G. Sugar	16,01	21,91	56,35	7,82	5,48
H. Tea	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	32,48,49	26,60,44
I. Other Food and Drink	1,38,35	1,18,83	1,47,51	2,34,73	1,71,16
J. Tobacco	36,91	56,23	84,90	1,06,14	1,29,47
TOTAL, CLASS I	62,96,53	59,56,95	59,62,99	83,82,96	67,33,66
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UN-MANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	75,53	48,24	56,80	75,77	71,32
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	37,07	58,98	86,46	91,79	92,44
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	1,36,74	1,44,93
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	2,28,85	2,65,53	8,52,05	7,18,90	8,86,08
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	10,31,60	9,88,21	9,45,49	8,80,95	9,55,98
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	1,14,82	1,90,83	2,05,43	3,30,17	2,99,91
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,30	70,98	86,63
H. Oil-cakes of all kinds	1,06,37	94,96	1,60,61	3,11,19	3,84,18
I. Paper making materials	8	5	6	1,33	1,48
J. Rubber raw, or crude	38,69	1,58,13	1,17,61	2,57,09	1,99,85
K. Seeds, *including* nuts for oils	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,63	26,69,30	29,62,52
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	9,48	7,93	12,06	11,15	7,97
M. Cotton, raw and waste	33,27,83	33,68,07	65,62,31	48,19,53	66,69,10
N. Jute, raw	22,20,24	12,80,24	19,52,77	30,66,26	32,31,92
O. Silk, raw and waste	42,73	39,68	37,88	36,38	27,81
P. Wool, raw	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,28,07	4,36,03	4,88,54
Q. Other textile materials	78,36	1,17,87	90,68	81,31	87,56
R. Wood and Timber	98,14	69,42	1,08,61	1,63,71	1,74,89
S. Miscellaneous	1,69,60	1,16,78	2,21,77	2,69,22	2,50,91
TOTAL, CLASS II	1,04,66,38	86,41,03	1,45,90,86	1,41,33,80	1,70,27,02

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	17,70	12,30	31,31	28,72	25,47
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	..	1	3	1	1
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	10,52,59	3,37,50	3,20,14	2,51,36	2,15,07
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (*excluding* electrical instruments and apparatus)	5,86	3,78	10,20	23,44	16,80
E. Dyes and Colours	1,17,55	2,42,13	1,53,27	1,99,04	1,28,30
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	..	..	..	..	..
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	6,59	4,32	9,07	6,39	4,86
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,80	1,21	2,80	2,02	2,52
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	4,20,58	7,10,24	6,24,25	9,19,36	9,44,32
J. Machinery of all kinds *including* Belting for machinery	24	55	85	62	60
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	22,41	34,06	77,50	1,80,17	2,12,06
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	31,80	47,42	1,36,60	3,86,75	3,78,17
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	64	2,43	2,04	1,46	1,20
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1,02	1,73	5,16	4,81	..
O. Rubber manufactures	08	22	25	55	13
P. Vehicles (*excluding* Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	30	37	50	32	20
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	11,40,54	11,72,71	17,07,05	8,67,23	7,79,56
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	20,24,87	40,19,32	43,15,65	53,56,43	56,90,49
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	7,09	5,87	4,09	6,31	4,36
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	25,99	21,20	80,83	97,34	1,02,18
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,11	1,90	4,75	8,86	11,96
V. Miscellaneous	1,72,56	2,15,22	3,00,15	4,45,46	4,38,90
TOTAL, CLASS III	50,61,01	68,44,39	77,96,48	87,57,55	89,58,90
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	57	40	1,19	42	1,11
B. Cattle	17,15	8,20	14,69	14,61	5,35
C. Sheep and Goats	15,15	12,56	12,16	26,92	29,39
D. Other living animals	2,18	1,02	2,38	4,91	4,10
TOTAL, CLASS IV	35,05	22,18	30,42	46,86	39,95
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	2,04,18	2,53,26
GRAND TOTAL	2,19,40,78	2,15,96,70	2,86,33,39	3,10,15,35	3,30,12,79

No. 6.—Quantity and value of the principal articles of Imports, arranged in the order of their importance

—	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Cotton, raw . . . . . Tons	12	58	12	66	29	1,02,22	44,44	2,01,10	6,74,37	3,90,43
„ waste . . . . . Cwt.	3*	2	..	..	2	60*	46	9	12	36
Manufactures—										
Piecegoods, grey . . . . . Yds.	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	875,538	838,043	21,08,56	10,65,42	25,02,60	21,24,82	20,19,16
„ white . . . . . „	654,255	518,890	378,569	556,462	554,078	11,20,38	12,33,42	16,19,66	15,41,69	15,33,51
„ coloured . . . . . „	631,552	386,277	285,423	504,841	506,936	12,94,80	12,41,46	17,03,95	17,52,41	17,34,82
Twist and yarn . . . . . lb.	41,794	34,063	44,681	52,345	43,766	3,77,18	4,04,79	9,32,92	6,78,09	6,28,79
Hosiery	—	—	—	—	—	92,86	94,33	1,14,72	1,37,03	1,45,04
Handkerchiefs and shawls . . . No.	24,014	8,970	5,618	8,310	7,356	52,20	22,92	22,58	16,85	15,77
Fents . . . . . Yds.	37,127*	30,913	16,058	36,538	37,104	21,69*	69,78	55,02	94,31	93,89
Thread, sewing . . . . . lb.	1,593	1,722	1,268	2,367	2,094	36,10	49,65	70,93	77,48	71,01
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	1,13,07	65,83	92,66	91,19	82,38
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	53,20,51	52,83,00	78,16,23	71,90,16	67,15,16
Metals—										
Iron and steel—										
Sheets and plates—										
Galvanised . . . . . Tons	175	46	100	332	326	3,36,93	1,03,98	3,47,06	8,05,94	7,11,20
Tinned . . . . . „	31	41	41	25	27	75,31	1,54,05	2,03,72	81,81	87,18
Not galvanised or tinned . . „	92	31	86	80	80	1,28,29	90,00	2,31,03	1,08,31	1,08,72
Bars (steel) . . . . . „	140	40	139	181	170	1,33,29	87,69	2,92,46	1,83,08	1,91,95
Bars and channel (iron) . . . „	26	11	16	5	5	31,20	30,84	45,17	9,77	9,25
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework . „	71	18	65	144	136	82,01	26,88	1,63,29	1,84,29	1,63,69
Pipes and fittings, cast . . . „	35†	16	19	16	10	53,23†	32,34	67,68	32,96	22,45
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought . „	12†	22	34	47	35	29,85†	79,59	2,02,73	1,30,85	94,54
Hoops and strips . . . . . „	26	27	25	33	39	34,91	90,02	79,77	44,71	54,71
Angle and spring . . . . . „	31	14	25	63	67	31,09	35,46	59,16	70,71	73,45
Nails, rivets and washers . . „	20	18	10	19	19	41,48	89,62	56,27	51,91	51,65
Screws . . . . . „	2*	1	1	3	2	10,65*	13,74	16,05	16,10	13,01
Rice-bowls . . . . . „	6	2	1	..	..	11,63	3,96	2,94	1,84	99
Steel (cast) . . . . . „	3	2	4	2	2	8,44	8,19	23,85	11,81	12,20
Other sorts . . . . . „	138	133	95	242	252	2,41,57	1,63,78	3,47,43	4,06,71	4,20,33
TOTAL „	808	422	661	1,197	1,170	12,48,51	10,11,04	21,38,94	21,43,83	20,21,32

Metals—*contd.*										
Tin	Cwt.	38	30	49	66	50	51,87	44,61	69,03	1,22,31	79,13
Brass	„	20	113	444	508	529	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	2,33,75	2,53,28
Copper, wrought	„	532	63	191	217	232	2,75,37	52,44	1,49,84	1,10,08	1,24,29
„ unwrought	„	61	27	69	44	38	31,63	18,27	41,66	19,16	17,36
TOTAL COPPER	„	593	90	260	261	270	3,07,00	70,71	1,91,50	1,29,24	1,41,65
Lead	„	123	102	67	49	45	18,41	30,18	19,30	12,05	9,30
Zinc	„	106	51	101	169	171	22,11	22,89	30,16	36,25	32,68
Aluminium	„	31	9	58	135	127	23,45	10,77	67,96	1,18,51	1,07,75
German silver	„	22	5	5	17	24	17,67	3,03	9,42	15,09	20,54
Others	Tons	41	1	1	2	1	6,74	17,11	19,23	28,88	29,29
TOTAL OF METALS	„	896	443	711	1,259	1,232	17,07,41	12,88,92	28,21,21	28,39,91	26,97,94
TOTAL OF ORES	„	1	..	6	..	..	1,69	1,77	4,35	1,77	90
Machinery and millwork—											
Metal working machinery (including machine tools)		—	—	—	—	—	1,49	88	35,08	40,79	32,98
Textiles, Cotton		—	—	—	—	—	1,46,16	1,36,32	5,34,20	1,97,41	2,15,68
„ Jute		—	—	—	—	—	1,15,06	83,05	2,34,71	94,11	1,29,88
„ Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	3,95	3,78	37,96	17,16	19,64
Prime-movers		—	—	—	—	—	79,20	45,94	1,99,59	2,08,04	3,03,50
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	39,89	39,60	2,43,07	2,00,05	2,36,91
Paper mill machinery		—	—	—	—	—	3,06	4,29	19,15	9,43	34,60
Sewing and knitting machines and parts		—	—	—	—	—	26,35	40,20	51,40	91,54	89,11
Boilers		—	—	—	—	—	—	20,34	1,87,69	1,08,96	1,15,17
Tea		—	—	—	—	—	19,57	16,05	30,65	36,66	39,65
Mining		—	—	—	—	—	11,51	13,26	53,27	1,50,67	80,02
Typewriters	No.	5	6	10	17	21	2,75	10,92	18,97	25,05	29,82
Rice and flour mill machinery		—	—	—	—	—	6,28	6,27	39,13	22,75	21,04
Sugar		—	—	—	—	—	3,35	2,46	28,00	9,13	17,52
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	1,02,52	90,51	5,01,88	3,82,60	4,70,52
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	15,93,75	18,36,04
Sugar—											
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (including beet)	Tons	624	469	443	719	868	12,33,90	14,07,55	19,03,05	14,33,56	15,84,89
„ 15 D. S. and below	„	10	3	1	7	..	17,07	7,47	1,69	16,64	75
Molasses	„	93	81	73	97	69	41,53	41,40	66,26	40,35	23,31
TOTAL	„	727	553	517	823	937	12,92,50	14,56,42	19,71,00	14,90,55	16,08,95

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.
† Average for four years 1910-11 to 1913-14.

No. 6—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Oils—											
Mineral, kerosene	Gals.	66,900	48,533	63,418	94,406	104,660	2,71,16	2,37,57	4,43,76	5,39,32	5,75,60
„ other kinds	„	24,056	34,298	75,515	138,031	137,245	1,00,87	1,64,73	3,59,10	5,04,73	4,94,70
Animal	„	712	475	28	357	390	8,42	8,40	81	5,49	5,91
Vegetable	„	471	367	386	1,838	2,738	10,00	8,37	15,16	48,70	66,13
Essential	„	14	20	31	41	46	4,43	4,86	9,50	10,39	10,89
TOTAL	„	92,162	83,693	139,378	234,673	245,074	3,94,88	4,23,93	8,28,33	11,08,63	11,53,23
Vehicles—											
Aircraft		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	75	2,49
Carriages and carts		—	—	—	—	—	24,20	9,81	45,23	16,64	16,02
Carriages and wagons and parts for railways (*b*)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,59,73
Cycles		—	—	—	—	—	31,35	20,58	47,89	1,17,62	1,20,35
Mechanically propelled vehicles—											
Motor cars	No.	(*a*)8	2	8	15	20	(*a*)1,13,45	74,91	3,12,28	3,53,92	4,21,47
Motor cycles	„	(*a*)1	1	2	2	2	(*a*)10,68	6,86	19,43	11,96	10,16
Motor omnibuses, etc.	„	..	..	1	9	13	(*a*)5,71	6,39	69,61	1,49,49	2,16,56
Tram cars		—	—	..	..	..	..	—	5	..	..
Parts and accessories		—	—	—	—	—	31,30*	23,79	77,82	1,01,40	1,23,72
Ships and parts		—	—	—	—	—	18,64	20,29	54,02	17,59	20,20
TOTAL VEHICLES		—	—	—	—	—	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,26,39	7,69,37	11,00,60
Grain, pulse and flour	Tons	15	34	136	161	748	10,68	33,29	2,69,56	2,30,70	10,72,81
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Canned and bottled provisions	Cwt.	86	100	109	667	663	40,16	55,99	83,11	3,01,29	2,78,55
Biscuits and cakes	„	73	46	30	60	70	37,08	27,72	31,79	56,64	56,31
Confectionery	„	60	20	20	29	29	24,04	13,14	23,55	27,57	26,76
Farinaceous and patent foods	„	256	248	273	418	434	38,10	16,10	68,84	1,02,95	1,03,80
Milk, condensed and preserved	„	103	74	69	224	215	32,57	34,00	48,65	83,00	89,03
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	57,19	50,70	64,16	69,15	69,76
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,29,14	2,27,95	3,19,50	6,40,60	6,21,24

Hardware—											
Implements and tools	—	—	—	—	—	28,47	38,76	79,08	76,70	76,76
Lamps and parts	—	—	—	—	—	49,42	31,26	63,61	91,53	90,86
Builders' hardware	—	—	—	—	—	23,36	18,57	35,69	34,17	35,11
Agricultural implements	—	—	—	—	—	12,13	13,14	26,54	18,59	14,18
Enamelled ironware	—	—	—	—	—	22,81	13,65	20,13	36,79	42,17
Domestic hardware	—	—	—	—	—	18,63	7,59	13,50	12,20	12,97
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	1,62,22	1,56,18	3,30,[illegible]	2,54,44	2,[illegible],93
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,81	5,24,42	5,23,28
Wool, raw lb.	3,202	3,078	2,086	5,782	6,018	16,21	18,28	15,34	41,05	40,53
„ manufactures—										
Piecegoods Yds.	22,420	8,200	5,451	18,777	15,985	2,06,79	1,37,63	1,88,71	3,28,48	2,81,03
Shawls No.	1,668	189	80	1,089	937	41,45	5,50	2,86	39,29	37,86
Carpets and rugs lb.	1,400	636	397	3,121	318	16,20	9,57	13,56	50,67	0,52
Hosiery „	440	257	156	431	420	11,98	11,33	12,66	20,51	20,06
Yarn and knitting wool „	877	280	410	1,229	1,680	10,32	10,91	19,59	33,96	54,22
Other sorts „	1,315	540	496	1,769	5,670	12,63	6,74	7,89	18,96	66,65
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	3,21,58	1,90,69	2,61,61	5,36,82	5,01,87
Silk, raw lb.	2,567	1,953	1,816	2,356	2,131	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	1,45,32	1,23,57
„ waste „	92	78	105	7	2	1,24	1,11	2,58	8	2
„ manufactures—										
Piecegoods Yds.	26,030	19,719	18,788	21,291	21,873	1,82,22	2,01,50	3,24,58	2,58,07	2,41,32
Yarn, noils and warps lb.	1,011	787	734	1,358	2,047	41,20	42,23	58,29	59,45	85,01
Mixed goods Yds.	6,476	3,158	1,419	2,449	2,865	51,50	33,36	28,15	35,21	40,23
Other sorts lb.	55	65	60	83	59	1,13	4,91	10,12	7,05	6,92
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	3,94,54	3,93,12	5,73,92	5,05,78	5,00,67
Railway plant and rolling stock—										
Carriages and wagons and parts	—	—	—	—		2,44,97	1,54,92	5,93,67	2,40,38	
Locomotives	—	—	—	—		1,04,46	89,37	3,11,71	98,72	
Materials for construction—					(c)					(c)
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron Tons	50	21	37	68		49,25	24,00	77,37	91,63	
Sleepers of wood „	59	12	17	11		40,02	8,67	27,14	12,81	
Other kinds „	222	8	11	7		41,45	21,21	44,76	33,33	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	4,80,15	2,98,17	10,54,65	4,76,87	
Instruments, apparatus and appliances—										
Electrical	—	—	—	—	—	70,27	1,09,31	2,84,29	2,83,49	3,12,95
Musical	—	—	—	—	—	22,73	12,11	20,16	22,87	24,54
Scientific and philosophical	—	—	—	—	—	14,93	12,88	30,07	22,00	21,85
Photographic	—	—	—	—	—	9,98	13,43	25,92	48,82	58,80
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	17,91	17,93	31,32	69,34	73,57
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,35,82	1,65,66	3,91,76	4,46,52	4,91,71

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

(a) Figures for 1913-14.

(b) For figures prior to 1928-29 *see* under Railway plant, etc.

(c) Discontinued from April, 1928.

No. 6—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Liquors—											
Spirit	Gals.	1,644	1,537	1,747	2,315	2,115	1,14,60	1,56,79	2,43,02	2,30,16	2,26,33
Ale, beer and porter	,,	4,405	2,546	2,784	4,487	4,371	59,43	53,06	87,71	1,04,37	1,00,28
Wines	,,	337	266	282	304	292	27,95	26,23	40,76	31,71	20,81
Cider	,,	15	13	12	12	12	49	56	79	75	74
TOTAL	,,	6,401	4,362	4,825	7,118	6,790	2,02,47	2,36,64	3,72,28	3,66,99	3,57,16
Paper and pasteboard	Cwt.	—	—	1,299	2,089	2,313	1,27,07	2,02,47	3,40,73	3,00,62	3,29,95
Spices—											
Betelnuts	Cwt.	1,156	1,175	1,107	965	1,302	1,08,24	1,36,35	1,60,48	1,92,55	2,23,08
Cloves	,,	76	90	74	83	69	27,78	39,15	48,46	39,00	34,79
Others	,,	97	100	84	71	104	28,26	30,53	28,05	26,30	30,21
TOTAL	,,	1,329	1,365	1,265	1,119	1,475	1,64,28	2,06,03	2,36,99	2,57,85	2,94,03
Dyes—											
Aniline	lb.	8,793	1,919	7,252	13,156	13,650	67,84	56,36	2,00,35	1,70,04	1,90,46
Alizarine	,,	6,667	1,202	4,546	5,173	5,686	32,35	12,46	52,13	32,91	30,76
Others	,,	—	—	—	—	—	32,82	37,60	38,66	52,00	62,09
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,33,01	1,06,42	2,91,14	2,64,55	2,83,31
Rubber, raw and manufactured		—	—	—	—	—	23,16	97,25	1,84,33	2,71,67	2,86,13
Tobacco—											
Cigarettes	lb.	1,731	2,623	4,129	5,596	4,952	52,74	1,12,79	1,79,68	2,39,96	2,00,00
Others	,,	1,498	1,017	2,171	4,332	7,043	18,33	19,63	43,26	51,36	73,70
TOTAL	,,	3,229	3,640	6,300	9,928	11,995	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	2,91,32	2,74,69

Chemicals—											
Soda compounds	Cwt.	531	826	903	1,490	1,529	28,30	74,44	85,71	1,12,35	1,13,31
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	62,19	1,17,07	1,19,19	1,52,60	1,34,63
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	90,49	1,91,51	2,04,90	2,64,95	2,47,94
Glass and glassware—											
Bangles		—	—	—	—	—					
Bottles and phials	Gross	166	345	333	516	586	91,55	31,50	74,88	89,52	76,76
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	29	18	22	31	34	12,56	25,14	37,80	33,01	36,19
Sheets and plates	Sq. ft.	16,187	8,329	15,509	23,425	23,882	24,67	17,05	37,12	26,62	30,12
Funnels, globes, etc.		—	—	—	—	—	17,46	20,09	42,98	29,86	29,68
Other glassware		—	—	—	—	—	12,44	14,21	18,75	22,20	19,58
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,24	19,94	41,52	47,20	44,86
Drugs and Medicines—							1,61,92	1,28,02	2,53,05	2,48,41	2,37,49
Camphor	lb.	1,417	1,632	707	1,374	1,612	15,65	24,37	24,71	25,93	27,80
Proprietary and patent medicines		—	—	—	—	—	24,74	21,87	21,70	29,27	42,84
Quinine salts	lb.	119	76	81	114	133	11,61	17,89	27,58	23,42	24,47
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	42,11	56,71	93,02	1,19,66	1,07,02
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	94,11	1,20,84	1,70,01	1,98,28	2,02,13
Apparel—											
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	74,64	77,31	95,66	79,05	86,41
Gold and silver thread		—	—	—	—	—	43,49	36,66	82,91	28,54	33,36
Hats, caps and bonnets		—	—	—	—	—	14,46	15,05	21,10	30,23	31,81
Second-hand clothing		—	—	—	—	—	12,76*	7,12	9,72	13,39	17,28
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	1,32	7,30	10,24	13,24	14,13
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,46,67	1,43,44	1,69,63	1,64,45	1,82,99
Salt	Tons	545	444	511	596	615	79,16	1,81,65	1,73,68	1,74,84	1,46,82
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Dried, salted, or preserved—											
Dates	Tons	46	47	55	65	49	58,03	67,52	1,06,61	1,08,72	80,05
Almonds	"	3	3	5	6	6	23,78	25,61	46,06	49,15	46,42
Others	"	4	3	3	8	6	10,27	8,72	13,38	19,00	15,79
Fresh fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	15,64	8,45	9,01	25,07	26,13
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,06	2,01,94	1,68,39
Soap	Cwt.	314	342	289	412	406	61,87	96,45	1,71,16	1,61,37	1,58,10
Paints and painter's materials—											
Paints and colours	Cwt.	296	255	299	438	442	54,19	83,08	1,13,59	1,19,83	1,12,46
Painter's materials		—	—	—	—	—	16,81	15,91	30,11	34,96	31,74
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	71,00	98,99	1,43,70	1,54,79	1,44,20

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 6—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	1,36,54	1,02,30	1,30,71	1,26,55	1,34,07
Building and Engineering materials—											
Cement	Tons	130	95	119	112	127	52,77	33,22	1,10,22	64,43	67,78
Bricks and tiles	No.	17,833	16,534	20,260	17,865	17,683	15,13	20,35	36,64	25,98	23,82
Others		—	—	—	—	—	10,12	45,23	20,10	38,39	30,36
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	78,02	98,80	1,66,96	1,28,80	1,21,96
Precious stones and pearls, unset		—	—	—	—	—	92,81	46,83	1,18,73	1,34,45	1,16,83
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	57,81	64,15	1,06,52	91,67	1,01,59
Wood and Timber—											
Teak wood	C. tons	92	70	26	10	12	69,32	82,67	46,07	16,12	17,96
Others		—	—	—	—	—	10,07	19,62	63,05	65,35	65,50
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	79,39	1,02,29	1,09,12	81,47	83,46
Belting for machinery		—	—	—	—	—	39,53*	60,37	34,48	87,30	83,11
Arms, ammunition and military stores		—	—	—	—	—	33,78	32,85	59,72	70,65	76,64
Tea	lb.	4,842	7,412	7,668	7,994	9,506	22,29	47,38	55,43	69,00	74,22
Manures	Tons	5	3	6	41	63	5,17	5,28	9,75	47,03	73,57
Earthenware and porcelain		—	—	—	—	—	52,19	45,97	78,17	80,71	73,09
Boots and shoes	pairs	2,323	1,170	1,604	2,773	3,320	56,73	41,31	40,50	66,99	68,12
Tea chests		—	—	—	—	—	43,61	79,89	71,64	71,80	67,47
Toys and requisites for games		—	—	—	—	—	40,05	30,30	52,41	63,82	66,69
Books, printed, etc.	Cwt.	31	28	23	35	36	43,06	46,12	53,04	61,98	66,28
Toilet requisites		—	—	—	—	—	20,48*	24,96	41,95	62,35	64,61
Umbrellas and fittings		—	—	—	—	—	41,95	28,96	38,29	62,38	57,19
Paper-making materials	Cwt.	171	135	165	399	446	11,31	18,13	30,83	40,28	41,51
Coal and coke	Tons	455	133	630	274	191	80,89	30,11	2,25,39	62,19	39,10
Gums and resins	Cwt.	150	87	163	189	191	23,86	19,65	32,77	39,23	38,95
Furniture and cabinetware		—	—	—	—	—	21,53	14,75	25,71	40,62	36,98
Cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	21,73	15,22	30,14	38,50	36,37
Bobbins		—	—	—	—	—	—	37,35	65,75	38,99	35,96

Animals, living										
Clocks and watches and parts	No.	14	12	5	7	7	43,67	51,88	24,50	38,43	35,71
		—	—	—	—	—	22,78	18,10	24,06	27,22	27,61
Jute, raw	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	12	66	26	3	5
,, manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	19,37	35,08	22,14	24,08	20,53
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	19,49	35,74	22,40	24,11	20,58
Fish (excluding canned fish)	Cwt.	205	129	119	153	112	30,93	20,14	22,47	36,98	25,76
Flax, raw	lb.	7	..	1	..	5	6	3	1	..	6
,, manufactures—											
Canvas	Yds.	2,835	2,037	974	1,696	1,547	15,74	26,64	21,84	21,52	18,38
Piece-goods	,,	2,347	1,072	360	548	819	8,35	5,46	3,72	3,63	4,67
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	6,52	10,06	12,08	11,04	2,44
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	30,67	42,19	38,55	37,09	25,45
Tallow and stearine	Cwt.	57	40	64	94	83	16,06	15,93	28,18	26,25	24,63
Hides and skins, raw	Tons	1	1	1	2	2	13,86	15,67	13,10	27,53	23,77
Polishes		—	—	—	—	—	10,27*	13,06	24,27	23,25	24,71
Ivory		—	—	—	—	—	25,62	23,55	34,65	21,16	17,53
Matches	Gross	14,560*	14,645	12,725	3,520	1,582	88,21	1,53,31	1,76,68	39,37	17,22
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver		—	—	—	—	—	23,82	8,55	17,23	17,24	15,62
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth	Sq. yds.	1,444	1,121	634	1,040	1,128	9,28	9,83	11,08	9,25	10,44
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	23	25	15	16	19	9,96	15,07	11,64	9,54	9,02
Hides and skins, tanned		..	..	..	..	..	12,83	15,40	10,59	7,27	8,96
Pitch and tar	Tons	290	219	103	91	58	11,86	12,46	8,16	6,08	3,43
Postal articles not specified	Cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	1,69,59	2,77,81	4,41,85	4,02,04	4,04,03
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,55,09	2,58,13	6,14,75	9,96,06	9,84,72
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,54,04,78	2,49,84,66	2,53,30,60
Government Stores											
Railway plant and rolling stock—											
Carriages and wagons		—	—	—	—		1,10,86	58,01	1,81,63	2,29,87	
Locomotive engines and tenders		—	—	—	—		68,98	41,56	90,44	76,07	
Rails and fishplates (*a*)	Tons	56	10	6	140	(*b*)	55,72	11,29	..	—	(*b*)
Materials for construction	,,	—	—	..	—		44,03	14,12	8,77	1,52,09	
TOTAL		—	—	—	—		2,79,59	1,24,98	2,80,84	4,58,03	

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

(*a*) Transferred to "Iron or Steel" from 1925-26.

(*b*) Discontinued from April, 1923.

No. 6—*concluded*

Government Stores—contd.

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Machinery and millwork		—	—	—	—	—	28,15	27,37	1,11,88	1,24,08	3,90,01
Metals and ores—											
Iron and steel	Tons	25	19	22	85	82	35,10	46,50	76,30	1,33,98	1,26,75
Copper	Cwt.	31	79	43	49	28	16,40	56,62	33,37	20,97	13,58
Others	Tons	2	3	2	2	..	10,60	38,74	26,82	20,59	4,19
TOTAL	„	28	26	26	89	83	62,10	1,41,86	1,36,49	1,75,54	1,44,52
Textiles—											
Cotton manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	4,78	51,34	23,03	12,80	8 91
Flax		—	—	—	—	—	4,09	43,64	11,91	8,20	6,71
Wool manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	6,56	1,12,63	24,57	33,09	11,89
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	15,43	2,07,61	60,41	54,09	27,51
Instruments, apparatus and appliances		—	—	—	—	—	18,16	37,75	68,06	53,48	66,07
Arms, ammunition and military stores		—	—	—	—	—	24,22	1,05,58	54,86	35,68	65,71
Hardware and cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	29,59	64,48	82,03	24,22	26,93
Chemicals		—	—	—	—	—	5,39	22,39	10,33	6,44	8,83
Drugs and medicines		—	—	—	—	—	7,08	15,13	28,95	5,45	4,67
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	9,69	22,22	40,00	28,90	3,70
Ships, parts of (including launches and boats)		—	—	—	—	—	1,95	27,77	12,87	2,71	1,77
Telegraphs, materials for construction of		—	—	—	—	—	11,82	17,95	43,51	53	1,58
Carriages and carts		—	—	—	—	—	2,15	11,69	86,09	1,19	43
Coal and coke	Tons	71	10	141	..	..	15,17	4,08	53,92		13
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	71,79	3,14,27	2,30,53	1,98,10	2,73,31
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES		—	—	—	—	—	5,82,28	11,45,13	13,00,27	11,68,74	10,09,20

No. 7.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles of Exports, arranged in the order of their Importance

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Jute, raw . . . . . Tons	764	464	551	892	898	22,20,24	12,80,58	19,52,77	30,66,26	32,34,02
„ manufactures—										
Gunny bags—										
Hessian (*a*) . . . . . No.	339,122	412,631	98,105	83,106	86,574	9,39,10	6,79,99	3,18,81	2,82,15	2,91,68
Sacking (*a*) . . . . . „		302,896	306,154	379,944	411,111		14,24,99	14,91,81	20,45,30	22,01,00
Gunny cloth—										
Hessian (*a*) . . . . . Yds.	969,071	1,146,699	1,230,834	1,477,783	1,503,222	10,75,75	23,68,14	23,82,48	28,34,83	30,18,06
Sacking (*a*) . . . . . „		30,290	39,471	74,968	61,971		60,68	89,93	1,59,60	1,15,64
Rope and twine . . . . . Cwt.	64	76	62	95	107	9,62	19,05	15,05	20,22	21,50
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	40	8,93	17,50	14,33	12,52
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	42,45,11	52,99,59	62,68,44	84,22,69	89,25,41
Cotton, raw . . . . . Ton	430	391	521	480	663	33,27,83	33,63,19	64,73,89	47,72,18	60,24,54
„ waste (*b*) . . . . . Cwt.	—	—	312	158	222	—	—	73,02	47,38	44,56
„ manufactures—										
Piecegoods, Grey . . . . Yds.	47,414	74,576	42,515	17,989	16,385	73,84	1,48,11	1,08,32	53,05	49,48
„ Coloured . . . . „	42,384	80,377	121,243	149,280	131,455	1,33,37	2,76,41	5,72,18	5,60,07	4,82,17
Twist and yarn . . . . lb.	192,844	122,685	82,166	24,697	24,319	9,13,45	7,18,93	9,05,70	1,87,91	1,95,07
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	19,87	29,26	76,25	66,20	52,24
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	44,68,26	45,35,90	82,69,36	56,86,76	74,48,66
Grain, pulse and flour—										
Rice (in the husk) . . . . Tons	42	32	35	34	51	27,18	20,09	31,36	35,09	46,88
Rice (not in the husk) . . . „	2,398	1,685	1,462	2,152	1,765	25,66,55	18,88,25	24,33,66	33,64,25	25,99,00
Wheat . . . . . „	1,308	807	237	300	115	13,96,86	10,33,41	3,66,61	4,40,57	1,69,24
Wheat flour . . . . . „	55	57	56	60	54	86,90	1,18,20	1,50,26	1,29,32	1,16,35
Pulse . . . . . „	159	129	141	133	114	1,29,81	1,88,52	2,02,78	1,87,47	1,81,48
Barley . . . . . „	227	198	40	72	138	1,93,16	2,21,73	46,56	85,36	1,64,82
Jowar and bajra . . . . . „	41	41	11	21	42	37,60	44,15	17,30	34,86	66,93
Other sorts . . . . . „	181	192	27	12	21	1,42,96	2,32,45	34,03	15,10	24,77
TOTAL „	4,411	3,141	2,009	2,784	2,300	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	42,92,03	38,69,42

(*a*) Separately recorded from 1916-17 and war average represents the average for three years 1916-17 to 1918-19.
(*b*) Separately recorded from December, 1918.

No. 7—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Seeds, essential	Tons	10	8	9	7	5	20,57	24,16	35,88	30,62	23,56
Non-essential—											
Linseed	„	379	270	251	222	157	7,98,90	4,94,94	7,57,72	4,52,11	3,30,70
Groundnut	„	212	119	195	613	788	3,52,57	1,91,17	5,61,97	15,03,48	19,36,85
Rapeseed	„	273	91	206	66	77	4,14,60	1,43,01	5,07,37	1,47,29	1,66,73
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	„	119	33	28	11	30	2,48,15	67,35	1,02,73	32,32	81,78
Castor	„	114	89	48	122	121	1,66,43	1,57,55	1,14,54	2,58,33	2,45,53
Copra	„	31	16	7	..	..	1,10,43	60,73	28,84	1,42	85
Cotton	„	240	69	155	153	131	1,79,08	50,25	1,88,05	1,44,70	1,32,60
Mustard	„	4	3	2	2	4	10,08	9,16	9,75	6,14	12,38
Mowa	„	29	3	8	4	7	42,53	3,04	12,79	6,81	11,01
Poppy	„	33	5	6	2	1	69,41	9,58	20,97	7,07	2,08
Other sorts	„	9	2	8	8	7	23,23	6,48	13,03	18,11	18,45
TOTAL	„	1,453	708	923	1,210	1,328	24,36,07	12,17,42	23,53,64	20,69,30	29,62,52
Tea	lb.	266,497	322,691	321,169	361,614	359,602	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	32,48,49	26,60,44
Hides and skins, raw—											
Cow hides	Tons	(a)	24	24	31	28	(a)	3,70,78	2,78,69	3,08,05	3,23,07
Buffalo hides	„		8	5	9	8		1,11,07	46,72	62,45	66,04
Goat skins	„		21	21	19	22		4,30,66	5,79,19	4,30,33	4,95,65
Calf skins	„		1	1	1	1		22,63	10,51	14,05	14,92
Other kinds	„		3	2	4	7		44,07	24,38	57,06	56,30
TOTAL	„	78	57	53	64	66	10,31,60	9,88,21	9,45,49	8,80,04	9,55,98

Leather—											
Cow hides	Tons	(a)	16	10	13	14	(a)	4,15,98	2,84,00	3,10,20	3,08,14
Buffalo hides	,,		1	1	1	1		21,13	16,02	22,37	29,05
Goat skins	,,		3	1	4	4		1,42,53	1,03,59	2,62,10	2,54,27
Sheep skins	,,		1	3	3	3		1,20,69	1,85,47	2,14,78	2,03,95
Other kinds	,,		2	—	—	—		18,61	35,16	79,91	93,31
TOTAL	,,	—	—	—	—	—	4,20,58	7,10,24	6,24,24	9,19,36	9,11,32
Lac	Cwt.	434	345	416	544	743	2,20,15	2,57,06	8,41,80	6,08,86	8,04,26
Metals and manufactures—											
Iron or steel	Tons	42	61	95	453	528	22,41	34,06	70,04	2,00,88	2,35,03
Other metals	,,	10	11	38	164	172	31,81	47,42	1,86,41	3,86,74	3,78,16
TOTAL OF METALS	,,	52	72	133	617	700	54,22	82,38	2,15,45	5,87,62	6,13,19
Wool, raw	lb.	54,573	49,688	36,203	50,166	56,424	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,28,07	4,36,03	4,88,54
,, manufactures—											
Carpets and rugs	,,	1,775	1,254	3,283	5,129	5,165	28,16	19,09	77,98	91,84	94,22
Other sorts	,,	—	—	—	—	—	2,84	2,12	2,86	5,51	7,95
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,94,30	4,10,82	4,08,91	5,33,38	5,90,71

(a) Detailed figures not available.

No. 7—*continued*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Oilcakes . . . . . Tons	140	117	136	276	328	1,06,37	94,05	1,60,61	3,14,19	3,84,18
Ores—										
Manganese ore . . . . . Tons	607	474	648	704	681	98,64	88,94	1,45,19	1,95,44	1,96,80
Others . . . . . ,,	12	21	37	56	58	16,18	1,00,69	58,80	1,14,02	81,04
TOTAL OF ORES ,,	619	495	685	760	739	1,14,82	1,89,63	2,04,08	3,09,46	2,77,84
Paraffin wax . . . . . Tons	12	22	26	51	52	54,99	97,62	1,19,06	2,42,46	2,45,54
Rubber, raw . . . . . lb.	1,120	7,728	13,111	25,403	25,824	38,70	1,58,13	1,17,60	2,57,09	1,99,85
Wood and timber—										
Teakwood . . . . . C. Tons	50	29	35	51	53	77,64	56,91	93,72	1,41,83	1,46,70
Sandal	—	—	—	—	—	13,73	9,99	8,10	16,21	17,28
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	9,05	4,44	10,18	7,69	12,88
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,42	71,34	1,12,00	1,65,73	1,76,86
Coffee . . . . . Cwt.	255	216	226	277	198	1,37,52	1,18,09	1,46,90	2,31,92	1,69,25

Spices—												
Pepper	Cwt.	117	123	96	196	92	38,53	53,52	35,91	1,53,50	84,61
Chillies	„	124	126	151	180	181	20,43	27,23	42,20	43,10	37,76
Ginger	„	75	55	59	47	33	19,05	12,61	18,88	17,32	13,19
Others	„	9	11	12	15	13	6,97	9,99	15,31	26,04	23,24
TOTAL	„	325	315	318	438	319	85,88	1,03,35	1,12,30	2,39,90	1,58,80
Opium	Cwt.	51	14	9	6	5	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	1,99,09	1,57,42
Fodder, bran and pollards	Tons	223	129	211	278	260	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	1,36,74	1,44,93
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	lb.	20,427	24,046	25,934	28,088	32,932	23,27	41,56	73,47	98,58	1,22,62
Cigars	„	1,535	1,260	480	281	269	13,01	11,23	6,09	3,01	2,86
Others	„	384	611	952	877	707	63	3,44	5,34	4,54	3,99
TOTAL	„	22,346	25,917	27,366	29,246	33,899	36,01	56,23	84,90	1,06,13	1,29,47
Manures—											
Bones	Tons	95	39	90	98	95	65,41	28,96	94,61	97,64	94,92
Other kinds	„	22	18	28	22	23	13,76	24,30	40,47	30,37	27,24
TOTAL	„	117	57	118	120	118	79,17	53,26	1,35,08	1,28,01	1,22,16
Dyeing and tanning substances—											
Indigo	Cwt.	15	31	13	2	1	29,92	1,57,35	52,46	5,13	2,38
Myrobalans	„	1,399	1,058	1,331	1,927	1,231	59,78	56,51	69,48	1,22,04	80,44
Turmeric	„	92	78	53	61	65	11,08	12,31	11,38	11,65	14,20
Others	„	107	94	106	153	122	14,13	14,90	18,39	21,88	21,08
TOTAL	„	1,613	1,261	1,503	2,143	1,419	1,14,91	2,41,07	1,51,71	1,60,70	1,18,05
Coir	Tons	36	28	32	34	32	80,25	54,03	1,02,01	1,13,75	1,06,27
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh		—	—	—	—	—	24,81	34,63	41,03	55,41	58,45
Dried, salted or preserved	Tons	11	10	10	15	12	21,82	22,57	23,21	50,01	42,70
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	46,63	57,20	64,24	1,05,42	96,15
Mica	Cwt.	49	50	60	83	96	35,87	57,45	79,56	92,84	90,47
Hemp, raw	Cwt.	509	561	455	484	561	78,27	1,17,87	90,44	80,83	87,52
Oils—											
Essential	Gals.	46	51	77	105	127	11,88	22,84	47,00	40,07	47,52
Mineral	„	13,172	24,639	23,403	153	140	13,93	24,72	2,35,24	1,43	1,57
Vegetable—											
Castor	„	1,114	1,564	396	474	539	15,22	28,22	10,39	10,18	12,15
Coconut	„	1,737	3,259	1,720	79	88	31,15	65,38	50,93	2,10	2,21
Others	„	1,175	2,045	1,405	647	963	19,72	46,06	34,64	17,25	23,18
TOTAL	„	17,244	31,558	27,001	1,458	1,857	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,29	70,98	86,63

No. 7—*concluded*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Fish (excluding canned fish)—											
Dry, salted	Cwt.	185	166	148	237	205	20,97	24,61	28,14	56,09	45,21
Fishmaws and sharkfins	„	10	8	10	10	11	12,38	10,65	16,44	14,48	13,13
Others	„	54	65	75	89	101	5,27	7,40	12,22	16,56	19,90
TOTAL	„	249	239	233	336	317	38,62	42,66	56,80	87,13	78,24
Coal and coke	Tons	825	526	434	635	641	75,77	48,40	57,24	76,43	71,88
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Ghi	Cwt.	47	46	41	37	39	29,48	33,25	41,23	36,29	37,05
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	16,15	27,02	24,34	24,92	26,53
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	45,63	60,27	65,57	61,21	64,48
Drugs and medicines		—	—	—	—	—	19,24	30,07	36,16	34,53	41,61
Animals, living	No.	451	274	238	571	542	28,04	22,18	30,41	46,87	39,95
Silk, raw	lb.	1,711	1,017	1,325	1,333	1,229	42,73	39,68	37,88	36,38	27,81
„ manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	7,09	5,87	4,09	6,31	4,36
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	49,82	45,55	41,97	42,69	32,17
Fibre for brushes and brooms	Tons	—	4	5	8	6	—	15,36	21,08	29,63	25,92
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	15,44	10,07	20,81	23,82	17,62
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	53	56	55	70	65	8,43	10,83	13,40	18,52	16,02
Bristles	„	94(*a*)	4	3	4	4	16,29(*a*)	14,20	15,11	16,18	15,04
Saltpetre	„	305	440	273	99	92	34,99	79,85	46,13	12,13	9,90
Candles	lb.	6,069	8,014	6,692	4,398	3,397	17,10	23,34	20,09	12,55	9,33
Tallow, Stearine and wax	Cwt.	17	13	29	28	15	9,48	7,93	12,06	11,15	7,97
Horns, tips, etc.	„	88	30	70	43	37	21,00	7,26	17,87	9,18	7,96
Sugar	Tons	11	8	18	3	2	16,01	21,01	56,34	7,81	5,48
Postal articles		—	—	—	—	—	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,61	2,04,18	2,53,25
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,06,33	1,00,37	1,61,21	2,36,61	2,29,72
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	2,19,49,73	2,15,96,70	2,86,33,39	2,19,15,35	3,30,12,79

(*a*) Includes figures for "Fibre for brushes and brooms."

No. 8.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles Re-exported, arranged in the order of their Importance

		Quantity (Figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Wool, raw	lb.	6,580	13,073	12,903	12,700	11,947	42,50	1,02,06	98,03	80,40	94,39
„ manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	4,16	8,37	57,63	86,42	90,97
Total		—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,43	1,55,66	1,75,82	1,85,36
Hides and Skins, raw	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	—	2,87	50,05	1,92,33	1,53,02
Cotton, raw	Tons	..	..	3	3	1	14	66	66,54	44,15	8,08
Cotton manufactures—											
Piecegoods — Grey	Yds.	4,763	22,043	42,079	15,851	7,182	8,40	79,27	1,95,30	45,74	19,58
Piecegoods — White	„	9,371	14,672	9,709	4,942	4,126	17,14	46,88	49,58	17,06	14,29
Piecegoods — Coloured	„	50,796	37,888	19,066	12,957	12,851	1,16,79	1,36,19	1,12,20	52,69	46,62
Twist and yarn	lb.	926	1,045	1,365	1,384	317	8,05	12,77	20,47	14,57	4,24
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	7,13	18,19	21,60	5,35	3,96
Total		—	—	—	—	—	1,57,65	2,93,96	4,65,87	1,79,56	97,37
Gums and resins	Cwt.	53	43	51	60	83	10,54	13,59	23,04	25,45	33,81
Hardware		—	—	—	—	—	13,89	11,83	27,08	25,61	27,62
Metals and ores—											
Iron or steel	Tons	19	5	7	36	48	10,20	10,02	14,28	17,95	18,17
Others	„	1	..	2	1	1	9,85	8,18	17,33	7,75	8,97
Total	„	20	5	9	37	49	20,05	18,20	31,56	25,70	27,14

No. 8—*continued*

	Quantity (Figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Sugar . . . . . Tons	27	32	55	20	10	52,95	1,12,57	3,16,23	55,32	23,35
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	—	—	—	—	—	15,89	13,89	48,22	13,42	16,25
Fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	13,11	42,13	53,65	20,10	13,95
Haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	8,12	8,58	7,76
Silk, raw . . . . . lb.	47	49	79	15	6	1,23	2,00	4,98	95	43
„ manufactures—										
Piecegoods . . . . . Yds.	776	997	823	135	101	6,37	11,67	14,98	1,68	1,46
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	66	2,41	3,94	2,26	2,11
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	8,26	16,08	23,90	4,89	4,00
Postal articles	—	—	—	—	—	16,24	23,85	45,16	32,40	21,90
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	1,06,64	1,51,03	3,15,60	1,94,60	1,71,83
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS .	—	—	—	—	—	4,61,88	8,14,38	15,64,74	9 53,78	7,83,36

No. 9.—Value of trade in merchandise only with the British Empire and Foreign Countries

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1927-28			1928-29		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	91,58	56,30	1,47,88	83,56	69,62	1,53,18	1,46,43	73,04	2,19,47	1,19,21	81,76	2,00,97	1,13,24	72,37	1,85,61
Egypt (*a*)	..	..	..	88	9,36	10,24	(*b*)85	(*b*)3,34	(*b*)4,19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	72	8,24	8,96	1,66	9,63	11,29	1,71	12,32	14,03	1,00	15,8	17,78	2,10	14,25	16,35
Straits Settlements	3,08	7,73	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	4,85	8,20	13,05	5,84	9,28	15,12	5,11	7,95	13,06
Australia	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	5,03	6,14	3,19	4,99	8,18	1,92	6,62	8,54	8,46	7,39	15,85
Hongkong	98	9,26	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	1,86	6,93	8,79	1,16	2,20	3,36	78	2,51	3,29
Canada	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	69	1,83	2,52	1,79	2,19	3,98	3,02	2,45	5,47
Aden and Dependencies	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	80	2,79	3,59	66	1,91	2,57	62	2,02	2,64
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	36	89	1,25	1,15	1,32	2,47	1,99	2,14	4,13	2,59	1,90	4,49	2,72	1,77	4,49
Other countries of the British Empire	3,39	4,16	7,55	1,80	6,17	7,97	3,17	9,54	12,71	1,30	9,95	11,25	1,09	9,21	10,30
Total British Empire	1,01,54	92,06	1,93,60	96,64	1,15,78	2,12,42	1,65,54	1,25,12	2,90,66	1,36,37	1,31,69	2,68,06	1,37,14	1,19,92	2,57,06

No. 9—*continued*

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1927-28			1928-29		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
Foreign Countries—															
United States of America	4,49	16,90	21,39	10,29	26,75	37,04	21,64	36,26	57,90	20,43	36,70	57,13	17,36	39,97	57,33
Japan	3,64	16,86	20,50	15,41	25,20	40,61	17,48	40,31	57,79	17,90	29,19	47,09	17,66	34,61	52,27
France	2,21	14,82	17,03	1,85	10,02	11,87	2,37	14,37	16,74	4,30	16,10	20,40	4,78	17,91	22,69
Italy	1,45	7,08	8,53	1,78	8,77	10,50	2,47	9,63	12,10	6,76	13,05	19,81	7,36	15,25	22,61
Persia	63	1,22	1,85	86	3,60	4,46	1,76	3,88	5,64	2,95	2,50	5,45	3,82	1,99	5,81
China	1,58	8,74	10,32	1,93	4,56	6,49	3,14	10,98	14,12	4,41	4,58	8,99	4,32	9,48	13,80
Turkey, Asiatic*	59	2,40	2,99	49	3,29	3,78	1	11	12	..	37	37	..	22	22
Java	9,35	2,91	12,26	11,56	2,55	14,11	17,18	3,18	20,36	14,71	2,40	17,11	16,42	3,69	20,11
Cuba	..	41	41	..	1,65	1,65	1	2,30	2,31	15	3,61	3,76	..	3,35	3,35
Argentine Republic	..	2,27	2,27	..	2,61	2,61	..	4,21	4,21	..	7,49	7,49	16	8,01	8,17
Indo-China	1	67	68	1	1,51	1,52	2	1,80	1,82	28	2,28	2,56	1,95	1,70	3,65
Chile	..	87	87	1	1,42	1,43	1	1,04	1,05	8	1,68	1,76	10	1,59	1,69
Spain	17	1,99	2,16	36	1,60	1,96	30	2,80	3,10	34	3,31	3,65	27	3,91	4,18
Russia	22	1,94	2,16	10	2,74	2,84	12	..	12	48	49	97	85	25	1,10
Netherlands	1,27	3,34	4,61	86	40	1,26	2,18	3,16	5,34	4,81	8,13	12,94	4,77	8,73	13,50
Belgium	2,76	11,97	14,73	38	1,10	1,48	4,64	11,25	15,89	7,48	10,97	18,45	7,20	13,45	20,65
Germany	9,35	22,36	31,71	1,04	2,04	3,08	7,16	14,86	22,02	15,34	32,46	47,80	15,84	32,48	48,32
Austria*	3,19	7,77	10,96	27	94	1,21	(c)42	(c)73	(c)1,15	1,26	28	1,54	1,40	9	1,40
Egypt (a)	26	1,90	2,16	—	—	—	(d)52	(d)2,98	(d)3,50	53	3,15	3,68	49	3,44	3,93
Other countries	3,14	5,64	8,78	4,01	7,58	11,59	7,08	13,01	20,09	11,27	18,26	29,53	11,41	17,92	29,33
Total Foreign Countries	44,31	1,32,06	1,76,37	51,16	1,08,33	1,59,49	88,51	1,76,86	2,65,37	1,13,48	1,97,00	3,10,48	1,16,16	2,18,04	3,34,20
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,85	2,24,12	3,69,97	1,47,80	2,24,11	3,71,91	2,54,05	3,01,98	5,56,03	2,49,85	3,28,69	5,78,54	2,53,30	3,37,96	5,91,26

NOTE.—Exports include re-exports.

* Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

(a) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.

(b) Average for 4 years.

(c) Average for 3 years.

(d) One year's figure.

No. 10.—Percentage share of the principal countries in the total Trade in merchandise only

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1927-28.			1928-29		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	62·8	25·1	40·0	56·5	31·1	41·2	57·6	24·2	39·5	47·7	25·0	34·9	44·7	21·4	31·4
Ceylon	·5	3·7	2·4	1·1	4·3	3·0	·7	4·8	2·5	·8	4·8	3·1	·8	4·2	2·8
Straits Settlements	2·1	3·4	2·9	3·0	2·7	2·8	1·9	2·7	2·3	2·3	2·8	2·6	2·0	2·4	2·2
Australia	·7	1·4	1·1	·8	2·2	1·7	1·3	1·7	1·5	·8	2·0	1·5	3·8	2·2	2·7
Hongkong	·7	4·1	2·7	·9	2·0	1·6	·7	2·3	1·6	·5	·7	·6	·3	·7	·6
Mauritius and Dependencies	1·8	·6	1·1	1·1	·6	·8	2·2	3·1	2·7	..	·6	·3	..	·5	·3
Total (including other British Possessions)	69·7	41·1	52·3	65·4	51·7	57·1	65·2	41·4	52·3	54·6	40·1	46·3	54·1	35·5	43·5
Foreign Countries—															
Japan	2·5	7·5	5·5	10·4	11·2	10·9	6·9	13·3	10·4	7·2	8·9	8·3	7·0	10·2	8·8
United States of America	3·1	7·5	5·8	7·0	11·9	9·9	8·5	12·0	10·4	8·2	11·1	9·1	6·9	11·8	9·7
Java	0·4	1·3	3·3	7·8	1·1	3·8	6·8	1·0	8·7	5·9	·7	2·9	6·5	1·1	3·4
France	1·5	6·6	4·6	1·3	4·5	3·2	·9	4·8	3·0	1·7	4·9	3·5	1·9	5·3	3·8
Italy	1·0	3·2	2·3	1·2	3·9	2·8	1·0	3·2	2·2	2·7	3·9	3·4	2·9	4·4	3·8
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	1·1	3·9	2·8	1·3	2·0	1·7	1·2	3·6	2·5	1·8	1·4	1·6	1·7	2·8	2·3
Persia	·4	·5	·5	·6	1·6	1·2	·7	1·3	1·0	1·2	·8	·9	1·5	·6	1·0
Russia	·1	·9	·6	·1	1·2	·8	·05	..	·05	·2	·1	·2	·3	·1	·2
Netherlands	·9	1·5	1·3	·6	·2	·3	·9	1·5	·9	1·9	2·4	2·2	1·9	2·6	2·3
Belgium	1·9	5·3	3·9	·3	·5	·4	1·8	3·7	2·9	3·0	3·3	3·2	2·8	4·0	3·5
Germany	6·4	9·8	8·5	·7	·9	·8	2·8	4·9	4·0	6·1	9·9	8·3	6·3	9·6	8·2
Austria (*a*)	2·2	3·5	2·9	·2	·4	·3	·2	·2	·2	·5	·1	·3	·6	..	·3
Total (including other Foreign Countries)	30·3	58·9	47·7	34·6	48·3	42·9	34·8	58·6	47·7	45·4	59·9	53·7	45·9	64·5	56·5

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 11.—Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise of certain principal Countries and British India during the calendar years 1926, 1927 and 1928, with respective pre-war averages*

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	Imports				Exports (domestic)			
	Pre-war average	1926	1927	1928	Pre-war average	1926	1927	1928
United Kingdom (*a*)	599	1,116	1,095	1,077	465	653	709	723
France	305	390	428	431	253	391	443	414
Egypt (*e*)	26	53	49	52	31	42	49	56
Canada	106	208 (*d*)	224 (*d*)	251 (*d*)	66	261 (*c*)	251 (*c*)	277 (*c*)
United States of America	341	912	861	841	433	970	979	1,084
Netherlands	(*b*)	201	210	222	(*b*)	144	157	164
Germany	477	490	606	680	405	510	528	591
Switzerland	71	94	99	105	63	78	79	84
Italy (*d*)	137	207	213	238	88	140	163	157
Czechoslovakia	..	93	109	117	..	108	123	129
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	155†	148	160	180	144†	128	152	172
Denmark	(*b*)	87	91	95	(*b*)	76	80	85
Sweden	(*b*)	82	87	94	(*b*)	78	89	86
Australia	73†	158	161	139	67†	132	141	136
British India	103	183	193	194	148	241	238	248

* Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published quarterly by the Board of Trade, London.
† Triennial average.

(*a*) From 1st April 1923, the particulars shown include the trade of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the Irish Free State. From the same date the direct foreign trade of the Irish Free State has been excluded.

(*b*) Value not available.
(*c*) Including silver bullion and gold bullion obtained from mining operation.
(*d*) Including silver bullion.
(*e*) Excluding trade with Sudan.

NOTE.—In the cases of Germany, the Netherlands, the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the Dominion of Canada *and United Kingdom* the import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, i.e., goods originally imported which, if dutiable, have been charged the duty but which are subsequently re-exported.

No. 12.—Value of Trade with principal Countries, distinguishing Principal Articles.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
UNITED KINGDOM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	5,02	13,38	13,67	8,92
Apparel	59,29	86,26	68,36	69,86
Arms, ammunition, etc.	30,60	53,68	55,39	51,54
Artificial silk yarn	—	14,07	46,84	30,52
Asbestos	—	19,43	29,89	24,84
Belting for machinery	36,26	62,17	68,45	65,52
Bobbins	—	30,71	34,30	32,22
Books and printed matter	41,05	47,45	53,01	55,88
Boots and shoes	51,38	29,22	29,35	26,90
Building materials	59,89	64,29	74,72	39,82
Carriages and carts	19,11	9,07	9,05	7,98
Chemicals	69,55	1,41,55	1,46,72	1,47,29
China clay	—	16,56	18,07	9,65
Coal and coke	41,33	6,96	16,45	10,24
Cordage and rope	4,39	6,92	4,37	4,21
Cotton—				
Raw	58,67	44,64	7,58	11,77
Twist and yarn	3,35,18	3,08,08	3,09,49	3,56,10
Piecegoods—				
Grey	20,73,55	15,24,09	15,54,39	13,78,69
White	10,87,38	10,57,15	14,19,94	14,23,36
Coloured	11,29,72	12,57,96	12,59,06	11,99,30
Other manufactures	1,40,25	1,53,45	1,55,08	1,51,88
Cutlery	10,53	9,03	9,86	10,90
Cycles and parts	29,40	91,70	1,00,61	1,07,28
Drugs and medicines	54,03	80,35	84,23	88,98
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,90	11,30	15,96	16,87
Earthenware and porcelain	30,50	29,95	30,30	28,27
Flax manufactures	28,83	30,00	35,66	34 29
Furniture	10,81	14,45	13,14	13,11
Glass and glassware	22,26	25,47	23,16	20.73
Haberdashery and millinery	61,21	27,48	30,10	27,32
Hardware	1,88,61	1,84,45	2,06,25	1,88,73
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,04,88	2,50,55	2,73,35	2,88,32
Ivory	11,33	9,84	9,13	8,79
Jewellery, etc.	14,51	27,48	11,03	11,15
Jute manufactures	10,09	9,85	4,84	6.04
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	38,59	43,17	44,57	39,94
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	45,64	54,48	63,40	61,30
Spirit	69,47	1,35,64	1.36,07	1,36,04
Wines	13,62	11,94	11,84	10,72
Machinery and millwork	4,97,69	10,65,86	12,53,38	14,09,41
Manures	1,08	3,79	4,40	23,63
Metals—				
Aluminium	5,38	23,08	47,57	35,71
Brass	6,18	77,33	89,22	84,09
Copper	1,67,45	28,27	45,34	49,25
Iron	28,88	8,36	10,48	7.06
Iron or steel	6,96,13	9,93,24	13,63,96	12,90,05
Lead	13,99	7,70	7,32	3,88
Steel	42,02	37,29	77,89	1,07,94
Zinc	14,85	17,70	19,95	15,22
Others	27,43	24,22	23,30	22.65
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc.	74,50	1,36,09	1,69,04	1,02,99
Oils, mineral	22,31	19,56	25,69	19.99
,, vegetable, animal, etc.	17,76	15,80	16,92	14,76
Packing engine and boiler	4,98	3,63	3,86	3,61
Paints and painters' materials	56,00	1,04,52	1,12,19	1,04,02
Paper and pasteboard	73,44	1,09,30	1,09,59	1,23,24
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	—	1,17,19	99,07	84,12
Pitch and tar	8,72	2,19	2,77	2,23
Polishes	9,48	18,85	21,42	22,62
Precious stones	14	12,48	13,84	9,84
Printing materials	14,70	20,70	24,47	26,90
Provisions	1,34,15	2,24,90	2,34,08	2,25.46
Railway plant, etc.	5,54,48	2,00,84	3,71,44	—
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	16,45	88,71	95,59	89,79
Salt	23,44	14,08	26,93	19,53

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Ships, parts of	18,00	2,86	15,84	19,00
Silk manufactures, including yarn	19,07	8,67	8,37	11,08
Soap	56,52	1,37,10	1,47,30	1,38,85
Stationery	41,44	45,13	52,62	55,10
Sugar	25,37	19,95	1,54	10,10
Tallow and stearine	10,43	8,65	5,32	4,41
Tea-chests	41,32	48,86	60,81	55,93
Tobacco	51,83	2,11,97	2,55,23	2,13,75
Toilet requisites	10,35	23,57	24,32	25,89
Toys and requisites for games	16,75	14,11	15,34	16,50
Umbrellas	24,71	14,75	16,25	15,62
Woollen manufactures, including yarn	1,85,24	1,91,84	2,10,56	1,65,22
Other articles	1,50,99	3,47,37	3,59,21	5,00,32
TOTAL	91,58,01	1,10,53,43	1,19,21,01	1,13,24,43
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	1,06,54	9	40,03	31,76
Fodder, Bran and Pollards	45,19	70,42	88,44	1,06,38
Bristles and fibres	12,74	16,69	19,29	16,43
Coffee	50,86	43,98	66,93	39,66
Coir and manufactures	22,95	20,62	18,04	19,84
Cotton, raw	1,72,39	1,54,50	2,88,62	4,42,61
,, twist and yarn	2,81	1,50	2,24	1,60
,, manufactures	11,13	15,65	35,77	27,11
Drugs, medicines, etc.	5,47	4,13	6,03	5,19
Dyeing and tanning substances—				
Cutch and gambier	6,87	5,25	4,99	5,60
Indigo	6,52	75	1,26	59
Myrobalans	23,46	39,38	46,74	35,81
Gram	34,94	..	13	24
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	38,47	14,49	15,20	9,70
Hides and skins—				
Raw	56,46	37,79	67,15	39,46
Dressed or tanned	3,67,93	6,38,29	8,15,40	7,85,48
Horn, tips and pieces of horn*	5,73	3,50	3,30	3,78
Jute, raw	8,96,52	6,13,56	7,68,07	7,57,03
,, gunny bags	79,25	1,84,14	2,00,69	2,06,06
,, ,, cloth	55,57	1,02,13	63,48	64,62
Lac	56,67	1,09,10	1,87,58	2,04,92
Manures	10,39	3,13	3,97	3,81
Manganese ore	30,66	15,24	63,20	47,60
Other metals and ores	24,78	1,13,35	1,34,40	1,36,93
Mica	20,80	47,58	42,62	42,91
Oils	18,34	51,37	19,33	19,86
Paraffin wax	17,38	67,16	69,01	57,26
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,62	7,43	8,36	7,53
Pulse—				
Beans	51,27	4,83	7,52	7,06
Lentils		17,80	14,34	15,99
Other pulses		17,64	18,24	14,20
Rice (not in the husk)	1,56,99	88,82	72,58	49,56
Rubber, raw	23,28	1,17,66	1,25,24	74,63
Saltpetre	6,55	1,72	1,82	1,71
Seeds—				
Castor	78,39	44,15	71,23	55,04
Cotton	1,74,92	38,65	1,40,62	1,22,18
Linseed	2,65,01	1,00,14	1,12,18	37,23
Rape	35,17	21,25	26,51	61,89
Copra	3,82	3,25	..	..
Others	10,52	50,20	70,19	1,39,42
Silk, raw	5,93	5,35	5,08	7,84
Spices	10,68	20,65	39,16	20,32
Sugar	8,59	1	16	25
Tea	9,51,37	24,68,83	28,44,09	22,35,34
Wheat	10,50,94	2,14,29	3,66,16	1,10,81
Wood (mainly teak)	53,71	85,50	73,77	88,57
Wool, raw	2,01,11	3,59,67	3,81,28	3,94,05
,, manufactures	18,71	38,21	48,40	46,90
Other articles	1,51,50	2,62,47	2,91,97	3,04,77
TOTAL	55,04,99	63,38,78	77,87,44	69,04,39

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
UNITED KINGDOM—*concld.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	5,44	3,77	4,88
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	32,56	..	40	..
Wool, raw	37,55	67,75	54,58	54,42
Other articles	48,75	2,15,95	3,29,84	2,73,12
TOTAL	1,24,52	2,89,14	3,88,59	3,32,42
AUSTRIA.*				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,91	51	1,76	2,34
Boots and shoes	2,50	3,75	5,82	2,96
Cotton manufactures	22,15	5,56	11,09	13,48
,, twist and yarn	3,08	68	52	53
Glass and glassware	68,98	3,72	4,11	4,99
Haberdashery and millinery	21,39	2,80	4,72	5,90
Hardware	27,28	12,82	13,21	16,33
Instruments	1,98	2,16	4,83	5,20
Matches	9,07	88	21	46
Metals	12,13	11,73	16,75	17,58
Paper and pasteboard	10,89	23,35	19,40	30,34
Sugar	85,12	19,76	66	..
Woollen manufactures	8,96	28	1,24	1,30
Other articles	38,31	22,79	41,76	33,76
TOTAL	3,18,75	1,10,83	1,26,08	1,40,12
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	6,25	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	2,36,18	2,01	11	34
,, twist and yarn	53	..	2	..
Hides and skins	1,30,42	..	..	44
Indigo	4,19	..	..	2
Jute, raw	1,30,63	24	..	..
Lac	5,70	1	..	..
Seeds	78,68	..	2,69	4,06
Rice (not in the husk)	1,69,96	23,06	24,16	3,82
Other articles	11,54	47	64	14
TOTAL	7,73,18	25,79	27,62	8,82
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,69	71	27	15
BELGIUM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	9,01	8,08	10,67
Arms, etc.	26	4,23	2,15	2,42
Building materials	4,04	7,33	4,41	5,81
Cotton manufactures	42,12	30,10	25,31	23,54
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	9,41	3,60	2,13
Earthenware and porcelain	3,45	1,64	2,09	2,19
Glass and glassware	16,92	26,69	24,42	24,82
Hardware	5,58	4,12	4,36	5,22
Liquors	1,50	1,59	1,61	1,64
Machinery and millwork	1,76	24,61	29,17	16,91
Manures	75	8,15	7,22	9,11
Metals—				
Brass	37	2,27	1,90	1,09
Copper	3,54	21,91	17,39	10,33
Iron	15,95	7,31	1,99	2,89
Iron or steel	45,46	1,93,24	2,51,18	2,08,21
Steel	63.54	1,12,00	1,31,43	1,05,95
Motor cars, etc.	4,15	1,10	1 85	1,78
Paints and painters' materials	2,08	5,38	5'88	4,51
Paper and pasteboard	5,00	11,20	9,66	8,28
Precious stones	1	37,13	62,43	72,49
Provisions	1,41	10,86	25,64	21,21
Railway plant, etc.	4,28	38,65	59,30	—
Sugar	29	30,46	1,14	97
Woollen manufactures	2,11	15,09	9,43	8,30
Other articles	40,61	66,60	56,00	79,50
TOTAL	2,76,00	6,80,08	7,47,64	7,19,97

* Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
BELGIUM—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	34,65	..	9,03	18,87
Cotton, raw	3,68,24	2,83,33	4,17,92	6,18,24
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,76	4,30	5,43	4,73
Hemp, raw	13,73	47,79	39,79	45,93
Hides and skins, raw	10,90	2,85	3,45	22,43
Jute manufactures	13,69	23,83	14,01	25,69
,, raw	14,42	1,69,67	1,62,03	1,90,49
Lead	..	22,32	36,89	24,02
Manganese ore	25,84	52,30	51,63	47,22
Manures	19,88	42,42	45,28	42,44
Rice (not in the husk)	41,51	6,09	9,53	11,41
Seeds—				
Castor	20,16	9,48	15,93	15,95
Copra or coconut kernel	7,14	42	..	..
Groundnut	26,78	16,15	38,51	22,78
Linseed	1,55,71	35,78	12,04	3,24
Mowa	7,97	2,59	5,49	6,50
Poppy	16,11	23	5	..
Rape	1,51,62	10,73	3,96	4,11
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	56,40	..	45	89
Others	2,29	56	1,47	2,54
Wheat	1,46,22	11,20	28,54	12,99
Zinc	53	44,92	72,01	75,36
Other articles	53,55	89,04	1,18,74	1,49,46
TOTAL	11,94,20	8,77,20	10,92,18	13,40,02
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,61	5,53	4,64	4,88
FRANCE.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	40,03	24,05	27,80	33,27
Artificial silk	—	3,33	12,77	9,26
Chemicals	47	1,39	2,96	3,58
Clocks and watches	4,65	1,10	1,19	1,43
Cotton manufactures	2,88	8,59	7,82	11,18
Drugs and medicines	2,65	6,53	6,70	9,79
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,02	11,17	10,91	13,98
Fruits and vegetables	8,96	9,23	12,61	9,71
Hardware	2,18	3,75	4,12	4,85
Haberdashery	8,25	3,83	4,47	4,79
Instruments	4,20	5,30	5,68	7,88
Liquors	38,04	66,01	62,60	63,55
Machinery	31	2,78	4,23	4,68
Metals—				
Brass	16	3,72	7,19	5,51
Copper	12,93	7,19	18,80	21,09
Iron or steel	2,84	18,23	30,46	37,24
Steel	20	15,09	18,19	22,30
Motor cars, etc.	5,94	16,24	16,14	10,44
Oils	82	1,81	1,90	1,83
Provisions	3,07	4,67	5,43	8,46
Rubber manufactures	1,78	41,84	37,04	32,94
Seeds	51	61	4,31	5,17
Sugar	43	41	3	1,37
Silk manufactures	27,18	12,35	13,43	13,45
Wool manufactures	12,64	41,20	65,95	67,49
Toilet requisites	68	4,49	5,62	5,92
Umbrellas	81	58	55	66
Other articles	31,87	40,17	41,75	65,74
TOTAL	2,20,50	3,55,66	4,30,15	4,77,56

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
FRANCE—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	50,64	18,87	52,63	44,49
Gram	28,00	1,55	3,17	2,01
Cotton, raw	1,51,39	2,24,98	3,35,76	3,56,48
Hides and skins, raw	33,68	53,36	43,10	57,11
Horns, tips and pieces of horn*	9,27	36	31	29
Jute, raw	2,25,21	3,48,26	3,70,00	4,04,67
,, bags and cloth	2,56	6,69	5,53	4,63
Lac	11,55	18,12	14,00	18,76
Manganese ore	17,24	46,37	42,29	67,62
Manures	10,47	10,59	9,93	9,80
Pulse—				
Beans	1,82	3	3	..
Lentils		1,67	2,46	2,65
Other pulses		72	15	3
Rice (not in the husk)	13,80	23	58	82
Seeds—				
Castor	23,18	35,40	33,93	31,25
Groundnut	2,81,66	3,25,87	3,82,38	5,25,72
Linseed	1,55,94	1,13,17	1,22,86	98,80
Mowa or mowra	4,16	3,37	69	3,56
Poppy	43,87	92	2,27	1,06
Rape	96,17	32,40	22,03	23,63
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	85,36	55	7,00	8,41
Others	21,25	2,63	9,28	11,29
Silk, raw	35,23	22,33	23,22	12,38
Wheat	1,12,55	21,10	30,19	3,90
Other articles	62,26	91,73	83,05	87,36
TOTAL	14,77,26	13,81,27	15,96,84	17,76,75
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,68	16,12	13,12	14,54
GERMANY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	14,87	20,61	24,75	22,01
Bobbins	..	2,48	1,56	39
Building materials	6,72	6,93	3,66	3,58
Buttons	..	6,49	7,28	7,16
Carriages	2,81	2,50	1,21	2,07
Chemicals	10,62	52,48	56,87	41,49
Cutlery	7,95	30,29	26,40	22,24
Cycles	1,75	12,96	14,54	16,91
Drugs and medicines	6,19	33,42	45,71	36,45
Dyeing substances	87,40	1,06,05	1,39,57	1,55,85
Glassware	23,09	51,81	49,10	40,73
Hardware	57,24	1,58,32	1,61,15	1,68,62
Instruments	13,57	52,62	57,31	65,54
Liquors	19,41	39,10	39,96	35,76
Machinery	30,27	94,59	1,04,83	1,13,98
Metals—				
Aluminium	12,16	18,02	5,15	5,07
Brass	1,56	1,27,24	95,93	1,19,67
Copper	93,41	86,64	37,05	48,58
Iron	2,86	9	55	92
Iron or steel	86,97	91,31	81,01	80,76
Steel	65,19	38,14	33,25	25,74
Zinc	3,24	13,70	4,47	5,05
Motor cars, etc.	5,64	4,05	5,47	6,23
Oils	19,57	31,40	33,77	41,90
Paints and painter's materials	5,58	10,36	10,90	10,05
Paper and pasteboard	21,82	49,77	35,13	43,70
Paper-making materials	1,61	6,72	1,61	1,95
Printing materials	1,02	5,62	7,82	9,10
Railway plant	12,19	27,81	17,85	..

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
GERMANY—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—contd.				
Rubber manufactures	3,82	15,21	13,10	16,48
Salt	9,46	15,13	16,87	16,73
Stationery	5,04	24,93	22,95	26,89
Sugar	3,84	1,10,71	3,59	54
Textiles—				
Artificial silk	—	33,68	56,88	39,10
Cotton manufactures	83,71	47,27	36,37	29,48
Haberdashery	22,10	36,21	30,51	39,85
Silk manufactures	16,81	8,49	7,53	17,34
Wool manufactures	90,62	67,34	81,96	85,11
Toys	11,10	17,68	15,05	16,72
Umbrellas	7,66	21,45	27,38	26,80
Other articles	66,09	1,15,98	1,18,30	1,38,03
TOTAL	9,35,56	16,90,72	15,34,35	15,84,36
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	40,09	..	28,65	1,01,67
Coffee	4,72	13,94	27,97	20,36
Coir and manufactures	22,66	21,88	27,44	25,59
Cotton, raw	4,45,06	2,37,68	4,44,23	5,71,43
,, waste	—	15,29	12,12	9,88
Fodder, bran, etc.	22,84	5,44	20,43	15,75
Fruits and vegetables	2,87	1,02	1,54	1,09
Hemp, raw	8,48	6,08	8,38	9,24
Hides and skins, raw	2,53,97	1,23,36	2,12,68	1,98,52
Jute, raw	4,90,40	7,39,75	8,53,84	8,90,26
,, gunny bags	15,38	10,68	11,11	9,20
,, ,, cloth	6,83	3,63	73	35
Lac	37,67	52,01	1,06,59	1,30,86
Manures	8,30	2,51	8,24	9,82
Oils	12,29	3,75	2,68	3,39
Oilcakes	17,58	29,50	60,81	80,72
Rice (not in the husk)	3,41,37	3,96,79	5,11,62	2,89,37
Seeds, Rape	1,04,92	23,11	21,34	19,56
,, Copra or coconut kernel	80,25	2,59	66	1
,, Groundnut	12,42	2,34,02	5,57,10	5,91,46
,, Linseed	70,14	26,12	36,27	13,51
,, Mowa	29,01	30	..	..
,, Poppy	8,43	51,64	1,39	34
,, Sesamum (til or jinjili)	24,92	3	1	58
,, Others	27,84	54,51	5,17	6,80
Tea	3,09	33,87	2,95	1,49
Wood (chiefly teak)	15,06	6,96	14,81	10,51
Others articles	1,23,76	1,72,77	2,44,07	2,06,48
TOTAL	22,30,35	21,39,23	32,22,86	32,32,09
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,98	8,52	22,87	15,76
NETHERLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Building materials	6	10,61	5,45	1,83
Cotton manufactures	83,45	1,19,10	1,13,48	1,06,03
,, twist and yarn	11,14	8,78	9,02	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	30	14,67	7,38	13,11
Instruments	9	10,52	15,47	15,93
Liquors	1,54	6,36	7,43	7,61
Metals	44	12,80	10,50	8,30
Paper and pasteboard	2,81	23,93	25,11	25,02
Precious stones, etc.	..	7,82	10,20	4,67
Provisions	8,65	1,65,34	2,06,47	2,03,54
Sugar	10	7,72	1,48	3,07
Other articles	18,03	78,61	68,61	87,65
TOTAL	1,26,61	4,66,26	4,80,60	4,76,79

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
NETHERLANDS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,83	50,44	59,53	87,02
Hides and skins, raw	33,50	26,14	32,92	39,42
Jute, raw	1,53	36,42	69,53	61,05
Lac	6,06	4,37	4,29	5,47
Rice (not in the husk)	2,15,93	1,33,94	1,40,64	1,06,85
Seeds, groundnuts	26	1,95,21	2,89,86	3,32,71
,, Linseed	20,98	9,82	9,69	81
,, Rape	4,99	25,09	19,68	25,76
Wheat	2,02	..	..	91
Other articles	41,13	1,42,22	1,80,64	2,11,79
TOTAL	3,34,23	6,24,25	8,12,78	8,72,80
ITALY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,98	16,40	13,00	13,11
Art, works of	45	1,08	1,01	1,51
Building materials	2,57	12,63	13,49	10,14
Buttons	..	12,12	5,44	9,54
Chemicals	4,72	14,34	17,67	14,56
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,49	4,60	12,81	15,80
Fruits and vegetables	8,48	37,23	30,50	27,11
Glassware	4,26	6,37	5,95	5,28
Instruments	1,70	8,13	9,09	13,83
Liquors	78	3,08	3,40	3,45
Machinery	1,44	6,38	12,79	16,64
Metals—				
Aluminium	9	6,80	5,95	57
Brass	1,09	1,16	20	26
German silver	..	1,90	1,16	5,60
Quicksilver	..	5,62	4,49	5,42
Others	67	2,51	4,13	4,40
Motor cars, etc.	66	40,10	39,34	27,51
Paper and pasteboard	79	3,56	6,70	5,82
Rubber manufactures	13	5,15	10,53	20,41
Stone and marble	2,48	3,61	3,62	2,81
Sugar	23	7,64	34	..
Textiles—				
Artificial silk yarn	—	64,15	66,24	61,04
Cotton—twist and yarn	4,98	4,36	5,65	10,25
,, manufactures	45,22	81,80	96,11	1,31,49
Haberdashery and millinery	4,32	5,97	8,28	12,04
Silk manufactures	19,83	24,72	23,46	43,29
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	..	80,82	91,31	92,64
Wool manufactures	4,07	69,06	87,61	90,86
Other articles	27,41	84,58	96,04	1,17,98
TOTAL	1,44,84	6,16,11	6,76,31	7,35,80
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,18,38	5,17,72	5,86,75	6,61,66
Hides and skins, raw	85,98	56,64	49,01	57,29
Jute, raw	1,14,89	1,70,61	1,70,80	2,28,35
Spices, Pepper	6,81	7,32	19,26	21,39
Rice (not in the husk)	2,97	29,23	39,28	45,27
Seeds—				
Castor	16,05	15,40	22,53	19,57
Groundnuts	1,71	1,30,97	2,03,93	2,91,85
Linseed	54,86	60,99	88,22	60,79
Rape	11,40	99,30	46,22	27,60
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	27,30	13	3,17	24,26
Others	1,49	93	57	62
Wheat	37,14	1,52	..	..
Other articles	22,63	44,00	56,77	80,08
TOTAL	7,01,61	11,24,76	12,86,51	15,78,63
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,03	22,03	18,11	6,79

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
NORWAY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	3,96	6,52	4,20
Hardware	64	94	81	1,03
Iron or steel—nails, screws, rivets and washers	2,50	8,94	9,57	9,05
Matches	9,34	1,77	82	m
Milk, condensed and preserved	41	3,57	1,91	2,75
Paper and pasteboard	4,49	31,11	34,30	37,37
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	13,89	27,58	19,79
Toys	..	1,49	1,69	1,15
Wood and timber	1,85	61	12	36
Other articles	63	3,25	4,42	3,28
TOTAL	20,85	69,53	88,04	78,98
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	3	7,19	12,12	10,97
Rice (not in the husk)	94	1,26	..	34
Hides and skins, raw	20	3,05	3,57	4,96
Cotton, raw	55	13	36	5
Jute, raw	..	2,22	2,49	1,51
,, gunny bags	55	10,04	3,80	1,36
Other articles	1,98	7,20	8,64	10,56
TOTAL	4,25	31,99	30,98	29,75
ROUMANIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,44	5	3	2,63
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	18,31	..	7,42	17,54
Jute manufactures	5,32	1,15	77	2,30
Other articles	1,30	2,60	2,98	83
TOTAL	24,93	3,75	11,17	20,67
RUSSIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Beet sugar	..	51,05	23,83	..
Mineral oils	19,86	16	22,59	82,58
Tea-chests	..	..	88	1,12
Other articles	2,42	36	1,22	1,17
TOTAL	22,28	51,57	48,52	84,87
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,35	..	..	..
Jute, raw	25,03	..	..	..
,, goods	1,43	7,74	13,88	20
Rice (not in the husk)	4,98	..	60	5
Tea	1,41,97	88	34,24	23,72
Other articles	13,72	51	79	94
TOTAL	1,90,48	9,13	49,51	24,91
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,58	..	1	6
SPAIN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	12,02	14,09	23,56	13,96
Saffron	3,88	3,76	7,13	6,90
Other articles	1,55	2,74	3,34	5,92
TOTAL	17,45	20,59	34,03	26,78

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
SPAIN—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	72,63	90,40	1,05,46	1,30,70
Hides and skins, raw	48,23	29,02	23,76	36,28
Oilseeds	10,11	27,83	33,74	24,06
Jute, raw	64,51	1,21,73	1,52,03	1,55,25
Other articles	3,92	5,77	16,24	44,60
TOTAL	1,99,40	2,74,75	3,31,23	3,90,89
SWEDEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Hardware	2,57	15,36	15,62	15,47
Machinery and millwork	..	6,98	10,84	16,05
Iron and steel	9,53	14,34	14,19	13,26
Matches	28,08	48,02	32,48	15,05
Paper and pasteboard	3,99	21,82	28,05	24,52
Paper-making materials	4,21	5,51	5,03	10,40
Wood and timber	..	5,05	9,22	7,10
Other articles	2,93	9,78	10,18	9,00
TOTAL	51,31	1,26,88	1,25,60	1,10,85
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,67	3,10	08	2,55
Hides, raw	..	6,11	8,99	9,88
Rice (not in the husk)	12,00	4,64	6,34	5,88
Wheat	8,66	..	..	..
Other articles	4,23	11,71	13,67	14,26
TOTAL	32,56	25,56	29,68	32,57
TURKEY IN EUROPE.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute manufactures	7,53	7,58	12,99	13,15
Wool manufactures	8	8,75	5,90	3,68
Other articles	8,33	14,99	14,21	14,54
TOTAL	15,94	31,32	33,10	31,32
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	13	2,12,68	2,00,82	2,22,81
Hides and skins, raw	7	62	6,55	1,14
Ivory, unmanufactured	4,96	2,02	4,10	1,67
Soda compounds	..	3,46	4,80	6,24
Spices (mainly cloves)	26,06	32,37	37,99	31,34
Other articles	4,75	4,17	4,52	8,42
TOTAL	35,97	2,55,32	2,58,78	2,71,62
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,91	42,69	42,44	36,64
Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,72	43,30	41,21	30,47
Other sorts	8,98	21,83	19,41	19,02
Other articles	16,47	66,75	62,23	68,18
TOTAL	69,08	1,74,57	1,65,29	1,54,31

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,24	8,43	7,76	4,45
Other articles	11,57	16,57	16,67	18,57
TOTAL	19,81	25,00	24,43	23,02
EGYPT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Building materials	..	..	1,73	7,28
Cigarettes	4,69	88	80	54
Cotton, raw	4,45	3,46	8,86	6,95
Salt	9,17	30,02	34,74	26,75
Other articles	7,86	7,75	7,23	7,27
TOTAL	26,17	42,11	52,86	48,79
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	10,12	40,13	38,60	36,95
Indigo	3,96	53	40	15
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	53,81	92,82	38,76	55,08
Wheat	3,83	5,11	29	14,84
Others	27,56	46,53	33,94	33,89
Jute, raw	86	24,59	44,59	44,94
Jute, Gunny bags	48,40	75,63	77,11	79,42
Seeds	11,91	6,28	10,75	10,14
Other articles	25,25	72,71	61,83	60,25
TOTAL	1,85,70	3,64,33	3,06,27	3,40,66
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,84	9,88	8,39	3,42
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	41	15,06	7,09	4,18
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	12,46	26,70	30,45	33,06
Grain, pulse and flour	19,96	3,46	2,85	2,32
Other articles	5,10	7,18	10,31	11,14
TOTAL	37,52	37,43	43,61	46,52
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	6,27	2,18	1,66	1,45
Other articles	3,95	3,81	4,74	5,97
TOTAL	10,22	5,99	6,40	7,42

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (SOMALILAND AND ERITREA).				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	3,88	11,54	15,17	11,65
Other articles	3,02	53	47	1,10
TOTAL	6,90	12,07	15,64	12,75
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,44	6,08	3,13	3,09
Grain, pulse and flour	7,93	2,71	13,46	32,44
Other articles	2,20	3,04	3,13	6,17
TOTAL	12,57	11,83	19,72	41,70
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,79	1,36	3,35	2,74
MAURITIUS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Sugar	2,63,24	21	..	..
Other articles	98	24	57	41
TOTAL	2,64,22	45	57	41
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	74,20	95,33	1,15,25	1,02,88
Wheat flour	8,78	7,07	8,24	5,22
Other sorts	9,22	10,09	13,49	9,91
Jute manufactures	8,13	22,78	12,69	15,02
Oils, vegetable	6,03	4,88	6,98	5,84
Other articles	18,98	22,09	28,11	17,46
TOTAL	1,25,29	1,62,24	1,84,76	1,55,83
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	2,49	5,35	2,70
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal and coke	11,67	19,32	33,22	24,29
Other articles	1,48	12,52	20,89	28,60
TOTAL	13,15	31,84	54,11	52,89
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,08	44,18	52,36	44,24
Jute, gunny bags	39,33	1,04,07	1,08,37	1,16,60
Oils, vegetable	3,54	2,74	3,06	2,39
Provisions	3,27	1,44	2,01	2,10
Other articles	26,69	87,89	89,09	78,65
TOTAL	1,04,91	2,40,32	2,54,89	2,43,98

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	4,86	4,92	7,93	3,66
Other articles	1,11	4,45	7,16	5,34
TOTAL	5,97	9,37	15,09	9,00
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	9,08	28,82	32,02	21,49
Grain, pulse and flour	14,85	14,50	17,90	16,02
Jute, gunny bags	14,31	46,31	47,34	57,99
Oils	36	4	6	5
Other articles	9,17	34,67	55,72	37,58
TOTAL	47,77	1,24,34	1,53,04	1,38,18
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	8,62	7,43	5,91	3,39
Other articles	3,57	3,25	4,14	3,01
TOTAL	12,19	10,68	10,05	6,40
REUNION.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	5	..	..	..
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	7,71	..	..	..
Other articles	59	30	1,43	3,48
TOTAL	8,30	30	1,43	3,48
CANADA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Motor vehicles and parts	..	1,28,70	1,23,74	1,95,00
Paper and pasteboard	..	35	22	18
Railway plant	79	50	..	..
Rubber manufactures	..	20,94	45,16	71,34
Sugar	..	12,77	89	22
Other articles	30	5,57	8,49	34,05
TOTAL	1,09	1,68,83	1,78,50	3,01,69
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny cloth	40,29	1,10,65	1,32,34	1,52,19
Tea	54,91	83,14	69,49	70,38
Other articles	14,09	11,40	17,39	22,29
TOTAL	1,09,29	2,05,19	2,19,22	2,44,86
UNITED STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Aluminium	4,26	35,13	37,82	40,90
Apparel	33	11,30	6,95	13,13
Arms	80	4,02	5,32	3,15
Belting for machinery	1,11	11,42	11,86	9,29
Boots and shoes	54	14,41	15,84	15,65
Building materials	88	18,93	16,71	10,14

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
UNITED STATES—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Carriages	72	1,10	1,44	52
Chemicals	22	6,61	8,77	11,68
Clocks and watches	3,62	6,57	7,08	5,43
Copper	..	2,47	7,69	11,28
Cotton, raw	27,72	2,11,19	4,37,82	1,37,96
,, piecegoods	26,44	45,01	71,45	79,25
Drugs and medicines	4,18	17,73	20,23	18,97
Dyeing substances	..	10,38	14,82	15,88
Furniture	1,44	2,76	3,93	6,01
Glassware	1,17	4,77	5,33	4,61
Hardware	24,72	71,21	62,22	61,16
Instruments	5,86	59,24	63,66	73,00
Iron and steel	48,56	96,55	57,02	61,42
Leather	..	10,11	12,47	14,85
Machinery	24,56	1,30,27	1,57,31	2,06,79
Motor cars, etc.	8,49	1,77,90	2,54,88	3,02,64
Oils, mineral	2,19,66	5,40,57	4,61,10	2,62,39
Paper and pasteboard	1,21	14,76	13,36	8,33
Provisions	3,80	44,54	47,87	43,97
Railway plant	54	20,82	10,36	..
Rubber	16	34,74	65,08	49,38
Ships	24	20	16	25
Spirit	5,34	14,13	15,64	16,99
Stationery	2,05	3,60	4,47	5,44
Sugar	18	35,44	1,08	64
Tobacco	5,90	39,87	28,81	57,27
Toilet requisites	2,22	15,11	17,82	17,27
Wood and Timber	6,56	6,60	8,03	6,80
Other articles	15,35	91,34	92,06	1,05,61
TOTAL	4,49,03	18,23,75	20,43,18	17,36,05
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	5,29	5,12	2,16	2,48
Cotton, raw	8,19	34,57	51,16	76,86
Grain, pulse and flour	1,99	2,56	2,55	5,59
Hides and skins—				
Raw	3,48,76	3,33,45	3,76,10	4,15,68
Dressed or tanned	29,59	33,40	37,06	86,03
Indigo	2,25	..	..	..
Jute—				
Raw	2,32,98	3,21,10	3,05,99	3,43,59
Gunny bags	91,73	89,94	56,69	58,03
,, cloth	6,92,16	17,72,82	18,81,58	19,61,90
Lac	93,77	3,07,52	3,12,55	4,00,57
Manganese ore	18,75	21,04	27,36	21,56
Iron and steel	44	18,34	29,22	23,64
Manures	4,85	5,43	8,69	7,44
Mica	6,99	48,44	28,42	24,64
Myrobalans	9,78	13,68	32,25	13,27
Oils, vegetable	9,16	43	21	21
Paraffin wax	3,48	6,21	8,56	27,94
Saltpetre	7,61	11	..	..
Seeds—				
Castor	17,62	90,68	1,03,84	1,12,21
Linseed	49,29	1	..	..
Spices	8,31	27,04	58,55	19,84
Tea	11,70	61,91	73,09	58,93
Wool, raw	4,52	29,36	46,04	72,18
,, manufactures	2,38	27,18	37,98	43,42
Other articles	22,01	1,18,03	1,17,72	1,35,21
TOTAL	16,83,60	33,68,37	35,97,77	39,11,17

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
UNITED STATES—*concld.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,67	72,30	72,65	86,23
WEST INDIES.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	44,32	2,42,48	2,41,73	2,76,20
Rice (not in the husk)	18,56	2,39,63	2,01,02	1 38,90
Other articles	3,71	6,02	7,82	10,26
TOTAL	66,59	4,88,13	4,50,57	4,25,45
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	11,52	8,45	66	9,96
Jute, raw	1,03	20,44	22,23	21,73
,, gunny bags	4,99	15,36	21,99	11,81
,, gunny cloth	2,08,57	6,22,42	6,82,20	7,36,37
Other articles	1,02	11,08	21,38	21,49
TOTAL	2,27,13	6,77,75	7,48,46	8,01,36
BRAZIL.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	8,94	53,48	74,67	51,24
BRITISH GUIANA.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,72	5,47	7,69	8,90
CHILE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	80,34	1,23,71	1,48,91	1,43,82
Rice (not in the husk)	5,35	33	..	..
Other articles	1,36	19,37	19,09	15,48
TOTAL	87,05	1,43,41	1,68,00	1,59,30
ADEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures	32	33	49	9
Salt	12,94	39,56	53,21	47,24
Other articles	28,19	13,03	12,31	15,14
TOTAL	41,45	52,92	66,01	62,47
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	9,88	32,44	30,53	36,94
,, manufactures	18,38	22,02	18,19	17,44
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	10,77	42	9,91	17,74
Rice (not in the husk)	24,86	15,07	29,17	32,07
Wheat flour	12,25	16,51	19,81	16,21
Spices	4,79	12,08	10,61	9,52
Tobacco	9,39	23,80	33,92	34,48
Other articles	16,01	25,97	23,00	30,32
TOTAL	1,06,33	1,48,91	1,74,64	1,93,82

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
ADEN—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	13,07	7,90	6,56	3,56
Other articles	5,73	6,44	9,77	4,71
TOTAL	18,80	14,34	16,33	8,27
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	18,84	17,81	19,15	17,64
Precious stones, etc.	18,72	9,54	11,28	7,01
Other articles	9,19	9,86	10,15	7,13
TOTAL	46,75	37,21	40,58	31,78
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	2,20	84	73	68
Rice (not in the husk)	30,01	45,02	62,13	36,82
Other articles	16,76	35,35	33,43	34,96
TOTAL	48,97	81,21	96,29	72,46
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	21,23	17,11	17,46	17,50
Other articles	10,93	11,37	13,26	10,16
TOTAL	32,16	28,48	30,72	27,66
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,51	7,51	10,89	3,56
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour	21,74	62,13	91,90	1,03,46
Other articles	14,69	37,49	44,94	44,32
TOTAL	36,43	99,62	1,36,84	1,47,78
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	16,76	31,46	15,37
BAHREIN ISLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Precious stones, etc.	50,47	20,02	19,87	16,56
Other articles	2,52	5,03	3,71	3,60
TOTAL	52,99	25,95	23,58	20,16

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
BAHREIN ISLANDS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	4,48	24,51	22,96	20,53
Rice (not in the husk)	25,42	30,21	60,45	33,10
Other articles	12,34	33,18	30,68	35,42
TOTAL	42,24	87,90	1,13,99	89,05
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	18,18	12,12	15,91	12,05
Other articles	9,07	15,98	18,17	17,36
TOTAL	27,25	28,10	34,08	29,41
BORNEO.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	53,76	1,26,78	1,64,08	1,38,25
Other articles	2	93	37	48
TOTAL	53,78	1,27,71	1,64,45	1,38,73
CEYLON.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	7,18	9,04	9,02
Grain, pulse and flour	12	1,20	1,47	3,28
Hides and skins, raw	3,43	4,55	6,85	6,12
Jute, gunny bags	7,62	14,51	16,60	17,04
Machinery	1,36	2,02	2,48	2,17
Metals	1,41	2,79	2,92	3,85
Oils	45	1,86	36,03	55,77
Rubber	10	65	1,27	1,00
Seeds	91	2,23	9,92	7,92
Spices	29,91	36,46	32,90	37,12
Tea	7,10	9,16	11,56	16,24
Other articles	20,11	54,45	59,03	50,88
TOTAL	72,53	1,37,15	1,90,07	2,10,41
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	18,40	24,26	30,78	30,58
Coal and coke	43,39	33,15	49,40	41,66
Coffee	5,76	42	39	35
Cotton manufactures	36,03	1,11,25	89,11	84,71
Fish (excluding canned fish)	24,39	57,42	68,24	61,14
Fodder, bran, etc.	1,78	4,90	5,19	5,21
Fruits and vegetables	13,55	41,24	34,52	35,23
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	4,26,72	6,07,09	7,47,78	6,66,13
Other sorts	48,80	62,63	78,29	78,10
Jute manufactures	5,41	16,51	15,42	17,11
Manures	10,87	36,46	32,27	22,08
Oilcakes	38,54	69,24	58,61	54,55
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,45	9,09	9,28	9,02
Seeds	12,21	8,84	16,17	10,04
Spices	15,31	36,63	36,36	32,47
Tea	26,90	31,24	33,58	32,99
Wood and timber	2,32	9,08	6,03	5,84
Other articles	66,52	1,94,60	2,10,44	1,89,48
TOTAL	8,02,35	14,44,05	15,22,46	13,76,69
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,26	6,42	7,18	5,14
Other articles	13,82	35,72	58,23	42,91
TOTAL	22,08	42,14	65,41	48,05

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
HONGKONG.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	1,21	62	97	48
Building materials	83	1,20	31	1
Cotton manufactures	1,94	9,52	15,97	7,70
Cordage	3,19	1,46	78	1,05
Drugs and medicines	6,48	2,53	3,04	1,37
Fire works	5,00	9,56	7,53	6,00
Grain, pulse and flour	4,58	1,32	93	1,52
Provisions	3,85	11,69	17,51	11,97
Silk, raw	23,60	4,82	17,25	8,80
,, manufactures including yarn, etc.	21,61	8,60	13,79	7,44
Sugar, refined	10,34	7,09	7,22	5,08
Other articles	15,59	30,71	30,51	26,96
TOTAL	98,31	90,21	1,15,81	78,38
Exports of Indian produce—				
Chemicals	11,14	1,31	7	10
Cotton—				
Raw	32,85	87	..	..
Twist and yarn	3,86,49	1,02,49	4,36	12,93
Grain, pulse and flour	12,70	11,99	8,42	12,60
Jadestone	5,65	3,14	2,53	4,69
Jute manufactures	7,42	1,00,61	1,28,27	1,28,87
Opium	4,15,52	..	..	..
Other articles	41,09	73,38	68,84	81,54
TOTAL	9,12,86	2,93,79	2,07,49	2,40,73
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Fish—				
Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,67	4,22	3,30	3,98
Fruits and vegetables—				
Dried, salted, or preserved	2,13	1,74	4,43	1,35
Other articles	6,62	3,47	4,53	4,90
TOTAL	13,42	9,43	12,26	10,23
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton yarn	5	8,19	1,15,14	1,27,63
Silk, raw	88,44	1,05,27	1,23,78	1,02,00
,, manufactures, including yarn	35,67	1,23,98	1,17,03	91,80
Tea	10,70	41,90	29,77	23,01
Other articles	28,12	51,66	55,55	87,34
TOTAL	1,57,98	3,31,00	4,41,27	4,31,78
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton—				
Raw	42,79	7,68,61	1,99,30	7,28,81
Twist and yarn	4,10,04	1,20	1,14	52
Piecegoods	2,70	10	51	42
Grain, pulse and flour	12,32	2,67,01	1,51,33	68,02
Jute manufactures	49,50	37,21	25,54	38,33
Tea	35,95	4,21	25,33	47,82
Other articles	3,18,49	43,49	43,82	59,92
TOTAL	8,72,39	11,21,83	4,46,97	9,43,84

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO)—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,30	9,33	10,88	8,75
INDO-CHINA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Rice	97	..	24,49	1,91,03
Other articles	4	5,17	3,73	3,42
TOTAL	1,01	5,17	28,22	1,95,05
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton raw	1,63	35,98	66,27	29,32
Jute manufactures	32,57	55,46	67,09	74,08
Opium	29,07	94,40	85,68	60,88
Other articles	3,48	6,93	8,52	5,29
TOTAL	66,75	1,92,77	2,27,56	1,69,57
JAPAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Ale, beer and porter	3	2,72	3,38	3,84
Apparel	9,17	13,15	14,35	20,02
Bobbins	..	95	1,53	2,24
Brass, bronze, etc.	7	33,36	30,56	35,50
Brushes and brooms	48	78	1,30	1,17
Buttons of all sorts	..	11,62	8,97	9,09
Camphor	11,48	18,19	17,17	18,35
Carriages	11	5,34	3,85	4,78
Cement	1	3,88	4,21	5,65
Chemicals	93	3,35	3,30	3,58
Coal and coke	7,02	16	1,66	13
Copper	27,99	6	5	3
Cotton, raw	9	56	4,12	1
,, hosiery	65,23	1,17,66	1,13,54	1,25,19
,, piecegoods	6,10	6,57,55	8,24,75	8,89,29
,, yarn	6,16	3,20,21	2,23,60	1,28,72
,, other manufactures	2,12	20,74	19,00	16,94
Cutlery	..	10	8	21
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	1,72	7,41	5,33	5,91
Earthenware and porcelain	4,23	33,12	32,59	25,35
Furniture and cabinetware	71	1,56	2,26	3,34
Glass and glassware—				
Bangles	5	20,64	25,64	22,48
Beads and false pearls	7,61	9,69	7,77	10,26
Bottles and phials	1,00	11,80	10,89	11,83
Funnels, globes, etc.	58	2,27	2,42	2,76
Table ware	1,41	5,05	5,30	6,81
Others	3,35	16,96	16,74	15,44
Haberdashery and millinery	10,88	14.78	21,97	19,66
Hardware	3,59	28,95	27,40	28,60
Instruments	85	3,91	5,32	7,40
Iron or steel	..	8	2,50	1,92
Leather	38	34	43	23
Machinery and millwork	63	3,02	2,39	4,52
Matches	28,40	10,58	3,47	81
Paints and painters' materials	..	3,82	3,40	2,90
Paper and pasteboard	55	4,79	7,37	7,50
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,57	4,43	4,64	2,50
Rubber manufactures	..	1,20	86	1,12
Silk, raw	1,15	1,28	3,24	7,13
Silk manufactures	1,31,45	1,37,85	1,57,61	1,67,24
Spices, ginger	3,40	59	45	1,87
Starch and farina	7	3	22	38
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,17	4,43	5,88	6,71
Tea-chests	87	30	27	68
Toilet requisites	1,31	3,06	4,02	4,41
Toys and requisites for games	3,16	11,18	13,55	16,48
Umbrella fittings	4,91	14,38	16,27	11,15
Wood—timber	32	18,94	11,42	8,08
,, manufactures	71	4,04	3,75	7,54
Woollen manufactures	8	11,01	12,01	2,88
Other articles	10,25	46,16	97,39	90,00
TOTAL	3,64,35	18,47,21	17,90,19	17,66,05

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
JAPAN—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	14,50,70	34,39,68	21,98,59	29,02,62
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	12,79	36,81	28,92	36,75
Jute, raw	10,84	30,94	34,75	36,78
,, manufactures	10,93	1,35,03	97,95	45,30
Manures	5,59	15,61	11,62	18,66
Rice (not in the husk)	1,33,89	1,79,72	2,25,62	10,07
Pulse	4,19	18,12	26,43	32,11
Iron and steel	15,24	1,19,69	1,38,53	1,87,20
Oilcakes	15,19	36,40	31,36	35,18
Opium	9,79	..	..	..
Paraffin wax	6,90	..	12,10	5,12
Other articles	8,61	88,75	94,79	1,32,84
TOTAL	16,84,66	41,00,75	29,00,66	34,42,57
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,66	26,27	18,75	18,86
JAVA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Farinaceous foods	50	1,72	5,14	12,51
Liquors	2,59	10,85	13,94	9,72
Sugar	9,23,33	14,08,49	14,15,02	15,70,08
Tea	81	11,37	21,85	28,28
Other articles	7,80	9,83	14,80	20,98
TOTAL	9,35,03	14,42,28	14,70,75	16,41,57
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	45,29	1,71,55	1,46,31	2,25,79
Opium	52,28	60,00	48,20	38,56
Rice (not in the husk)	1,76,58	34,92	7,91	55,08
Other articles	15,59	28,27	31,53	40,51
TOTAL	2,89,74	2,94,74	2,33,95	3,59,94
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,12	4,52	6,45	8,92
PERSIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, etc.	18,68	23,11	27,62	23,67
Mineral oils	4,09	1,31,63	2,16,08	3,17,64
Precious stones, etc.	8,23	84	1,14	66
Wool, raw	9,81	9,05	9,88	8,51
Other articles	22,68	33,51	40,09	31,99
TOTAL	63,49	1,98,14	2,94,81	3,82,47
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton twist and yarn	12,05	42,23	26,00	25,76
,, manufactures	13,73	1,12,30	81,51	65,67
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	10,85	15,02	13,12	8,52
Others	3,33	9,81	5,98	3,20
Indigo	1,99	21	18	4
Tea, black	1,67	38,75	26,50	26,60
Other articles	11,51	31,26	34,29	29,31
TOTAL	55,13	2,49,58	1,87,59	1,59,10

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
PERSIA—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton twist and yarn	5,82	6,67	11,26	1,07
,, manufactures	37,80	24,29	22,29	15,63
Metals and ores	3,68	5,86	2,47	1,07
Sugar	5,65	5,93	5,71	1,05
Other articles	13,81	21,49	20,91	19,11
TOTAL	66,76	64,24	62,64	30,73
SIAM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Wood, teak	31,41	8,38	11,50	14,30
Other articles	3,39	4,27	11,62	17,32
TOTAL	34,80	12,65	23,12	31,62
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,75	28,33	32,80	30,98
Jute, gunny bags	27,14	58,86	74,00	61,32
Opium	18,84	56,00	62,60	55,64
Other articles	6,21	25,62	29,01	24,58
TOTAL	62,94	1,68,81	1,98,41	1,72,52
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,47	1,39	1,74	1,58
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Canes and rattans	4,51	5,50	5,28	4,16
Cotton manufactures	8,01	21,37	19,59	16,57
Drugs and medicines	2,75	4,62	4,81	5,51
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,98	11,13	9,06	7,88
Fish	22,53	31,87	29,21	20,59
Fruits and vegetables	6,27	9,88	12,00	9,87
Gums and resins	5,45	12,39	15,76	14,39
Lac	1,51	7,84	20,46	16,23
Matches	7,64	87	1,08	39
Metals, tin	44,54	93,25	1,19,22	74,93
Oils, mineral	15,52	34,24	29,04	26,19
Provisions and oilman's stores	23,72	54,84	42,46	36,09
Rice (not in the husk)	7,44	4	32,31	13,67
Silk, raw	6,75	1	..	2
Spices, betelnuts	85,73	2,14,30	1,59,11	1,86,38
,, others	12,63	25,00	15,75	20,69
Sugar	3,74	3,00	3,55	2,40
Other articles	41,76	51,98	65,58	54,91
TOTAL	3,08,48	5,82,13	5,84,22	5,10,87
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	6,93	9,53	10,60	6,98
Coal and coke	17,18	16,27	17,37	6,70
Cordage and rope	3,35	11,44	11,43	9,48
Cotton, twist and yarn	24,41	11,29	11,15	11,26
,, manufactures	57,69	1,56,22	1,35,89	1,14,32
Fodder, bran, etc.	15,03	10,94	12,96	9,15
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	3,24,33	3,11,66	2,73,26	2,28,44
Others	18,80	28,70	30,31	34,75

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—*contd.*				
Hides and skins, raw	25	37	12	14
Jute manufactures	34,40	99,70	89,06	76,00
Opium	1,48,73	..	..	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	14,92	20,75	20,61	21,32
Seeds	8,23	14,66	17,50	42,34
Tobacco	13,12	16,40	15,61	15,70
Other articles	67,76	2,18,28	2,65,33	2,04,57
TOTAL	7,54,93	9,32,09	9,11,20	7,81,15
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	4,90	3,21	2,60	2,81
Spices, cloves	1,91	3,32	31	54
Other articles	11,44	11,39	13,62	10,59
TOTAL	18,25	17,92	16,53	13,94
SUMATRA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	11,78	4,76	10,04	13,23
Other articles	5	69	14	17
TOTAL	11,83	5,45	10,18	13,40
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Coal and coke	9,13	72	1,33	..
Rice (not in the husk)	10,67	1,28,58	1,69,12	1,40,71
Other articles	4,75	15,43	13,69	11,70
TOTAL	24,55	1,44,73	1,84,14	1,52,41
IRAQ (*a*)				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	—	15	1	11
Arms, Ammunition, etc.	—	10	6	3
Drugs and medicines	—	68	39	61
Dyeing and tanning substances	—	1,24	1,07	72
Fruits and vegetables	—	44,67	78,74	55,56
Grain, pulse and flour	—	8,89	2,87	5,15
Hardware	—	29	46	37
Hides and skins, raw	—	2,22	1,39	2,16
Metals—Brass	—	1,11	1,81	76
Motor cars, etc.	—	2	6	12
Provisions	—	90	2,25	15
Seeds	—	34	9	9
Ships, parts of	—	..	12	12
Wool, raw	—	2,57	82	71
,, manufactures	—	32	23	21
Other articles	—	6,55	5,29	4,65
TOTAL	—	70,05	95,16	71,52

(*a*) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
IRAQ (*a*)—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	—	1,15,42	79,65	69,59
Indigo	—	1,22	1,47	36
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	—	8,26	5,50	3,10
Wheat flour	—	4,54	2,35	1,71
Others	—	1,66	82	50
Tea	—	29,40	14,73	13,54
Other articles	—	53,03	61,08	61,49
TOTAL	—	2,13,53	1,65,60	1,50,20
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	—	12,28	18,05	8,77
Provisions	—	8	33	2,21
Sugar	—	4,30	5,62	1,28
Other articles	—	20,41	15,34	13,64
TOTAL	—	37,09	39,34	25,90
TURKEY IN ASIA (*b*)				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	4,20	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, etc.	33,27	2	1	..
Grain, pulse and flour	2,13	..	..	..
Other articles	19,26	7	1	11
TOTAL	58,86	9	2	11
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	59,50	2,96	9,92	3,18
Indigo	6,59	2	3	..
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	71,40	1,07	9,76	3,15
Wheat flour	7,54	..	..	..
Others	6,05	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	17,69	11,89	12,87	10,72
Tea	16,19	4,50	1,26	3,41
Other articles	32,64	1,41	2,32	1,28
TOTAL	2,17,60	22,39	36,16	21,69
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	5,22	..	52	..
Provisions	11	..	..	..
Sugar	2,55	..	..	..
Other articles	14,44	..	4	..
TOTAL	22,32	..	56	..

(*a*) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.
(*b*) Includes Iraq prior to 1921-22.

No. 12—*concluded.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
AUSTRALIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	7,89	3,31	2,19	27
Horses	30,00	24,71	19,76	19,90
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,96	13,20	9,16	9,00
Railway plant, etc.	36,74	23,66	11,71	—
Wheat	..	66,85	1,08,61	6,67,10
Other articles	23,57	37,88	40,24	49,28
TOTAL	1,01,16	1,69,61	1,91,67	8,45,55
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, bags and cloth	2,05,07	6,21,02	5,08,53	5,91,63
Oils	6,26	62	52	39
Rice (not in the husk)	20,93	17,06	29,04	11,87
Tea	40,81	56,32	21,95	85,55
Other articles	40,29	83,01	1,00,84	98,19
TOTAL	3,13,36	7,78,03	6,60,88	7,37,63
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	53	1,76	92	1,46
NEW ZEALAND.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	26	55	1,43	1,05
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	36,67	82,23	64,38	71,67
Manures	3,97	1,79	77	61
Other articles	10,02	13,89	11,96	14,99
TOTAL	50,66	97,91	77,11	87,27
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	7	9	7	5
HAWAII.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	18,51	27,90	34,45	40,59
Other articles	34	3,36	2,32	2,77
TOTAL	18,85	31,26	36,77	43,36

No. 13.—IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
GREY.					
From United Kingdom	1,315,997	815,197	568,882	651,161	581,618
,, Japan	2,559	81,171	96,727	214,774	241,746
,, United States	10,405	7,356	7,994	2,241	1,567
,, Other countries	2,056	1,150	3,225	7,362	13,712
TOTAL	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	875,538	838,643

No. 13—*continued.*

(In thousands of yards)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
White.					
From United Kingdom	642,871	510,036	363,444	526,753	525,361
„ Netherlands	7,606	3,824	4,404	7,506	8,715
„ Switzerland	2,606	762	1,736	12,176	8,711
„ Japan	48	3,323	2,623	5,509	5,461
„ Other countries	1,124	945	1,362	4,428	6,130
Total	654,255	518,890	373,569	556,462	554,078
Coloured, etc.					
From United Kingdom	590,462	350,826	254,563	352,211	335,606
„ Netherlands	15,219	8,788	6,997	12,070	11,256
„ Belgium	4,082	548	812	1,745	2,168
„ Switzerland	2,655	1,734	1,530	2,527	2,292
„ Italy	10,320	9,111	4,183	24,563	36,112
„ Straits Settlements	1,458	666	1,353	3,168	2,147
„ Japan	521	13,095	14,049	102,608	109,798
„ Other countries	6,835	1,509	1,927	5,889	7,557
Total	631,552	386,277	285,423	504,841	506,936
Total of cotton piece-goods including fents.					
From United Kingdom	2,563,705	1,702,072	1,199,041	1,543,110	1,456,092
„ Aden and Dependencies	118	123	1,168	247	27
„ Straits Settlements	2,008	903	1,546	3,337	2,565
„ Netherlands	23,777	12,764	11,462	19,580	19,073
„ Belgium	4,122	551	821	1,903	2,405
„ Switzerland	5,278	2,498	3,278	14,895	11,174
„ Italy	10,570	9,177	4,303	26,338	37,601
„ China	798	892	2,368	7,442	13,554
„ Japan	3,127	97,637	113,403	323,053	357,343
„ United States	10,671	12,718	12,303	28,232	29,873
„ Other countries	7,491	1,620	2,185	5,243	6,454
Total	2,631,674	1,840,055	1,351,878	1,973,380	1,936,761

No. 13A.—Production, Imports, Mill and other consumption, Exports and Re-exports of raw Cotton.

(In lakhs of bales)

—	Production	Imports	Mill consumption	Estimated other consumption	Exports	Re-exports
Season Sept. to Aug.—						
1913-14	51	..	18	4·5	37	..
1914-15	52	0·2	18	10·0	21	..
1915-16	37	..	19	7·5	25	..
1916-17	45	0·1	22*	7·5	21	..
1917-18	41	0·3	20*	7·5	17	..
1918-19	40	0·1	20*	7·5	13	..
1919-20	58	0·2	19*	7·5	27	..
1920-21	36	1·0	21*	7·5	22	..
1921-22	45	1·0	22*	7·5	32	0·3
1922-23	51	0·6	21*	7·5	35	0·4
1923-24	52	1·0	18*	7·5	34	0·6
1924-25	61	1·0	22†	7·5	40	0·5
1925-26	62	1·2	20†	7·5	37	0·2
1926-27	50	5·1	20†	7·5	28	0·1
1927-28	60	1·7	18†	7·5	31	0·1

* The figures of mill consumption from 1913-14 to 1915-16 were calculated from yarn produced by mills and furnished under Cotton Duties Act. From 1916-17, the figures furnished by Bombay Millowners' Association were taken.

† Represents figures compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

No. 14.—Production in the Indian Mills of Cotton Piecegoods.

(In thousands of yards)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Grey and Bleached piecegoods	854,141	1,065,855	1,209,684	1,675,012	1,409,503
Coloured piecegoods	251,353	378,187	466,182	681,553	483,076
Total	1,105,494	1,444,042	1,675,866	2,356,565	1,893,269

No. 15-A.—Imports of Cotton twist and yarn from Principal Countries.

(In thousands of lbs)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
From United Kingdom	37,050	24,074	25,702	20,560	23,094
„ Hongkong	25	19	193	822	23
„ Netherlands	1,360	627	279	588	..
„ Switzerland	1,132	339	604	484	360
„ China	15	214	537	12,045	11,397
„ Japan	458	7,424	16,786	16,975	7,632
„ Other countries	1,754	766	580	871	1,200
Total	41,794	34,063	44,681	52,345	43,766

No. 15-B.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn by counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Percentage of total in 1928-29
Nos. 1 to 20	1,375	2,191	6,987	2,465	1,098	2·5
" 21 to 30	4,374	3,198	3,526	855	771	1·8
" 31 to 40	23,213	17,530	20,580	27,305	19,937	45·6
Above No. 40	7,602	5,945	6,291	8,040	9,331	21·3
Two-folds (doubles)	—	—	3,973	13,633	12,604	28·8
Unspecified descriptions	5,230	5,199	3,324	47	25	..
Total	41,794	34,063	44,681	52,345	43,766	100

No. 15-C.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN IN 1926-27, 1927-28 AND 1928-29 BY CLASSES FROM THE PRINCIPAL SUPPLYING COUNTRIES.

(In thousands of lbs.)

—	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
COUNTS 1-20—			
From United Kingdom	739	1,083	1,016
„ Japan	202	153	12
„ China (including Hongkong)	18	1,171	40
TOTAL (all countries)	1,068	2,465	1,098
COUNTS 21-30	953	855	771
COUNTS 31-40—			
From United Kingdom	6,011	7,171	6,120
„ Japan	16,124	7,714	2,217
„ China (including Hongkong)	916	10,883	10,559
TOTAL (all countries)	24,405	27,305	19,937
ABOVE 40—			
From United Kingdom	6,615	7,747	9,234
„ Japan	866	139	36
„ China (including Hongkong)	..	7	10
TOTAL (all countries)	7,562	8,040	9,331
TWO-FOLDS—			
From United Kingdom	2,434	3,694	6,070
„ Japan	4,598	8,959	5,236
„ China (including Hongkong)	11	812	810
TOTAL (all countries)	7,146	13,633	12,604
Unspecified descriptions	8,291	47	25
TOTAL OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN	49,425	52,345	43,766

NOTE.—White and mercerised yarns were not detailed by counts in 1926-27.

No. 16.—Production in the Indian Mills of cotton twist and yarn by counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Percentage of total in 1928-29
Nos. 1 to 20	478,538	466,952	447,157	494,800	382,024	58·9
" 21 to 30	146,363	174,069	195,368	263,071	213,013	32·9
" 31 to 40	18,699	20,987	16,920	33,757	37,488	5·8
Above No. 40	2,655	3,834	2,690	11,142	10,029	1·5
Wastes	502	385	375	6,170	5,729	·9
Total	646,757	666,227	662,510	808,940	648,283	100

No. 17.—Imports of raw silk, silk yarn and silk piecegoods.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Imports of silk, raw—					
China	83,44	82,92	1,19,57	1,23,78	1,02,00
Hongkong	23,09	16,83	21,13	17,25	8,80
Straits Settlements	6,75	1,29	2,02	..	2
Other countries	3,37	8,97	7,18	4,29	12,75
Total	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	1,45,32	1,23,57
Imports of silk yarn—					
United Kingdom	4,27	3,98	1,95	14	1,33
France	65	20	1,08	2,22	3,19
Switzerland	57	29	31	10,53	18,20
Italy	14,22	3,55	14,56	20,13	34,45
China (including Hongkong)	2,75	5,07	9,90	16,04	8,08
Japan	17,38	29,11	30,29	9,05	11,87
Other countries	1,35	3	20	44	8,49
Total	41,19	42,23	58,29	59,45	85,61
Imports of Silk piece goods—					
United Kingdom	3,86	4,13	5,19	2,53	3,46
France	8,87	3,65	2,63	5,23	6,09
China (including Hongkong)	53,54	73,94	1,34,98	1,12,50	88,03
Japan	1,13,57	1,17,93	1,77,63	1,32,62	1,38,59
Other countries	2,38	1,86	4,15	5,19	8,15
Total	1,82,22	2,01,51	3,24,58	2,58,07	2,44,32

No. 18.—Imports of woollen piecegoods.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom	1,46,44	1,21,58	1,53,84	1,62,16	1,21,70
Germany	39,83	3,02	7,13	35,94	38,39
Netherlands	3,09	1,26	3,61	8,96	7,23
Belgium	1,78	31	4,20	8,09	7,90
France	10,85	3,35	7,80	60,60	61,53
Italy	83	18	2,07	37,00	31,05
Japan	2	6,30	8,16	10,82	2,52
Other countries	3,94	1,64	1,90	4,91	13,71
Total	2,06,78	1,37,64	1,88,71	3,28,48	2,84,03

No. 19.—Imports and declared value of Iron and Steel.

(Quantities in hundreds of tons)

Articles	1913-14 (Pre-war year)			1926-27			1927-28			1928-29		
	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton
		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹
Sheets and Plates—												
Galvanised	277,6	5,38	194	274,8	7,17	261	331,5	8,06	243	326,2	7,11	218
Tinned	52,8	1,25	237	22,2	77	345	24,9	82	328	27,2	87	321
Not Galvanised or Tinned	100,6	1,23	123	62,0	84	136	79,7	1,08	136	80,0	1,09	136
Iron, Bars and channels	26,7	35	130	10,4	14	134	4,9	10	197	5,3	9	173
Bars (Steel)	204,6	2,07	101	151,1	1,49	98	181,1	1,83	101	169,8	1,92	113
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.	89,6	1,16	129	72,1	90	125	144,4	1,84	128	135,8	1,64	121
Cast pipes and fittings	56,2	91	161	9,1	23	251	15,7	33	210	10,3	22	218
Steel, angle and spring	44,2	47	106	52,3	55	106	68,1	71	104	67,4	78	100
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings	18,4	46	253	29,9	91	304	47,0	1,31	279	35,5	95	266
Hoops and strips	30,8	43	140	35,3	53	151	33,0	48	145	38,6	55	142
Nails, rivets and washers	25,1	50	200	17,3	52	300	18,6	52	280	18,7	52	277
Rails, chairs and fishplates (including those for railways) (*a*)	17,8	19	112	22,6	26	113	113,2	1,35	119	48,1	61	126
Wire	9,8	24	245	5,7	11	200	8,0	16	203	10,0	19	191
Wire nails	—	—	—	14,5	25	174	13,4	24	180	17,9	30	168
Wire rope	—	—	—	3,0	20	645	4,2	26	606	4,3	23	548
Bolts and nuts	7,4	23	308	11,3	32	286	10,3	31	301	15,9	48	302
Other sorts	56,6	1,14	201	52,3	1,57	300	99,3	2,04	208	158,9	2,74	172
Total	1,018,2	16,01	157	845,9	16,76	198	1,197,3	21,44	179	1,169,9	20,24	173

(*a*) Figures prior to 1925-26 exclude rails, chairs and fishplates for railways.

No. 20.—Imports of iron and steel.

(In tons))

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
(i) Pig-Iron—					
United Kingdom	12,471	2,754	6,578	4,068	2,373
Continent	32	9	3,889	1,036	787
Other countries	378	3	86	..	..
Total	12,881	2,766	10,553	5,104	3,160

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(ii) Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig-iron and old for remanufacturing)—					
United Kingdom	7,58	5,50	18,16	14,49	13,03
Continent	2,91	56	4,14	6,28	6,51
United States of America	39	2,83	3,43	57	58
Other countries	20	68	11	3	7
Total	11,08	9,57	20,84	21,37	20,19

No. 21.—Imports of machinery and millwork.

(In thousands of Rupees)

United Kingdom	4,97,69	4,20,36	17,60,27	12,53,38	14,09,41
United States of America	24,56	66,81	3,10,76	1,57,31	2,06,79
Japan	68	13,47	6,01	2,39	4,52
Italy	1,44	2,37	4,27	12,79	16,65
Germany	30,27	2,49	38,88	1,04,83	1,13,98
Other countries	6,55	8,37	44,65	63,05	84,69
Total	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	15,93,75	18,36,04

No. 22.—Imports of Motor cars, cycles, wagons and accessories.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Motor cars—					
United Kingdom	77,27	23,67	80,55	1,02,55	97,54
United States of America	21,03	46,29	1,66,45	1,34,51	1,81,07
Canada	..	..	35,20	63,18	1,07,91
Italy	29	1,89	9,47	34,48	22,38
France	4,89	2,22	6,67	13,73	8,09
Other countries	9,97	90	13,94	5,47	4,48
Total	1,13,45†	74,91	3,12,28	3,53,92	4,21,47
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	10,28	5,10	13,47	11,09	9,24
Other countries	40	1,26	5,95	87	92
Total	10,68†	6,36	19,42	11,96	10,16
Motor omnibuses—					
United Kingdom	3,55	2,70	22,87	22,74	20,50
United States of America	66	2,70	29,66	67,48	1,09,65
Italy	..	84	5,21	3,25	3,54
Canada	..	..	6,18	54,72	80,97
Other countries	1,50	15	5,69	1,30	1,90
Total	5,71†	6,39	69,61	1,49,49	2,16,56

†The figures represent those for 1913-14 only.

No. 22.—Imports of Motor cars, cycles, wagons and accessories—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Parts of Motor cars and Motor cycles, etc., and accessories—					
United Kingdom	22,74	13,20	30,05	32,82	33,76
United States of America	1,08	9,45	37,73	52,40	71,54
France	2,12	48	79	1,54	1,48
Other countries	5,36	66	9,25	14,64	16,24
Total	31,30§	23,79	77,82	1,01,40	1,23,72
Total Motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United Kingdom	74,50	44,70	1,46,96	1,69,94	1,61,05
United States of America	8,49	50,43	2,38,93	2,54,83	3,62,64
Italy	66	2,84	15,32	39,34	27,50
France	5,94	2,73	9,39	16,14	10,35
Germany	5,64	..	4,89	5,47	6,23
Belgium	4,15	36	9,53	1,85	1,77
Canada	..	..	46,30	1,23,74	1,05,90
Other countries	1,26	1,39	7,81	6,21	6,48
Total	1,00,64	1,11,45	4,79,13	6,17,52	7,71,92

§ Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 23.—Imports of hardware, excluding cutlery, etc.

(In thousands of Rupees

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom	1,88,61	1,50,00	3,12,04	2,06,34	1,88,73
United States of America	24,72	60,27	1,22,35	62,22	61,16
Japan	3,59	46,68	46,00	27,40	28,60
Sweden	2,57	4,56	13,03	15,62	15,47
Germany	57,24	5,70	59,16	1,61,15	1,68,62
Austria	27,28	2,25	4,51	13,21	16,33
Hungary				20	34
Belgium	5,58	51	2,74	4,36	5,22
Other countries	7,45	9,48	18,99	33,92	38,81
Total	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,82	5,24,42	5,23,28

No. 24.—Imports of Metals (excluding Iron and Steel).

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Copper (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	1,67,45	24,78	1,14,05	45,34	49,25
Japan	27,09	30,21	8,31	5	3
France	12,93	5,37	3,69	16,30	21,09
Germany	93,41	4,44	20,20	37,05	48,58
Belgium	3,54	66	1,52	17,39	10,33
Other countries	1,68	5,25	43,72	10,60	12,37
Total	3,07,00	70,71	1,91,49	1,29,23	1,41,05
Tin—					
Straits Settlements	44,54	40,53	63,18	1,19,22	74,93
United Kingdom	5,73	2,73	4,12	2,00	1,73
Other countries	1,60	1,35	1,73	1,09	2,47
Total	51,87	44,61	69,03	1,22,31	79,13
Zinc—					
United Kingdom	14,85	5,34	21,60	19,95	15,22
Belgium	3,75	24	4,81	8,84	9,52
Japan	..	12,03	59	17	18
Germany	3,23	24	1,38	4,47	5,05
Other countries	28	5,04	1,78	2,82	3,71
Total	22,11	22,89	30,16	36,25	33,68
Lead (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	13,99	19,59	14,51	7,32	3,88
Other countries	4,42	10,59	4,74	4,73	5,42
Total	18,41	30,18	19,30	12,05	9,30
Aluminium—					
United Kingdom	5,38	2,51	23,80	47,57	35,71
Germany	12,16	1,15	16,45	5,15	5,07
Other countries	5,91	7,11	27,71	65,79	66,97
Total	23,45	10,77	67,96	1,18,51	1,07,75
Brass—					
United Kingdom	6,13	27,28	1,95,42	89,22	84,09
Germany	1,58	11,74	35,41	95,93	1,19,67
Other countries	3,94	39,56	44,84	48,60	49,52
Total	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	2,33,75	2,53,28
Other metals—					
United Kingdom	20,54	14,27	18,27	21,20	20,93
Other countries	3,87	5,87	10,38	22,78	28,89
Total	24,41	20,14	28,65	43,98	49,82
Total metals (excluding ores and Iron and Steel).	4,58,90	2,77,88	6,82,26	6,96,08	6,73,61

No. 25.—Imports of sugar (excluding molasses and confectionery).

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	1,7	28,5	7,5	1,8	9
Hongkong	4,4	5,7	6,5	3,1	2,1
Egypt	..	1,6	1,9	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies	128,8	56,7	25,0	..	..
Java	453,0	367,2	382,8	692,2	850,8
Japan	2	5,7	4	1	3
Netherlands	..	..	1,4	7	1,6
Belgium	1	..	4,4	4	3
Other countries	45,3	6,9	12,7	28,0	12,8
Total	633,5	472,3	443,5	725,8	868,8

No. 26.—Imports of mineral oil.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United States of America	2,19,66	2,54,31	4,81,84	4,61,10	2,62,40
Borneo	53,76	62,34	1,24,31	1,64,08	1,38,25
Persia	4,09	31,11	1,08,48	2,16,08	3,17,64
Straits Settlements	15,52	18,84	29,15	29,04	26,19
United Kingdom	22,31	26,13	33,21	25,69	19,99
Sumatra	11,78	3,78	2,22	10,04	13,23
Germany	17,89	3,48	6,87	30,20	39,42
Russia	19,86	54	2,88	22,59	82,58
Georgia	—	—	11,92*	80,54	1,50,40
Other countries	7,16	1,77	1,98	4,75	20,20
Total	3,72,03	4,02,30	8,02,86	10,44,11	10,70,30

* Average of three years from 1921-22 to 1923-24.

No. 27.—Imports of Cement.

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom	108,0	69,7	94,2	90,6	91,0
Japan	..	14,8	6,6	9,4	14,4
Hongkong	2,2	7,3	3,6	2	..
Italy	1,3	7	9	2,0	4,4
Other countries	18,8	2,9	13,6	10,1	17,5
Total	130,3	95,4	118,9	112,3	127,3

No. 28.—Exports of raw jute.

(In thousands of bales)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom	1,691	1,295	952	1,244	1,180
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	5	4	6
Total British Empire	1,695	1,303	957	1,248	1,186
United States of America	535	523	483	472	585
France	428	198	357	613	616
Italy	213	215	180	275	340
Brazil	15	66	79	109	68
Japan	17	30	60	66	67
Belgium	..	1	174	273	303
Spain	122	172	132	253	240
Germany	920	34	586	1,399	1,457
Austria	250	13	2	..	..
Hungary				..	..
Other countries	86	44	92	287	271
Total Foreign Countries.	2,586	1,296	2,145	3,747	3,892
Total	4,281	2,599	3,102	4,995	5,028

No. 29.—Production, mill consumption and exports of raw jute.

(In lakhs of bales)

	Production	Mill consumption July—June	Exports July—June
Season July—June—			
1913-14	89	45	43
1914-15	104	49	30
1915-16	73	58	32
1916-17	83	57	28
1917-18	89	54	18
1918-19	70	51	22
1919-20	85	52	34
1920-21	59	56	23
1921-22	40	44	30
1922-23	54	47	29
1923-24	84	51	38
1924-25	81	57	39
1925-26	89	55	36
1926-27	121	55	45
1927-28	102	53	49
1928-29	100	60	49

No. 30-A.—Exports of jute gunny bags and cloth : Bags—Hessian.

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom	2,523	113	212	187
Australia	77	168	107	104
United States of America	323	314	184	184
Argentine Republic	84	16	..	..
Other countries	1,120	370	329	391
Total (all countries)	4,127	981	832	866

BAGS—SACKING

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom	102	305	249	259
Australia	633	470	659	809
Japan	134	186	182	80
Indo-China	186	148	139	154
Java	213	205	257	420
United States of America	92	51	24	16
Chile	467	249	390	376
Peru	51	39	49	70
Cuba	210	235	282	334
Other countries	941	1,174	1,568	1,593
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,029	3,062	3,799	4,111

CLOTH—HESSIAN

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom	1,287	628	274	238
Canada	561	508	687	755
Australia	177	123	166	174
United States of America	7,057	8,810	9,737	9,857
Argentine Republic	1,134	1,756	3,251	3,290
Uruguay	42	85	154	144
Other countries	1,209	398	509	575
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	11,467	12,308	14,778	15,033

CLOTH—SACKING

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom	103	113	37	54
Australia	74	52	80	47
United States of America	29	128	493	361
Argentine Republic	42	56	59	113
Other countries	55	46	81	75
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	303	395	750	650

NOTE.—Average of three war years, 1916-17 to 1918-19, is given, as the distinction between sacking and hessian gunny bags and cloth was made in the Sea Borne Trade Returns from 1st April, 1916.

No. 30-B.—Exports of Jute Bags and Gunny Cloth

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)
BAGS					
United Kingdom	305	2,265	418	461	446
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	206	688	299	191	186
Egypt	119	385	102	142	157
South Africa (including Rhodesia)	119	243	177	186	203
East Africa (including Mauritius)	99	90	112	194	245
Australia and New Zealand	628	737	720	867	1,023
Java	130	206	205	258	421
Japan	35	118	186	187	88
Far East (excepting Java and Japan)	393	436	584	625	798
South America	481	532	335	490	485
Central America and West Indies	130	220	298	392	446
Other countries	706	747	607	438	479
Total (All Countries)	3,301	6,676	4,043	4,631	4,977
CLOTH	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	423	1,333	741	311	292
Canada	333	534	508	688	757
Australia	209	253	175	246	222
United States of America	6,639	6,985	8,038	10,230	10,218
Argentine Republic	1,727	1,440	1,813	3,310	3,403
Other countries	369	1,016	528	743	791
Total (All Countries)	9,700	11,561	12,703	15,528	15,683

No. 31.—Exports of Raw Cotton

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom	122	212	152	160	241
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	13	7	7
Total British Empire	152	233	165	167	248
Japan	1,012	1,373	1,540	1,235	1,610
Italy	233	249	263	331	384
France	109	69	91	185	204
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	31	48	289	112	403
Belgium	277	44	217	230	347
Spain	50	41	61	61	76
Germany	351	69	198	256	324
Austria (*a*)	167	33	32	..	..
Other countries	25	31	61	109	116
Total Foreign Countries	2,255	1,057	2,752	2,519	3,464
Total	2,407	2,190	2,917	2,686	3,712

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

No. 32-A.—Exports of cotton Twist and Yarn

(In thousands of lbs.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
China	169,053	110,284	62,751	705	1,962
Egypt	2,183	5,458	4,720	5,115	4,168
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	2,727	1,061	1,152
Persia	2,030	2,677	2,725	3,317	3,101
Siam	805	623	1,183	1,623	1,849
United Kingdom	683	1,246	474	355	262
Arabia other than Maskat	144	1,961	71	91	80
Other countries	13,135	8,325	7,515	12,340	11,705
Total (All Countries)	192,844	129,685	82,166	24,697	24,319

No. 32-B.—Exports of cotton Twist and Yarn by Counts

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Nos. 1 to 20	196,459	124,697	70,319	17,779	18,922
„ 21 to 40	4,384	4,274	2,395	500	487
Above No. 40	2	170	170	40	18
Grey two-folds (doubles)	..	..	6,782	5,693	4,376
Unspecified descriptions	125	544	2,500	685	516
Total	200,970	129,685	82,166	24,697	24,319

No. 33.—Exports of Indian grey and coloured cotton Piecegoods

(a) Grey (unbleached)

(In thousands of yards)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Persia	4,009	9,826	3,117	289	62
Iraq*	9,683	9,537	8,513	336	94
Straits Settlements	667	1,608	933	336	480
Aden and Dependencies	7,636	21,828	6,235	1,322	2,324
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	4,158	8,926	7,292	3,523	2,832
Ceylon	175	533	301	252	354
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,266	4,457	4,518	2,230
Other countries	16,172	17,052	11,667	7,413	8,009
Total (All Countries)	47,414	74,576	42,515	17,989	16,385

(b) Coloured, printed or dyed

Persia	3,289	21,421	24,321	27,895	23,618
Iraq*	2,757	12,188	29,486	23,636	18,521
Straits Settlements	13,244	16,319	20,150	21,935	18,950
Aden and Dependencies	2,534	3,147	4,346	4,251	3,098
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	1,206	2,503	3,850	10,039	8,101
Ceylon	9,330	9,618	16,409	19,177	17,245
Portuguese East Africa	660	618	1,978	5,950	5,387
Other countries	9,355	14,563	20,703	36,388	35,635
Total (All Countries)	42,384	80,377	121,243	149,270	131,455

* Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Turkey, Asiatic.

No. 34.—Exports of Indian tea

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
British Empire					
United Kingdom	194,481	252,338	279,777	307,088	298,861
Canada	10,195	10,063	10,165	9,286	11,203
Australia	8,978	8,253	5,758	2,796	5,521
Ceylon	4,162	3,403	3,107	4,716	4,648
Egypt	1,209	1,918	2,072	—	—
Iraq (*a*)	—	—	2,382	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	116	1,131	806	890	868
Other British Possessions	2,028	2,806	2,526	4,305	4,367
Total British Empire	221,169	279,912	306,593	329,081	325,473
Iraq (*a*)	—	—	—	2,216	2,115
Egypt	—	—	—	2,176	3,289
Russia	29,614	18,390	4	6,333	4,139
United States of America	2,489	6,346	5,587	8,799	7,828
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc,)	7,899	6,230	23	3,545	6,140
Turkey, Asiatic (*b*)	3,324	3,000	2,018	164	452
Persia	347	4,406	2,115	4,218	4,154
Chile	44	1,733	1,490	937	1,140
Other countries	1,661	2,674	3,339	4,145	4,872
Total Foreign Countries	45,328	42,779	14,576	32,533	34,129
Total	266,497	322,691	321,169	361,614	359,602

(*a*) Shown as a foreign country from 1927-28.

(*b*) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.

No. 35-A.—Exports of seeds

Linseed

(In hundreds of tons.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom	130,5	203,5	141,9	57,4	18,1
France	76,8	25,3	42,9	60,9	47,0
Italy	26,6	16,6	16,1	40,7	27,8
Belgium	67,8	4,9	23,1	5,9	1,6
Germany	33,5	2,0	3,2	17,5	6,2
Australia	1,6	11,1	11,4	19,6	21,6
Other countries	42,2	7,0	12,9	20,5	24,4
Total	379,0	270,4	251,5	222,5	156,7

Rape

United Kingdom	25,3	50,5	46,7	12,3	28,7
France	63,5	19,6	17,0	10,2	11,0
Italy	7,1	6,0	26,0	20,6	12,8
Belgium	98,6	5,4	56,5	1,7	1,9
Germany	68,2	1,6	38,4	9,8	9,5
Other countries	10,0	7,6	21,2	11,7	13,6
Total	272,7	90,7	205,8	66,3	77,5

No. 35-A.—Exports of seeds—*contd.*

Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
France	43,1	15,7	7,6	2,7	3,1
Italy	13,0	4,1	8,7	1,2	9,5
Belgium	26,2	1,1	2,1	2	3
Austria (*a*)	20,2	8	8	..	..
Other countries	16,8	10,0	8,4	7,0	17,6
Total	119,3	32,6	27,6	11,1	30,5

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

Groundnut

France	169,1	87,5	126,8	151,2	216,2
United Kingdom	1,9	8,3	13,3	25,4	48,0
Belgium	15,3	6	14,0	14,9	9,5
Italy	7	2,9	14,6	80,1	121,3
Germany	7,4	8	12,2	218,3	241,2
Netherlands	1	..	7,3	112,1	132,5
Other countries	17,3	18,6	7,0	11,4	19,7
Total	211,8	118,7	195,2	613,4	788,4

Cotton

United Kingdom	233,2	66,6	152,1	148,7	119,9
Other countries	6,8	2,6	2,7	4,2	11,4
Total	240,0	69,2	154,8	152,9	131,3

Castor

United Kingdom	53,9	47,1	10,5	32,5	27,1
United States of America	11,8	14,7	18,8	49,2	56,1
Belgium	13,7	1,1	4,1	7,7	7,7
France	15,7	14,8	8,8	16,5	15,1
Italy	11,0	7,1	4,3	10,4	9,7
Other countries	7,5	4,0	1,8	5,4	5,6
Total	113,6	88,8	48,3	121,7	121,3

No. 35-B.—Shares of principal countries in the total value of exports of seeds

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom	5,67,83	6,34,83	8,28,61	4,20,78	4,15,76
Other parts of the British Empire	35,29	69,65	72,27	83,22	1,23,77
France	7,11,59	3,24,57	6,21,53	5,80,44	7,03,72
Belgium	4,44,19	25,90	2,87,03	77,90	56,01
Italy	1,12,81	64,84	1,94,33	3,64,03	4,24,69
Germany	3,45,51	17,57	1,46,30	6,21,94	6,32,26
Austria (*a*)	78,68	5,49	16,18	2,69	4,06
Other Foreign Countries	1,41,08	74,47	1,87,88	5,17,75	6,02,25

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 36.—Exports of Rice not in the husk

(In thousands of tons

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	159	325	96	50	36
Ceylon	325	328	311	461	417
Hongkong	13	3	50	5	8
Straits Settlements	308	261	170	191	176
Mauritius	50	50	50	65	58
Egypt	54	17	36	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	129	110	122	184	160
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	835	956	855
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	13	6	68	100	53
Germany	345	23	207	346	203
Egypt	—	—	1	25	40
Japan	123	52	52	150	8
Netherlands	240	24	31	96	76
Turkey, Asiatic	61	31	1	6	2
Arabia	25	38	47	54	50
Java	168	82	75	7	44
Sumatra	10	33	33	122	112
Other Foreign Countries	369	302	112	290	317
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	627	1,196	910
Total exports	2,398	1,685	1,462	2,152	1,765

No. 37.—Exports of Wheat

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	985	340	162	251	76
Egypt	4	268	9	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	3	22	2	4	3
Total British Empire	992	630	173	255	79
France	106	84	18	20	3
Italy	34	62	11	..	..
Belgium	138	6	16	20	9
Germany	16	..	8	1	..
Egypt	—	—	..	..	9
Other Foreign Countries	22	25	11	4	15
Total Foreign Countries	316	177	64	45	36
Total (All Countries)	1,308	807	237	300	115

No. 38.—Exports of Lac

(In cwts.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Shellac—					
United Kingdom	79,423	65,023	75,618	117,611	135,284
United States of America	164,831	190,537	233,516	170,053	237,033
Germany	60,558	4,051	11,076	62,492	78,325
France	18,887	9,372	8,810	8,271	9,691
Japan	3,552	11,859	10,392	17,219	25,990
Canada	37	691	2,112	44	..
Australia	1,763	2,008	2,375	3,757	5,321
Other countries	28,290	17,130	12,038	24,920	30,102
Total	356,341	300,671	355,937	404,367	530,746
Button lac—					
United Kingdom	20,181	6,029	8,832	11,609	14,717
United States of America	2,689	1,342	3,062	1,860	3,550
Other countries	11,886	2,134	2,192	4,573	6,447
Total	34,756	9,505	14,086	18,042	24,714
Seed lac (Total exports)	9,748	15,666	5,765	54,604	92,420
Stick lac (Total exports)	5,375	2,723	1,560	9,130	26,514
Other kinds (Total exports)	28,181	16,811	38,903	57,351	69,009
Total (all kinds)	434,351	345,376	416,251	543,584	743,403

No. 39.—Exports of Indigo

(In cwts.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom	3,388	14,455	912	452	215
United States of America	1,154	6,548	22	..	..
Egypt	2,016	3,788	2,340	172	69
Persia	1,083	1,173	869	75	18
Japan	427	3,851	7,376	61	64
Turkey, Asiatic (*a*)	3,145	386	849	13	..
Iraq	—	—	742	487	109
Other countries	4,177	1,214	197	605	384
Total	15,390	31,415	13,307	1,865	889

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.

No. 40.—Exports of Opium

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Indo-China	29,07	78,59	76,96	85,68	60,88
Java	52,26	45,96	55,60	48,20	38,56
Japan	9,79	30,21	18,86	..	..
Siam	18,84	35,28	43,65	62,60	55,64
Straits Settlements	1,48,74	9,12	3,20	..	..
Hongkong	4,15,52	12,99	9,88	..	..
Other countries	3,21,05	10,20	24,90	2,61	2,34
Total	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	1,99,09	1,57,42

Note.—This table excludes opium exported on Government account.

No. 41.—Exports of Hides and Skins

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Raw hides—					
United Kingdom	30,57	1,09,41	59,96	33,89	17,03
United States of America	68,76	1,65,15	85,53	22,39	12,39
Italy	83,85	1,44,99	52,25	46,82	54,92
Spain	46,85	20,64	26,23	22,36	32,46
France	8,27	9,06	5,19	1,80	3,61
Belgium	7,07	93	3,61	3,06	13,33
Germany	2,43,48	24,99	75,37	1,92,91	1,83,87
Netherlands	16,54	96	3,73	7,37	21,19
Austria } Hungary }	1,28,77	9,96	{ 44 ..	.. ..	44 ..
Other countries	22,96	18,51	29,67	54,29	66,19
Total British Empire	34,15	1,16,46	68,41	36,12	19,15
Total Foreign Countries	6,22,97	3,88,14	2,73,57	3,48,77	3,86,28
Grand Total	6,57,12	5,04,60	3,41,98	3,84,89	4,05,43
Raw skins—					
United States of America	2,79,90	3,93,36	4,79,94	3,53,71	4,03,07
United Kingdom	25,75	38,91	50,41	33,25	22,43
France	25,41	21,90	28,46	41,30	53,50
Other countries	41,93	28,17	42,89	61,09	62,42
Total British Empire	32,04	57,54	68,73	44,66	31,85
Total Foreign Countries	3,40,95	4,24,80	5,32,97	4,44,69	5,09,57
Grand Total	3,72,99	4,82,34	6,01,70	4,89,35	5,41,42

No. 41.—Exports of Hides and Skins—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,52,48	4,37,88	2,00,56	3,85,25	3,93,80
Other countries	4,19	1,86	28,80	26,52	46,69
Total British Empire	1,53,44	4,38,93	3,02,82	3,99,28	3,99,40
„ Foreign Countries	3,23	81	16,54	21,49	40,59
Grand Total	1,56,67	4,39,74	3,19,36	4,11,77	4,39,99
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	2,15,45	1,98,57	2,13,83	4,30,15	3,92,18
United States of America	29,19	58,62	24,74	19,21	48,85
Japan	12,79	11,82	36,21	28,86	36,75
Other countries	13,35	5,94	17,81	17,28	12,08
Total British Empire	2,21,15	2,02,35	2,25,82	4,40,27	3,99,29
„ Foreign Countries	49,63	72,60	66,77	55,23	91,47
Grand Total	2,70,78	2,74,95	2,92,59	4,95,50	4,90,76

No. 42.—Exports of Manganese ore

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom	193	336	245	234	167
Germany	7	3	5	15	20
Netherlands	19	..	15	15	8
Belgium	150	15	194	182	168
France	97	47	108	150	230
Italy	3	12	12	6	9
Japan	4	12	2	3	..
United States of America	132	48	66	67	72
Other countries	2	1	1	2	7
Total	607	474	648	704	681

No. 43.—Percentage of exports of certain principal crops to total production

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Rice	9	5	5	8	6
Wheat	14	9	3	4	1
Tea	96	89	95	92	89
Cotton, raw	56	51	61	46	66
Jute, raw	51	31	48	49	51
Linseed	73	63	59	63	49
Rape and Mustard	23	8	19	8	9
Seasamum	25	8	6	2	6
Groundnuts	35	12	19	24	26
Indigo	40	44	27	17	8

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		GOLD									
		Imports					Exports				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
United Kingdom	Private	15,31,52	2,20,75	12,24,11	3,91,41	3,28,90	3,36,26	1,26,97	1,38,65	..	..
	Government	..	..	6,50,53	..	..	71,48	7,14	1,18,30	..	..
Gibraltar		2	..	1,98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta and Gozo		1,85	17	1,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden		..	..	2,55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany		..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands		..	..	..	1,08	..	..	..	..	..	..
France		63,08	10	1,40,05	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Switzerland		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria Hungary		9,70	11	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
Iraq Turkey, Asiatic	Private	59,88	28,15	1,44,52	24,59 ..	50,87 ..	4,16	13	2,10	.. ..	.. ..
Iraq Turkey, Asiatic	Government	..	76	38	.. ..	.. ..	..	3,72	..	.. ..	.. ..
Aden and Dependencies	Private	43,53	18,52	57,44	32,40	26,45	18	..	..	..	..
	Government	21	..	14,81	..	..	..	60	150	..	..
Arabia	Private	53	69	10,11	29,40	32,19	2,71	66	69	..	16
	Government	..	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		Gold									
		Imports					Exports				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Bahrein Islands	Private	36	1,15	6,88	17,59	7,00	11,24	1,60	14	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,88	..	..
Persia	Private	35	15	7	..	..	1,96	59	..	..	..
	Government	6	..	2	..	..	28	..	..	..	..
Ceylon		8,06	1,80	7,37	27,96	26,75	5,57	6,16	12	6	2
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)		60,80	8,94	21,73	10,22	5,57	29,34	8,44	2,19	2,41	1,22
Federated Malay States		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java		2	14,77	5	..	..	27	62	33	75	48
China (including Hongkong)	Private	66,39	52,27	45,11	6,83	3,32	14	45	2,74	..	..
	Government	..	..	48,85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan		8	3,12,30	5	..	..	..	63,60	3,43,36	..	..
Egypt	Private	8,09,87	21,13	6,71	2,03,44	1,75,40	1	31	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,00	..	..	..
Union of South Africa	Private	6,35	2,27,36	67,12	8,47,08	13,34,93	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
East Africa		58	1,54	14,57	28	9	9	15	54	1	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,06	14	15
Canada		..	4,31	..	..	..	..	89,06	..	..	..

United States of America	Private	11	1,04,47	2,17,98	1,21,78	2,36	..	..	4,10,88	..	..
	Government	..	..	1,16,02	..	..	..	61,59	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand.	Private	6,14,81	46,02	1,87,15	99,38	1,28,00	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	1,53,22	1,36,71	..	..	..	45,00	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	32,78,42	10,59,77	21,57,46	18,13,44	21,21,90	3,92,07	2,99,01	9,02,80	3,44	2,03
	Government	27	1,54,13	9,67,00	..	..	71,76	1,27,11	1,22,63	..	..
					SILVER.						
United Kingdom	Private	8,70,27	2,56,55	7,24,62	5,71,53	8,00,19	48	2,44	1,13	..	..
	Government	2,76,82	2,13,99	17,61	..	..	..	4,11	2	1,48	3,27,19
Germany		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	9
France	Private	1,82	..	3,63	88,22	1,84	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy		..	..	2	18,80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria		..	..	..	4,75	1,21	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq Turkey, Asiatic	Private	14,70	5,62	80,38	16,00 ..	11,83 ..	2,24	37	4	58 ..	2 ..
Iraq Turkey, Asiatic	Government	..	35	1,47	.. ..	.. ..	3	85,41	38	.. ..	.. ..
Aden and Dependencies.	Private	1,39	3,77	15,98	10,44	6,36	16	8	63	3,95	1,20
	Government	21	6,99	1,25	55	..	10	4,90	58	..	..
Arabia	Private	8,05	5,69	35,77	11,11	18,89	27,54	10,32	24,99	17,50	9,97
	Government	15	12	1,58	2,59	..	..	99	28	..	..
Bahrein Islands	Private	8,97	12,28	16,36	16,78	20,55	48,21	34,51	40,25	67,75	39,59
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	1,51	..	..
Persia	Private	9,39	5,70	10,78	87	78	10,86	4,26	6,76	5,06	5,13
	Government	5,52	5,65	21,84	..	..	30	6,91	76	..	..
Henjam Island	Private	..	5	4	..	..	..	2,71	..	..	..
	Government	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes—*concld.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Silver									
	Imports					Exports				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1927-28	1928-29
Ceylon { Private	7,77	39	2,99	25,02	82	59,51	33,02	17,86	68	49
Ceylon { Government	28	7,62	18,66	..	..	60	80	7,00	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan). { Private	8,82	28,83	6,66	..	21	15,48	11,20	26,40	54	1,87
Straits Settlements (including Labuan). { Government	..	15,03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federated Malay States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	1,09	1,03
Java	..	..	20	..	..	..	16	1,65	27	92
Siam	78	2,42	2,46	..	..	5,20	1,38	1,84	..	..
Indo-China, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China (including Hongkong). { Private	67,13	60,96	79,53	24,52	1,55	1,65,55	1,20	96,31	1,30,89	2,16,94
China (including Hongkong). { Government	70,02	7,19,89	1,79,88	..	..	..	..	..	3,23	..
Japan { Private	3	9,42	1,48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan { Government	..	4,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt { Private	12	1,83	12	31,91	1,09,92	3	46,07	..	5	..
Egypt { Government	..	10	..	..	..	..	5,15	6	..	..
Union of South Africa. { Private	..	32	72	15,22	16,24	2	..	..	..	..
Union of South Africa. { Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
East Africa. { Private	2,03	33	68,41	32	25	25,20	26,32	7,79	31	38
East Africa. { Government	..	..	1,77	..	..	..	2,00	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles). { Private	1,87	9,84	15,17	11,70	11,78	6,60	2,23	40,01	30,40	10,80
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles). { Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,00	..	..	..
Canada { Private	..	1,25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada { Government	..	1,68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

United States of America.	Private	6,77	17,21	2,88,21	6,87,42	4,60,32	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	11,74,62	3,56,29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand.	Private	78,33	33,73	64,09	1,14,62	1,29,44	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	7	86,34	16,60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Private	10,88,25	4,56,21	14,17,57	16,44,23	15,92,18	3,67,34	1,76,79	2,66,23	2,50,02	2,87,93
	Government	3,53,09	22,36,64	6,16,46	3,14	..	1,12	1,26,82	10,57	4,71	3,27,19
					CURRENCY NOTES.						
United Kingdom	Private	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	30,00	4,39	1	—	—	..	..	..
Iraq	Private	—	—	40,75	..	..	—	—	9,75	..	..
	Government	—	—	13,05	..	..	—	—	..	..	2
Aden and Dependencies.	Private	—	—	3,23	5,57	2,78	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	2,38	40	..	—	—	10,50	46,00	15,00
Arabia	Private	—	—	17,58	18,26	12,43	—	—	4	4	3
	Government	—	—	1,30	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Bahrein Islands		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Persia	Private	—	—	1,66	9	9	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	5	..	..	—	—	4,42	40	..
Henjam Island	Private	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	3	..	..
Ceylon	Private	—	—	1,00	..	3	—	—	..	..	3,14
	Government	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	10
Federated Malay States		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	2	..	..
Java		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Egypt		—	—	..	1	..	—	—	..	..	..
East Africa	Private	—	—	1	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	2,02	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)		—	—	45,00	..	..	—	—	10	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Private	—	—	1,09,23	23,93	15,33	—	—	9,91	4	3,27
	Government	—	—	48,80	4,79	1	—	—	14,95	46,40	15,02

* Not recorded prior to 1922-23.
† Average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 45.—Net imports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes in each month of the year 1928-29

(In thousands of Rupees)

Months	Net imports of gold		Net imports of silver		Net imports of currency notes	
	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government
April	2,29,18	..	1,37,59	..	2,58	—2
May	2,40,67	..	1,11,34	—50,91	3,63	..
June	1,73,29	..	19,67	—64,69	2,77	..
July	59,10	..	3,75,35	—61,38	2,64	..
August	83,14	..	1,30,87	—16,60	1,07	..
September	46,66	..	41,66	—17,02	62	..
October	1,27,90	..	97,13	—16,05	12	1
November	1,78,48	..	86,06	—22,40	—19	..
December	2,73,28	..	25,18	—49,75	—29	..
January	1,81,40	..	1,02,40	..	—60	—15,00
February	2,13,90	..	1,23,62	..	—24	..
March	3,62,87	..	53,38	—28,38	—5	..
Total	21,19,37	..	13,04,25	—3,27,18	12,06	—15,01

No. 46.—Absorption of Gold (both coin and bullion) in India

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

—	1873-74	Average of 5 years ending									1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
		1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24					
1. Production (*a*) . .	...	...	...	...	71	2,01	2,95	3,40	3,36	3,39	2,72	2,54	2,23	2,18	2,18	2,18
2. Imports . . .	1,65	1,68	4,23	3,41	4,12	5,48	13,00	16,85	32,79	(*b*)9,88	(*b*)30,66	74,29	35,23	19,50	18,14	21,22
3. Exports . . .	27	1,04	10	33	2,02	3,23	6,82	7,50	4,64	(*b*)3,01	(*b*)8,28	36	38	10	4	2
4. Net imports (*i.e.*, 2—3) .	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	6,18	9,35	28,15	(*b*)6,87	(*b*)22,38	73,93	34,85	19,40	18,10	21,20
5. Net addition, to stock (*i.e.*, 1+4) . . .	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	4,26	9,13	12,75	31,51	10,26	25,10	76,47	37,08	21,58	20,28	23,33
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves .	...	...	...	...	...	66	12,88	6,57	19,11	16,03	27,92	22,32	22,32	22,32	20,76	32,22
7. Increase (+) or decrease (—) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year	...	...	...	...	...	+61	+2,67	—3,25	+4,47	—1,02	+99	...	...	...	+7,44	+2,46
8. Net absorption (*i.e.*, 5—7)	**1,38**	**64**	**4,13**	**3,08**	**2,81**	**3,65**	**6,46**	**16,00**	**27,04**	**11,28**	**24,11**	**76,47**	**37,08**	**21,58**	**12,84**	**20,87**
9. Progressive total of additions to stock . .	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,86	1,01,19	1,58,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,66,83	5,96,14	6,38,22	6,54,80	6,75,08	6,98,41
10. Net progressive absorption	**1,38**	**4,63**	**15,24**	**35,17**	**51,74**	**61,19**	**88,31**	**1,52,24**	**2,58,04**	**3,55,68**	**4,38,92**	**5,73,83**	**6,10,91**	**6,32,49**	**6,45,33**	**6,66,20**

NOTE.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(*a*) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December.

(*b*) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

No. 47.—Balance of Trade of India*

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

—	Average of 5 years ending 1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Exports of Indian Merchandise (private)	+76,37	+84,99	+1,00,50	+1,03,26	+1,21,32	+1,61,85	+2,19,50	+2,15,97	+2,86,33	+3,84,66	+3,74,84	+3,01,44	+3,19,15	+3,30,13
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	+2,65	+3,59	+4,41	+4,19	+3,20	+3,46	+4,62	+8,14	+15,62	+13,51	+10,49	+8,01	+9,54	+7,83
Imports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	—47,95	—58,52	—67,75	—69,79	—78,43	—1,11,85	—1,45,85	—1,47,80	—2,48,81	—2,43,16 (c)	—2,24,20(c)	—2,29,98(c)	—2,46,73 (c)	—2,51,48(c)
Balance of trade in Merchandise (private)	+31,07	+30,06	+37,16	+37,66	+46,09	+53,46	+78,27	+76,31	+53,14	+1,55,01	+1,61,13	+79,47	+81,96	+86,48
Gold (private)	—4,13	—3,08	—2,10	—2,25	—9,55	—12,88	—28,87	—7,81(a)	—13,93(a)	—73,93	—34,85	—19,40	—18,10	—21,20
Silver (private)	—6,25	—8,96	—12,21	—6,25	—5,12	—8,11	—7,21	—2,99(b)	—11,79(b)	—20,06	—17,15	—19,79(b)	—13,85	—13,04
Currency notes (private)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—40	—28	+12	—14	—24	—12
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	—10,38	—12,04	—14,31	—8,50	—14,67	—20,99	—36,08	—10,80	—26,12	—94,27	—51,88	—39,33	—32,19	—34,36
Total visible balance of trade	+20,69	+18,02	+22,85	+29,16	+31,42	+32,47	+42,19	+65,51	+27,02	+60,74	+1,09,25	+40,14	+49,77	+52,12
Council Bills, purchases of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (e)	—19,77	—18,00	—21,81	—26,07	—27,76	—35,56	—41,35	—34,96 (d)	—15,45	—56,35	—61,24	—2,82	—37,77	—41,02
Sterling transfers on London sold in India	...	...	...	...	...	+2,41	+5	+5,50	+9,42	...	...	+1,93	...	..
Transfers of Government Securities	+99	+17	+49	—53	—88	—54	—87	—38	+38	—38	—1,27	+3	+28	—1
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India Securities	—85	—87	—99	—88	—70	—56	—44	—30	—31	—41	—36	—34	—35	—36
Balance of remittances of funds	—19,63	—18,70	—22,31	—27,43	—29,34	—34,25	—42,61	—30,14	—5,96	—57,14	—62,87	—1,20	—37,84	—41,39

* All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table.

NOTE.—In these balances *plus* (+) signifies net export and *minus* (—) net import.

(*a*) Excludes transactions, such as gold imported or exported on behalf of the Bank of England, which do not enter into India's Balance of Trade.

(*b*) Excludes *piastres* coined at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at R1,16 lakhs in 1916-17, R77 lakhs in 1917-18 and R6 lakhs in 1918-19. The value of old Straits dollars received at the Bombay Mint for recoinage (R1,13 lakhs) and that of the export of the recoined dollars (R12 lakhs) are also excluded in 1918-19. The value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R5 lakhs) and that to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R24 lakhs) have been excluded in 1919-20. In 1920-21 the following items have been excluded:—(1) the value of 'silver—other coin' imported from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), (2) the value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R10 lakhs) and to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R16 lakhs), and (3) the value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R86 lakhs). The items excluded in 1921-22 are:—(1) import of 'silver—other coin' from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R4 lakhs), (2) export of 'silver—other coin' to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), and (3) export of Straits dollars to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R1 lakh). The value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R2 lakhs) has been excluded in 1926-27.

(*c*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the Balance of Trade.

(*d*) Includes R85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(*e*) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and telegraphic transfer paid in India.

No. 48.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1. Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	Cwt.	9 14 4	11 2 0	9 15 4	9 2 0
Molasses	,,	2 3 7	2 11 10	2 1 3	1 11 2
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gal.	1 5 7	2 6 7	2 5 3	2 4 9
Spirit—Brandy	,,	7 15 9	10 14 3	10 14 5	10 11 4
,, Whisky	,,	6 8 2	16 9 11	16 14 1	16 12 5
,, present in drugs	,,	17 9 3	27 13 9	27 14 1	26 14 8
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb.	0 7 8	0 13 8	0 13 5	0 11 6
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt.	14 14 2	22 7 8	21 10 2	23 14 4
Milk, condensed	lb.	0 4 6	0 6 0	0 5 4	0 5 2
Canned provisions	Cwt.	46 10 3	47 4 7	45 2 8	41 15 11
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb.	0 1 4	0 3 0	0 2 10	0 2 5
Cloves	,,	0 5 2	0 6 10	0 6 9	0 7 3
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 8 5	23 4 8	29 5 2	23 14 2
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	Gal.	0 6 6	0 10 8	0 9 3	0 8 9
4. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb.	0 14 5	1 5 6	1 4 9	1 7 0
,, goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 8	0 4 2	0 3 11	0 3 10
,, ,, white	,,	0 2 9	0 4 11	0 4 5	0 4 5
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 3 3	0 6 2	0 5 7	0 5 6
handkerchiefs	No.	0 3 6	0 3 11	0 3 3	0 3 5
5. Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb.	4 9 1	6 6 0	6 2 8	5 12 9
,, goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 9	1 7 2	1 7 0	1 6 6
,, piecegoods	,,	0 11 2	1 4 7	1 3 5	1 1 10
(b) Wool—					
,, piecegoods	Yd.	0 14 9	1 12 9	1 12 0	1 12 5
,, shawls	No.	2 7 9	3 12 5	3 9 9	4 0 8
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	2 15 9	2 6 8	2 0 10
7. Metals and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt.	51 12 1	49 5 2	50 12 1	53 8 10
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	118 4 2	134 6 4	197 5 1	173 0 7

No. 48.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles—*continued.*

Articles	Per	Pre-war average			1926-27			1927-28			1928-29		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Iron or Steel—													
Beams, etc.	Ton	115	5	6	124	12	4	127	10	6	120	8	6
Nails, etc.	,,	205	1	6	299	15	2	279	10	4	276	9	9
Pipes, etc.	,,	150	10	9	250	15	4	210	4	10	217	13	2
Rails, chairs, etc.	Cwt.	3	11	6	5	10	2	5	15	6	6	5	6
Sheets, galvanised	Ton	192	0	1	260	14	6	248	1	10	218	0	0
,, tinned	,,	286	15	1	344	14	8	327	11	8	320	12	4
,, not galvanised	,,	139	6	0	136	6	2	135	13	7	135	14	5
Tubes	,,	231	8	4	304	2	2	278	8	2	266	6	4
Steel, bars	,,	99	7	7	98	4	11	101	1	9	113	0	3
Tin, block, etc.	Cwt.	138	4	5	188	12	0	186	8	7	157	15	7
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—													
(*a*) Animals, horses	No.	455	6	3	701	1	3	909	1	5	789	8	10
(*b*) Fruits, coconuts	,,	0	0	10	0	1	4	0	1	2	0	1	2
(*c*) Dyeing substances— Aniline	lb.	0	12	4	1	6	2	1	5	10	1	6	4
Alizarine	,,	0	7	9	0	10	3	0	10	2	0	8	8
(*d*) Chemicals— Sodium carbonate	Cwt.	4	1	6	5	14	3	5	10	6	5	12	10
(*e*) Drugs, medicines— Quinine salts	lb.	9	11	11	21	15	4	20	9	9	18	5	9
(*f*) Tobacco manufactures— Cigarettes	,,	3	0	9	4	10	6	4	4	7	4	0	11
(*g*) Gums and resins	Cwt.	15	13	9	18	7	2	20	12	9	20	7	1
(*h*) Flax— Canvas	Yd.	0	8	9	1	3	4	1	4	3	1	3	0
Piecegoods	,,	0	5	8	0	10	8	0	10	7	0	8	11
(*i*) Coal	Ton	17	5	11	22	2	5	22	3	10	19	5	3
(*j*) Other raw materials— Tallow	Cwt.	23	5	1	22	2	2	28	1	2	29	12	6
(*k*) Other manufactured articles—													
(*i*) Arms, etc.—													
Gunpowder	lb.	0	11	7	0	14	1	1	5	5	1	0	9
(*ii*) Glass and glassware— Beads	Cwt.	85	9	1	89	10	6	86	8	2	88	7	6
Sheet and plate	Sq. ft.		—		0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
(*iii*) Paints and colours	Cwt.	16	1	2	28	10	6	27	5	7	25	7	3
(*iv*) Printing paper	,,	12	8	3	16	8	1	15	9	8	15	5	9
(*v*) Soap	,,	19	11	7	37	13	11	33	3	2	33	15	3
(*vi*) Umbrellas	No.	1	1	1	2	13	4	2	6	5	2	14	2
9. Building materials— Bricks	No.	0	1	6	0	4	0	0	4	3	0	3	8
Cement	Cwt.	2	0	5	2	14	2	2	13	11	2	10	7
Pitch and tar	,,	4	1	4	6	7	10	6	11	5	5	14	9

No. 49.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles

Articles.	Per	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt.	5 5 8	8 1 7	7 13 1	7 5 9
Wheat	,,	5 5 5	7 11 3	7 5 7	7 6 0
,, flour	,,	7 14 8	11 3 8	10 11 3	10 11 9
Barley	,,	4 4 2	8 2 1	5 15 4	5 15 8
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt.	4 1 4	7 6 5	7 0 6	7 15 9
3. Tea	lb.	0 7 1	0 13 4	0 14 4	0 11 10
Coffee	Cwt.	54 0 4	88 8 10	83 13 2	85 10 3
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Spices—					
Pepper	lb.	0 4 8	0 8 9	0 11 2	0 13 1
Chillies	,,	0 2 4	0 4 2	0 3 5	0 3 0
(b) Other articles—					
Ghi	,,	0 9 0	0 14 6	0 14 0	0 14 1
5. Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt.	7 5 2	10 0 6	10 9 10	10 1 10
Copra	,,	17 15 7	19 5 5	18 7 10	32 4 2
Cotton	,,	3 12 0	4 7 8	4 11 8	5 0 9
Groundnut	,,	8 5 1	13 0 4	12 11 11	12 4 6
Linseed	,,	10 8 8	10 7 8	10 2 7	10 8 9
Rapeseed	,,	7 9 8	11 8 1	11 1 10	10 12 1
Sesamum	,,	10 6 5	15 6 7	14 9 8	13 6 8
Oils—					
Castor	Gal.	1 5 10	2 2 7	2 2 2	2 4 1
Coconut	,,	1 12 8	2 6 11	2 10 8	2 8 1
Oilcake	Cwt.	3 12 8	5 5 8	5 11 2	5 13 10
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	290 7 4	378 5 11	343 12 7	360 4 8
Gunny bags	No.	0 4 5	0 8 8	0 8 0	0 8 0
,, cloth	Yd.	0 1 9	0 3 0	0 3 2	0 3 3
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	38 11 3	51 7 6	49 11 11	49 15 7
,, yarn	lb.	0 7 11	0 11 11	0 12 2	0 12 10
,, piecegoods, grey	Yd.	0 2 5	0 4 10	0 4 9	0 4 10
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 5 0	0 6 1	0 6 0	0 5 11

No. 49.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles—*continued.*

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
8. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	lb.	0 7 10	0 14 1	0 13 11	0 13 10
9. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	66 4 1	46 1 11	47 5 3	54 4 5
„ tanned	„	85 10 10	122 9 0	130 10 2	134 2 8
Skins, raw	„	68 0 6	115 13 9	125 15 2	118 4 2
„ tanned	„	196 12 3	326 6 9	330 8 2	345 5 9
10. Metals and ores—					
Manganese ore	Ton	16 4 0	27 13 0	27 12 3	23 14 5
11. Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(*a*) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo	Cwt.	194 6 6	266 15 0	274 15 8	261 11 9
Myrobalans	„	4 4 5	5 14 9	6 5 4	6 8 7
(*b*) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	„	11 7 6	12 5 2	12 3 11	10 12 3
(*c*) Drugs, medicines, etc.—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb.	0 1 10	0 5 4	0 5 7	0 6 0
Cigars	„	0 13 7	1 2 2	1 1 1	1 1 7
Opium	Cwt.	1,945 10 10	2,729 15 11	2,633 6 11	3,199 10 8
(*d*) Hemp, raw	„	13 12 0	18 13 1	16 11 2	15 9 7
(*e*) Lac, shell	„	54 1 9	101 12 3	140 9 9	128 6 10
(*f*) Coal	Ton	9 12 7	12 9 3	12 0 0	11 2 8
(*g*) Manures—Bones	„	69 0 9	97 12 1	99 7 0	100 2 10
(*h*) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	36 15 5	126 10 4	113 5 7	86 10 10
Coir, unmanufactured	„	10 11 6	15 0 1	16 2 5	15 6 8
Mica	„	72 15 0	130 2 2	112 8 3	93 15 2
(*i*) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	lb.	0 4 6	0 4 8	0 4 7	0 4 6
Paraffin wax	Cwt.	22 7 1	23 15 3	23 11 4	23 7 2
12. Building materials—					
Teakwood	c. Ton	155 12 1	260 9 9	280 2 9	278 15 2

Articles	Rate per	1913-14				1924-27				1927-28				1928-29				1929
		April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January.	April
Tea—Sale Average (Calcutta)—		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Assam	lb.	(p) 0 7 3	0 8 10	0 7 11	0 7 10	(b) 0 13 6	0 14 9	0 13 5	0 11 11	0 13 0*	1 1 10	0 15 7	0 14 3	0 10 11‡	0 13 2	0 10 7	0 14 5	(a) 0 10 8
Cachar	,,	(p) 0 6 4	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 1	(b) 0 13 4	0 12 9	0 12 0	0 9 7	0 11 10*	0 13 10	0 13 10	0 13 0	0 10 4‡	0 10 11	0 8 10	0 11 5	(a) 0 9 0
Sylhet	,,	(p) 0 6 6	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	(b) 0 14 4	0 13 9	0 11 7	0 9 9	0 11 6*	0 13 10	0 13 7	0 13 0	0 10 6‡	0 11 0	0 8 7	0 11 0	(a) 0 8 6
Darjeeling	,,	(p) 0 8 9	0 11 7	0 9 11	0 10 6	(b) 1 1 3	0 15 5	0 14 2	1 0 3	1 3 10*	1 8 7	0 15 10	1 0 5	1 0 0‡	0 14 10	0 12 4	1 0 10	(a) 0 15 10
Dooars	,,	(p) 0 7 5	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 7 6	(b) 1 0 3	0 14 3	0 12 3	0 11 1	0 15 5*	1 0 3	0 14 4	0 13 8	0 11 10‡	0 12 3	0 8 11	0 13 6	(a) 0 10 10
Teral	,,	(p) 0 7 0	0 7 2	0 7 0	0 7 2	(b) 0 15 9	0 13 0	0 11 9	0 9 5	0 12 0*	0 14 0	0 13 7	0 12 9	0 11 3‡	0 11 1	0 8 2	0 11 0	(a) 0 9 8
Chittagong	,,	..	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 7 0	(b) 0 12 4	0 11 11	0 10 0	0 8 6	..	..	0 11 6	0 11 8	0 7 10‡	0 9 8	0 8 2	0 10 4	..
All other places	,,	(p) 0 5 11	0 6 9	0 6 10	0 6 8	(b) 1 0 0	0 15 9	1 1 2	0 9 3	0 10 5*	0 13 6	0 13 5	0 13 0	0 11 6‡	0 11 4	0 8 5	0 12 5	(a) 0 7 4
General Average	,,	(p) 0 7 10	0 7 10	0 7 7	0 7 7	(b) 1 0 4	0 14 1	0 12 10	0 11 2	0 15 4*	1 0 10	0 14 8	0 13 9	0 12 5‡	0 12 0	0 9 7	0 13 3	(a) 0 11 11
Jute, raw—						(g)											(m)	(m)
Jat 4's (Calcutta)	Maund	17 8 0	13 8 0	12 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	(h) 13 0 0	(i) 11 0 0	(i) 11 4 0	(i) 12 0 0	(i) 11 12 0	(j) 11 0 0	(k) 11 8 0	13 0 0	13 4 0
District 4's (Calcutta)	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Firsts (Calcutta)	400 lbs.	(q) 59 0 0	(q) 69 0 0	(q) 83 0 0	(q) 85 0 0	97 0 0	82 0 0	58 0 0	62 8 0	62 8 0	61 8 0	63 0 0	64 0 0	67 0 0	74 0 0	67 0 0	66 0 0	63 8 0
Lightnings (Calcutta)	,,	(r) 54 0 0	(r) Nominal	76 0 0	(r) 73 0 0	85 0 0	70 0 0	48 0 0	52 8 0	52 8 0	55 8 0	53 0 0	54 0 0	60 8 0	71 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	61 8 0
Jute manufactures—																		
B. Twills, 2½ lbs. 44×23½, 6×8 (Calcutta).	100 bags	34 0 0	33 8 0	41 0 0	37 4 0	37 12 0	48 0 0	51 1 0	49 0 0	50 0 0	44 12 0	47 0 0	47 4 0	47 12 0	47 8 0	45 4 0	46 12 0	42 4 0
Hessian Cloth, 8 oz. 40" (Calcutta)	100 yds.	12 14 0	13 0 0	16 8 0	13 14 0	16 9 0	15 6 0	14 10 0	14 14 0	15 11 0	15 14 0	17 2 0	17 8 0	17 14 0	19 10 0	15 11 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
Hessian Cloth, 10½ oz. 40" (Calcutta).	,,	17 0 0	17 0 0	21 10 0	17 0 0	22 8 0	23 2 0	18 14 0	19 12 0	21 14 0	21 15 0	22 2 0	23 14 0	22 8 0	24 14 0	21 6 0	21 12 0	20 4 0
Cotton, raw, M. G. F. G., Broach (Bombay).	Candy (784 lbs.)	317 0 0	237 0 0	..	232 0 0	154 8 0	192 8 0	216 1 0	253 0 0	233 0 0	230 0 0	223 0 0	278 0 0	263 0 0	247 0 0	253 0 0	250 0 0	254 0 0
Cotton yarn (Indian)—						(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Twist, No. 10s. (Bombay)	lb.	0 7 1‡	0 6 10‡	0 7 3	0 6 9	0 9 6	0 8 6	0 8 0	0 6 9	0 8 3	0 8 9	0 10 0	0 9 6	0 9 0	0 10 3	0 9 0	0 9 6	0 9 6
,, No. 20s. (Bombay)	,,	0 8 3	0 8 1‡	0 8 6	0 7 10‡	0 12 0	0 10 9	0 10 9	0 9 3	0 11 0	0 10 9	0 12 0	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 12 6	0 11 0	0 12 3	0 12 0
Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No. 40s. (Bombay).	,,	0 12 4	0 12 3	0 12 6	0 12 4	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 1 6	0 15 6	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 2 0	1 0 6	1 1 0	1 1 6	1 1 6	1 2 0	1 2 6
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)—						(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Longcloths 36"×37½ yds. 9 lbs. (Bombay).	,,	0 10 9	0 10 9	0 10 3	0 10 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 13 6	0 14 9	0 15 0	1 0 6	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 9	0 15 3	0 15 9	0 15 9
T-Cloths 24"×24½ yds. 5 lbs. (Bombay).	,,	0 10 6	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	1 0 0	0 14 6	0 14 6	..	0 13 9	..	0 15 0	0 13 9	0 14 3	0 14 6	0 14 6	0 14 9	0 15 0
Chadars 54" × 6 yds. 2½ lbs. (Bombay).	,,	0 10 3	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	1 0 9	0 15 9	0 15 6	0 13 0	0 13 6	0 14 0	0 15 6	0 14 6	0 14 3	0 15 0	0 14 6	0 15 3	0 15 0
Cotton piece-goods (Imported)—						(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Leipmann's shirtings 1,500 (Bombay).	Piece	10 6 0	10 5 0	10 8 0	10 8 6	21 12 0	20 4 0	19 0 0	17 4 0	18 8 0	17 4 0	†18 3 0	†18 4 0	†18 6 0	19 0 0	18 0 0	18 7 0	18 14 0
Grey shirtings Fart 2,000 (Bombay).	,,	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 13 6	5 11 0	10 1 0	9 12 0	9 4 0	8 12 0	8 14 0	8 12 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	9 6 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	9 10 0
White mulls (3220 Bombay)	,,	5 0 6	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	9 10 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	8 14 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 6 0	8 12 0	8 10 0	8 12 0	8 12 0
Rice—																		
Big Mills specials (Rangoon)	100 baskets of 75 lbs. each.	330 0 0	332 8 0	317 8 0	293 0 0	300 0 0	305 0 0	302 8 0	120 0 0	150 0 0	157 8 0	125 0 0	398 0 0	380 0 0	385 0 0	422 8 0	392 8 0	370 0 0
Small Mills specials (Rangoon)	,,	337 8 0	340 0 0	330 0 0	302 8 0	327 8 0	340 0 0	335 0 0	135 0 0	177 8 0	182 8 0	145 0 0	422 8 0	402 8 0	415 0 0	455 0 0	412 8 0	400 0 0
Seeta, No. 1 (Calcutta)	B. Md.	6 6 0	6 14 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	8 8 0	9 4 0	9 8 0	8 4 0	9 8 0	9 4 0	9 8 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	7 12 0	7 10 0	7 4 0	7 4 0
Ballam No. 1 (Calcutta)	,,	5 7 0	6 4 0	6 14 0	5 8 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	7 14 0	8 4 0	8 2 0	8 2 0	8 4 0	9 0 0	7 9 0	7 4 0	6 14 0	6 4 0	6 6 0

Note.—The figures represent the maximum prices in the first week of each month, but where quotations are not available for that week, for the nearest period. The blanks indicate that no quotations were available.

(p) Relates to first sale in June 1913.

(q) Group.

(r) Red Group.

(a) Relates to first sale in June 1929.
(b) Relates to first sale in June 1926.
(c) Yarn, 10's.
(d) Longcloth (Standard Quality), 37"×37½ yds., 9 lbs.
(e) T-cloths 36"×24 yds., 6 lbs.
(f) Chadars, 50"×6 yds., 2¼ lbs.
(g) Jat 4's (Eastern).
(h) Jat Eastern Rej's.
(i) Eastern Districts 4's (European sellers).
(j) New corp 4's (European sellers).
(k) Eastern Districts 4's (European sellers).
(l) 10 or 40".
(m) Jat 4's (European sellers).

* Relates to first sale in June 1927.
† White Shirtings 1500, 32×42.
‡ Relates to first sale in June 1928.

Articles	Rate per	1913-14				1926-27				1927-28				1928-29				1929
		April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Wheat—																		
Delhi white (Bombay)	Cwt.	5 7 0	5 4 0	5 9 0	5 6 0	8 5 6	8 6 9	7 15 6	7 8 3	7 10 6	8 1 9	7 7 0	7 7 0	7 5 6	7 15 6	8 3 6	8 5 0	8 2 6
Punjab white (Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	31 8 0	30 4 0	29 6 0	29 12 0	36 12 0	35 5 0	32 8 0	30 13 0	31 8 0	31 14 0	30 10 0	30 6 0	30 4 0	29 14 0	35 4 0	41 2 0	36 0 0
White (Lyallpur)	B. Md.	3 7 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	4 10 6	4 3 0	4 3 6	4 12 0	4 8 0	4 5 0	4 10 6	4 4 6	4 6 9	5 14 0	5 15 6	6 5 6
Barley—(Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	24 4 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	23 0 0	31 0 0	36 0 0	26 0 0	(c)	34 8 0	34 12 0	34 12 0	33 4 0	34 0 0	33 8 0	31 0 0	31 8 0	32 4 0
Linseed—																		
Bold (Bombay)	Cwt.	7 13 6	8 1 0	8 2 0	8 2 0	10 6 0	10 15 0	10 6 0	10 4 0	10 8 0	11 2 0	10 3 0	10 1 0	10 1 6	10 3 0	10 10 0	10 11 0	10 11 0
Small to medium (Calcutta)	B. Md.	5 3 0	5 0 0	5 11 0	5 14 0	7 5 0 (b)	7 12 0 (b)	6 13 0 (b)	6 12 0 (b)	7 3 0 (b)	7 8 0 (b)	7 0 0 (b)	6 13 6 (b)	7 0 0 (b)	7 7 0 (b)	7 8 0 (b)	8 3 0 (b)	7 8 0 (b)
Groundnuts—																		
Ordinary (Madras)	Candy (529 lbs.)	43 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	42 0 0	55 8 0	58 0 0	51 0 0	45 8 0	51 0 0	56 0 0	51 0 0	52 0 0	50 0 0	60 0 0 (c)	58 0 0 (c)	58 0 0 (f)	48 0 0 (f)
(Bombay)	Cwt.	10 6 0	..	10 1 6	9 15 6	12 10 0	13 11 0	11 11 0	11 14 0	12 11 0	12 10 0	12 10 0	11 11 0	11 7 0	12 8 0	12 10 0	10 14 0	10 6 0
Rapeseed—																		
Toria 1% (Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	..	..	..	..	66 0 0	73 8 0	62 0 0	52 8 0	64 12 0	64 12 0	64 12 0	60 8 0	59 8 0	61 8 0	63 8 0	53 0 0	56 4 0
Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)	Cwt.	8 12 0	8 3 6	..	..	10 7 0	12 0 0	11 2 0	10 12 0	11 0 0	11 10 0	10 14 0	10 5 0	9 13 0	10 10 0	10 12 0	..	9 14 0
Gingelly—White, Bold (Bombay)	,,	12 6 6	..	12 6 0	12 0 0	15 10 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	15 8 0	17 4 0	16 12 0	13 6 0	13 0 0	12 12 0	12 11 0	12 8 0	11 13 0	11 11 0
Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay).	,,	7 2 6	7 4 6	7 3 0	7 2 0	10 3 0	9 8 0	8 9 0	8 0 0	11 0 0	10 12 0	9 15 6	9 9 0	10 1 6	9 11 6	10 2 0	10 0 0	10 8 0
Cotton seed—(Bombay)	,,	3 11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	4 4 0	4 7 0	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 10 6	4 10 0	4 7 0	4 11 0	4 12 6	5 2 0	4 11 0	4 12 0	4 6 0
Castor oil—		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)													
No. 1 Fine pale (Calcutta)	B. Md.	19 8 6	19 8 0	20 8 6	20 8 6	21 2 0	20 10 0	21 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	22 12 6	20 0 0	20 0 0	23 0 0	18 0 0	23 8 0	19 0 0	21 0 0
(Madras)	Candy (560 lbs.)	80 0 0	81 0 0	79 0 0	80 0 0	92 0 0	88 0 0	80 0 0	90 0 0	103 0 0	97 0 0	103 0 0	112 0 0	..	98 0 0	98 0 0	99 0 0	97 2 0
Coconut oil (Madras)	Candy	..	..	..	..	170 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	145 0 0	130 0 0	120 0 0
Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)	B. Md.	..	..	..	..	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 2 0	4 2 0
Bonemeal—																		
⅛nd Steamed (Calcutta)	23 cwts.	80 0 0	80 0 0	81 0 0	85 0 0	105 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	103 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0	101 0 0	111 0 0	105 0 0	106 0 0	106 0 0	103 0 0
,, Unsteamed (Calcutta)	,,	71 8 0	72 0 0	75 0 0	78 0 0	97 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	98 0 0	98 8 0	98 8 0	98 8 0	95 8 0	100 0 0	98 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	96 0 0
Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot, Midlg. to good, 60 to 86% (Calcutta).	Fy. Md. (74-07lbs.	..	..	..	..	215 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0
Wool—Kandahar (Karachi)	Md. (82 lbs.)	26 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	29 0 0	35 0 0	32 0 0	38 0 0	33 4 0	34 8 0	36 0 0	37 0 0	33 8 0	37 0 0	36 0 0	37 0 0	36 8 0	39 0 0
Shellac—T. N. (Calcutta)	B Md	42 8 0	46 8 0	50 0 0	43 8 0	60 0 0	46 0 0	80 0 0	92 0 0	75 0 0	122 0 0	100 0 0	108 0 0	81 0 0	96 0 0	98 0 0	89 0 0	87 0 0
Coffee—Peaberry Parchment (Bangalore).	26½ lbs.	..	..	..	..	24 0 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	23 0 0	(e) 90 0 0 (f) 22 0 0 (g) 88 0 0 (h) 18 0 0	(e) 108 0 0 (f) 22 0 0 (g) 91 0 0 (h) 19 0 0	(e) 105 0 0 (f) 22 0 0 (g) 91 0 0 (i) 19 0 0	(e) 102 0 0 (f) 22 0 0 (g) 87 0 0 (i) 19 0 0	(e) 108 0 0 (f) 22 0 0 (g) 91 0 0 (i) 19 0 0	(e) 112 0 0 (f) 22 6 0 (g) 99 0 0 (i) 18 8 0
Hides, Cow—																		
Agras (Calcutta)	20 lbs.	22 0 0	18 12 0	Nominal	22 8 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 8 0	21 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	..	20 0 0	19 0 0
Durbhangas (Calcutta)	,,	17 8 0	14 0 0	16 4 0	18 12 0	11 0 0	11 8 0	10 8 0	13 8 0	12 0 0	12 8 0	11 0 0	15 0 0	17 0 0	14 0 0	16 8 0	14 0 0	13 8 0
Patnas (Calcutta)	,,	13 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 0 0	12 0 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	9 8 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	11 0 0	12 8 0	12 0 0	12 8 0
Salted (Calcutta)	,,	11 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	9 8 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	10 8 0	10 12 0	12 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	13 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0
Hides, Buffalo, Arsenicated (Calcutta)	,,	15 8 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	10 8 0	9 8 0	9 4 0	8 0 0	14 0 0	14 8 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	10 8 0
Skins, Goat (Calcutta)	100 pieces	150 0 0	125 0 0	130 0 0	150 0 0	220 0 0	90 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	210 0 0	210 0 0	230 0 0	230 0 0	225 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	180 0 0	220 0 0
Sugar—																		
Java, T. M. O. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	7 7 6	7 7 6	6 15 0	6 12 3	11 1 0	12 5 0	11 5 6	13 4 0	11 2 0	10 10 6	10 6 0	9 12 0	(d) 10 6 0	(d) 9 6 0	(f) 9 10 0	(f) 9 2 6	(f) 9 8 6
,, ,, (Bombay)	Cwt.	10 10 0	10 4 0	10 5 0	9 11 0	15 10 0	17 10 0	16 9 0	18 10 0	16 2 0	14 12 0	14 15 0	14 6 0	15 4 0	14 14 0	13 13 0	13 9 0	13 15 0
Kerosene oil—																		
Snowflake (Calcutta)	Case	5 11 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	9 13 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	8 13 0	8 13 0	8 13 0	(k) 8 14 0
Rising Sun (Calcutta)	2 tins	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	6 13 6	6 12 6	6 12 6	7 0 6	7 0 6	7 0 0	6 3 6	5 12 6	5 12 6	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 5 0	(k) 6 7 0
Victoria (Calcutta)	,,	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 12 6	5 11 6	5 9 6	5 10 6	5 10 6	5 10 6	4 6 6	4 6 6	4 6 6	5 12 6	5 13 0	5 15 0	(k) 5 16 0
Salt—																		
Liverpool, ex-gola (Calcutta)†	100 Mds.	56 0 0	57 0 0	51 0 0	56 0 0	72 0 0	124 0 0	102 0 0	131 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	111 0 0	88 0 0	83 0 0	86 0 0
(Bombay)‡	,,	..	..	..	..	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	187 8 0	187 8 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	212 8 0	200 0 0	203 4 0	187 8 0

†The prices exclude duty and port and handling charges.
‡The prices relate to Black Bombay salt and include duty and other charges.

(a) Relates to Pair Firsts.
(b) Small grains, 5% refraction.
(c) No stock.
(d) All cane equal in colour to No. 23 D. S. or higher, etc.
(e) Nilgiri Peaberry per cwt.
(f) Native Peaberry per md. of 28 lbs.
(g) Nilgiri Parchment per cwt.
(h) Native Parchment per md. of 28 lbs.
(i) Native flat per md. of 28 lbs.
(j) Machine decorticated per candy of 500 lbs.
(k) Ex-Narsimdanga.
(l) Java white D. S. 25 and/or higher.

No. 51.—Prices of cotton, raw and Index Numbers of cotton, raw and cloth in Liverpool

(Compiled from F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review)

1928	Prices of cotton, raw American Middling (Pence per lb.)	Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100)	
		Cotton, raw American	Cloth
January 6	10·92	164	153
13	10·90	164	153
20	10·62	159	150
27	10·32	155	149
February 3	9·79	147	146
10	10·07	151	146
17	10·25	154	148
24	10·40	156	149
March 2	10·63	160	149
9	10·54	158	149
16	10·77	162	149
23	10·96	165	153
30	10·86	163	153
April 5	10·91	164	153
13	11·11	167	155
20	11·25	169	155
27	11·61	174	156
May 4	11·60	174	157
11	11·62	174	157
18	11·71	176	157
25	11·46	172	156
31	11·47	172	156
June 8	11·45	172	156
15	11·39	171	156
22	11·65	175	157
29	12·49	188	160
July 6	12·53	188	161
13	12·14	182	160
20	11·81	177	158
27	11·73	176	157
August 3	10·80	162	153
10	10·32	155	150
17	10·71	161	150
24	10·44	157	150
31	10·47	157	148

No. 51.—*continued*

(Compiled from F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review)—continued

1928		Prices of cotton, raw American Middling (Pence per lb.)	Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100)	
			Cotton, raw American	Cloth
September	7	10·62	159	148
	14	9·84	148	147
	21	9·99	150	146
	28	10·72	161	147
October	5	10·64	160	148
	12	10·95	164	149
	19	11·00	165	152
	26	10·51	158	150
November	2	10·49	157	150
	9	10·46	157	151
	16	10·55	158	151
	23	10·84	163	153
	30	10·97	165	155
December	7	10·63	160	154
	14	10·71	161	154
	21	10·57	159	153
	28	10·64	160	153
January	4	10·50	158	153
	11	10·58	159	153
	18	10·63	160	155
	25	10·48	157	155
February	1	10·35	155	152
	8	10·34	155	152
	15	10·43	157	151
	22	10·49	158	150
March	1	10·75	161	152
	8	11·12	167	153
	15	11·14	167	154
	22	11·10	166	154
	28	10·96	165	154
April	5	10·73	161	152
	12	10·89	164	151

No. 52.—Statistics of Maritime freights *from* Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon *to* London, Marseilles, Antwerp, Hamburg and Japan.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1914	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928				1929	
			April	April	April	April	April	January	April	July	October	January	April
Calcutta*—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jute	London	Ton of 50 c.ft.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 16 3	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 17 6	1 15 0	1 13 9	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 13 9
	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	2 0 0	1 16 3	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 17 6	1 15 0	1 13 9	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 13 9
	Antwerp	,,	1 0 0	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 11 3	1 10 0
	Hamburg	,,	1 2 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 11 3	1 10 0
Linseed	London	Ton	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 16 3	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 17 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 8 9
	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	2 0 0	1 16 3	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 17 6	1 10 0	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 8 9
	Antwerp	,,	1 0 0	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 11 3	1 5 0
	Hamburg	,,	1 2 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 11 3	1 5 0
Bombay—													
Cotton	London	Ton of 40 c.ft.	0 12 0	1 1 6	..	0 11 0	0 19 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 18 6	0 16 0	1 2 0	0 16 6
	Antwerp	,,	0 11 6	1 1 0	..	0 11 6	0 19 0	1 1 0	0 19 0	0 16 6	0 18 0	1 2 0	0 16 6
	Hamburg	,,	0 16 6	1 2 6	..	0 11 6	1 0 6	1 1 0	0 19 0	0 17 6	0 19 0	1 2 0	0 17 0
	Japan	Bale	Rs. 17 (*b*)	Yen 4·20	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Seeds (16 cwt. and over)	London	Ton	0 12 0	1 1 6	..	0 11 0	0 19 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 18 6	0 16 0	1 2 0	0 16 6
	Marseilles	,,	0 11 0	..	..	0 12 0	0 17 6	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 17 0	0 15 0	1 3 0	0 16 6
	Antwerp	,,	0 11 6	1 1 0	..	0 11 6	0 19 0	1 1 0	0 19 0	0 16 6	0 18 0	1 2 0	0 16 6
	Hamburg	,,	0 16 0	1 2 6	..	0 11 6	1 0 6	1 1 0	0 19 0	0 17 6	0 19 0	1 2 0	0 17 0
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)	London	,,	0 10 0	0 18 6	0 16 0	0 8 0	0 16 0	0 19 0	0 17 0	0 15 6	0 13 0	0 19 0	0 13 6
	Marseilles	,,	0 10 0	..	0 13 6	0 9 0	0 13 6	0 19 0	0 17 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 13 6
Madras—													
Groundnuts	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	0 15 0	1 12 6	1 11 3	1 8 9	1 0 0 to 1 2 6	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 5 0
Karachi—			(*a*)										
Barley (16 cwt.)	London	,,	0 12 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 13 6	0 16 6	1 1 6	0 19 6	0 16 0	0 18 6	1 3 0	0 17 6
Rangoon—													
Rice	United Kingdom	,,	1 3 3	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 0 0	1 11 3	1 8 9	1 6 3	1 5 6	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 6 3
	Hamburg	,,	..	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 0 0	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 6 3	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 10 0

NOTE.—The rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.

* The rates since 1924 from Calcutta to London and Marseilles are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent. not exceeding 5*s.* per ton.

(*a*) Rate for Liverpool.

(*b*) Per ton of 40 c.ft.

No. 53.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

(In thousands of Rupees.)

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1928-29 as compared with 1927-28.
Sea Customs—Imports.						
Non-protective special duties—						
Liquors	2,50,32	2,53,98	2,61,31	2,55,98	2,51,98	—4,00
Sugar, all sorts, excluding confectionery	5,76,90	6,47,81	7,00,72	6,51,19	7,77,20	+1,26,01
Tobacco	1,73,72	1,56,81	1,90,77	2,17,13	2,58,48	+41,35
Tin, block	12,12	14,31	6,31	8,20	6,15	—2,05
Mineral oils	1,43,39	1,54,67	1,29,29	1,78,92	1,93,60	+14,68
Motor cars and cycles (*a*)	79,44	1,05,30	1,04,95	89,58	1,02,14	+12,56
Artificial silk yarn and thread (*b*)	—	—	—	5,90	10,43	+4,53
Cotton yarn and thread	51,41	43,38	36,45	43,45	45 80	+2,35
Cotton piecegoods	7,73,76	6,06,55	6,21,04	6,25,17	6,04,48	—20,69
Portland cement, excluding white Portland cement (*c*)	—	—	9,06	9,96	11,53	+1,57
Others	11,50	14,45	14,61	16,57	17,75	+1,18
Duty at 2½ per cent—						
Machinery	42,88	43,86	38,17	22,58	—	—22,58
Other articles	1,16	87	55	54	34	—20
Duty at 10 per cent—						
Metals—Iron and steel	84,12	42,30	42,82	51,09	46,41	—4,68
Railway plant and rolling stock	47,49	38,82	24,41	28,94	20,16	—8,78
Other articles	1,65	1,42	1,06	1,07	54	—53
Duty at 15 per cent—						
Articles of food and drink (excluding grain and pulse, other than flour, and sugar and vinegar)	1,39,15	1,59,83	1,74,89	1,82,09	1,80,75	—1,34
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, other than metallic ores	63,88	69,72	65,17	78,86	78,82	—4
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than artificial silk yarn, cotton yarn, cotton piecegoods and silk manufactures) (*d*)	7,90,90	8,15,49	8,45,34	8,46,38	8,49,45	+3,12
Miscellaneous	56,46	55,67	62,46	64,71	63,80	—91
Duty at 30 per cent.—						
Silk piecegoods and other manufactures of silk	90,05	78,16*	78,34*	88,21*	87,60	—61
Other articles	98,59	1,03,73	1,04,78	96,02	1,00,62	+4,60
Protective special duties—						
Iron and Steel—						
Liable to additional duties—						
Of British manufacture	2,25,77	2,92,22	2,76,93	40,55	49,90	+9,35
Not of British manufacture				1,02,85	77,77	—25,08
Not liable to additional duties				1,53,08	1,34,77	—18,31
Paper and Stationery (*e*)	—	12,78	23,52	25,34	28,10	+2,76
Matches (*f*)	1,13,91	1,13,19	88,64	52,35	24,22	—28,13
Match splints and veneers (*f*)	11,94	5,11	55	1,27	1,06	—21

Government Stores (including Imports by State Railways)–						
Articles liable to protective duties—						
Iron and Steel—						
Liable to additional duties—						
Of British manufacture	} 7,20	21,15	10,72	{ 4,18	6,08	+1,90
Not of British manufacture				5,57	5,08	—49
Not liable to additional duties				18,34	6,28	—12,06
Paper and stationery (*e*)	—	25,83	23,71	1,58	1,39	—19
Railway plant and rolling stock (non-protective)				27,92	5,44	—22,48
Others	53,09	55,49	59,84	50,59	42,84	—7,75
TOTAL IMPORTS	39,00,80	39,31,90	39,96,41	40,46,11	40,90,96	+44,85
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	2,14,80	61,26	54,97	59,48	53,89	—5,59
Net Import duty	36,86,00	38,70,64	39,41,44	39,86,63	40,37,07	+50,44
SEA CUSTOMS—EXPORTS.						
Hides and skins, raw	26,75	31,74	30,84	37,33	36,83	—50
Jute (raw and manufactured)	3,75,64	3,68,05	3,95,05	4,59,89	4,21,99	—37,90
Rice	1,23,97	1,40,81	1,16,68	1,06,62	99,45	—7,17
Tea	49,12	48,09	50,96	1,33	—	—1,33
Government stores	5	3	4	3	1	—2
TOTAL EXPORTS	5,75,53	5,88,72	5,93,57	6,05,20	5,58,28	—46,92
Deduct—Refunds	9,91	9,34	9,60	11,14	9,49	—1,65
Net export duty	5,65,62	5,79,38	5,83,97	5,94,06	5,48,79	—45,27
TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORT DUTIES (net)	42,51,62	44,50,02	45,25,41	45,80,69	45,81,86	+5,17
Land Customs and miscellaneous	39,63	40,01	39,09	47,91	1,15,16	+67,25
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	2,17,67	1,46,60	37	..	—	—
„ „ „ motor spirit	78,86	76,82	96,40	1,21,23	1,56,23	+35,00
„ „ „ kerosene	98,39	97,88	1,04,70	97,17	92,65	—4,52
TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE (gross)	49,10,88	48,81,93	48,30,54	49,17,62	50,13,28	+95,66
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	10,81	10,82	11,43	13,36	12,31	—1,05
Tea cess	12,87	12,29	13,13	13,75	13,53	—22

(*a*) Dutiable at 20 per cent from March, 1927. Figures prior to March, 1927, represent duty realised at 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.
(*b*) Separate figures available from October, 1927.
(*c*) Figures prior to April 1928, include white Portland cement.
(*d*) Figures prior to October, 1927, include artificial silk yarn.
(*e*) Subject to protective duty from 21st September, 1925.
(*f*) Transferred to "protective special duties" with effect from 25th September, 1928.
* Excludes silk goods for medical purposes and silk mixtures from June, 1925.
NOTE.—Figures for 1928-29 are not finally adjusted by Accounts Department.

IMPORT TARIFF

Part I.—Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
1	Hops.
1A	Grain and pulse, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour (*see* Nos. 1B and 68).
1B	Sago flour.
2	Salt imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stoneware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces. (For the general duty on salt, *see* No. 35.)
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW
3	Hides and Skins, raw or salted.
	METALLIC ORES
4	Metallic Ores, all sorts, except ochres and other pigment ores.
	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS
5	Precious Stones, unset and imported uncut, Pearls, unset.¶
	SEEDS
6	Oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.
6A	Tallow.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS
7	Cotton, raw.
8	Wool, raw, and Wool-tops.
	MISCELLANEOUS
8A	China Clay.
9	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, carbolime, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.†
10	Pulp of wood, rags and other paper-making materials.
10A	Rubber stumps, rubber seeds and raw rubber.‡
10B	Stick or Seed Lac.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL
11	Uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES
12	The following Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:— (*a*) Articles falling under the 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th or 8th sub-head of Item No. 42 when they appertain to a firearm falling under that Item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm. (*b*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform. (*c*) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol (*i*) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (*ii*) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment. (*d*) Swords for presentation as army of volunteer prizes. (*e*) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India being a unit notified in pursuance of the first Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903). (*f*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES
13	Anti-plague serum.

* Corrected to April, 1929. [The Indian Finance Act, No. XII of 1922, the Indian Finance Acts, 1923 to 1929, the Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Acts, 1925 and 1927, the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Acts, 1925 to 1929, the Indian Tariff (Cotton Yarn Amendment) Act, 1927, the Steel Industry (Protection) Acts, 1927 and 1928 and the Match Industry (Protection) Act, 1928.]

†Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 26, dated the 5th May 1928, the following Chemical manure, namely, Ammonium phosphates, is exempt from payment of import duty.

‡ Under Government of India (Central Board of Revenue) Customs Ruling No. 1, dated the 9th February 1929, crepe rubber sheets are free from duty as "raw rubber."

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES—*contd.*
13A	Bleaching paste and bleaching powder.
14	Cinchona bark and the alkaloids extracted therefrom including quinine and alkaloids derived from other sources which are chemically identical with alkaloids extracted from Cinchona bark.
14A	Magnesium Chloride.
14B	Sulphur.
	DYES AND COLOURS
14C	Dyes derived from Coal-tar and Coal-tar derivatives used in any dyeing process.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
15	The following Agricultural implements, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, hay-presses, potato diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines, beet-pullers, broadcast seeders, cornpickers, corn-shellers, culti-packers, drag-scrapers, stalk-cutters, huskers and shredders, potato planters, lime sowers, manure spreaders, listers, soil-graders and rakes; also agricultural tractors; also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.
16	The following dairy appliances, namely, cream separators, milking machines, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aërating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers: also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy purposes.
17	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.
18	Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.
	MACHINERY
18A	Machinery, namely such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified:— (1) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts;
	MACHINERY—*contd.*
	(2) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts;
	(3) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose;
	(4) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials (other than cotton hair and canvas ply) and driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton;
	(5) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not; and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof.*
	Note.—The term 'industrial system' used in sub-clause (3) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity.
18B	The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated, namely, healds, heald cords and heald knitting needles; reeds and shuttles; warp and weft preparation machinery and looms; bobbins and pirns; dobbies; Jacquard machine; Jacquard harness linen cords; Jacquard cards; punching plates for Jacquard cards; warping mills; multiple box sleys; solid border sleys; tape sleys; swivel sleys; tape looms; wool carding machines; wool spinning machines; hosiery machinery; coir mat shearing machines; coir fibre willowing machines; heald knitting machines; dobby cards; lattices and lags for dobbies; wooden winders; silk looms; silk throwing and reeling machines; cotton yarn reeling machines; sizing machines; doubling machines; silk twisting machines; cone winding machines; piano card cutting machines; harness building frames; card lacing frames; drawing and denting hooks; sewing thread balls making machines; *cumbli* finishing machinery; hank boilers; cotton carding and spinning machines; maileyes, lingocs, comber boards and comber board frames; take-up motions; temples and pickers; picking bands; picking stick; printing machines; roller cloth; clearer cloth; sizing flannel; and roller skins.

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 5, dated the 9th February 1929, insulated Copper cables containing pilot cores (but no power cores) of a Sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch are exempt from payment of import duty.

No. 54—*continued.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty—*concluded.*

No.	Names of Articles
	MACHINERY—*concld.*
18C	Printing and Lithographic Material, namely, presses, lithographic plates, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electrotype blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, leadcutters, rule cutters, slug cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, rule bending machines, rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, stereotyping apparatus, paper folding machines, and paging machines, but excluding ink and paper.*
18D	Component Parts of Machinery, as defined in Nos. 18A, 18B and 18C, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose: Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.
	METALS
19	Current nickel, bronze, and copper coin of the Government of India.
20	Gold and silver bullion and coin, and gold and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.
20A	Zinc, unwrought, including cakes, ingots, tiles (other than boiler tiles), hard or soft slabs and plates, dust, dross and ashes; and broken zinc.
	PAPER
21	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
21A	Postage stamps, whether used or unused.
21B	Paper money.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS
22	Second-hand or used gunny bags or cloth made of jute.
	MISCELLANEOUS
23	Art, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
24	Books printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, manuscripts, and illustrations specially made for binding in books.
24A	Light Ships.
24B	Ropes, cotton.
24C	Starch and farina.
24D	Stone prepared as for road metalling.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
25	Animals, living, all sorts.
25A	Insignia and badges of official British and Foreign orders.
26	Specimens, models and wall diagrams illustrative of natural science, and medals and antique coins.

*Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notifications No. 43, dated the 25th August 1928 and No. 46, dated the 15th September 1928, the following printing material, namely, process blocks and highly polished copper or zinc sheets specially prepared for making process blocks, and paper in rolls with side perforations to be used after further perforation for type casting are exempt from payment of import duty.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		
	FISH		
27	Fish, Salted, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time, prescribe.*
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES		Rs. A.
27A	Currants	Cwt. . . .	1 4

* The rate since the 18th March, 1924, is annas 7½.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	LIQUORS		
28	Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Rs. A. 0 8
29	Denatured spirit	*Ad valorem* . .	7½ per cent.
30	Perfumed Spirits	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Rs. A. 36 0
31	Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—		
	(*a*) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Ditto	30 0 } or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	21 14 } and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
32	All other sorts of Spirit	Ditto	Ditto.
33	WINES—		
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Rs. A. 9 0
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	Ditto	4 8
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to "All other sorts of Spirit."		
	SUGAR		
34	Sugar, excluding confectionery (*see* No. 124)—		
	(1) Sugar, crystallised or soft 23 Dutch Standard and above.	Cwt. . . .	4 8
	(2) Sugar, crystallised or soft inferior to 23 Dutch Standard but not inferior to 8 Dutch Standard.	,, . . .	4 0
	(3) Sugar, below 8 Dutch Standard, molasses and sugar candy.	*Ad valorem* . .	25 per cent.
	SACCHARINE		
34A	Saccharine (except in tablets) . . .	Pound . . .	Rs. A. 5 0
34B	Saccharine tablets	*Ad valorem*. . .	15 per cent. or Rs. 5 per pound of Saccharine contents, whichever is higher.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK		
35	Salt, excluding salt exempted under No. 2	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on sal manufactured in the place where the import takes place.*
	TOBACCO		
36	Tobacco, unmanufactured . . .	Pound . . .	Rs. A. 1 8
37	Cigars	*Ad valorem*. . .	75 per cent.

* The rate of excise duty since the 1st March, 1924, is Re. 1-4-0

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	TOBACCO—*contd.*		
37A	Cigarettes of value—		Rs. A.
	(*a*) not exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand	Thousand . . .	7 0
	(*b*) exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand.	Ditto . . .	10 8
	NOTE.—For the purposes of this item, "value" means real value as defined in section 30 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, provided that the amount to be deducted on account of duties payable on importation to determine the real value in accordance with the provisions of clause (*a*) of the said section shall be Rs. 7 per thousand.		
38	All other sorts of Tobacco manufactured .	Pound . . .	2 4
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		
	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL		
39	Coal, coke and patent fuel . . .	Ton . . .	0 8
	METALS		
39A	Tin, block	Ton . . .	250 0
	OILS		
40	Kerosene; also any mineral oil other than Kerosene and Motor Spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Imperial gallon . .	Two annas and six pies.
40A	Motor spirit	Ditto . .	Six annas.
41	MINERAL OIL—		Rs. A.
	(1) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre;	Ton . . .	10 0
	(2) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than for lubrication;	Imperial gallon . .	One anna and four pies.
	(3) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes.	*Ad valorem*. . .	7½ per cent.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES		
42	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12—		Rs.
	(1) Firearms including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified (*See* Nos. 86A and 141).	Each . . .	15
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	,, . . .	15
	(3) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols.	,, . . .	5
	(4) Gun stocks and breech blocks. .	,, . . .	3
	(5) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	,, . . .	2
	(6) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms.	,, . . .	1

(2) to (6): or 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*concluded.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—*contd.*		
	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12—*contd.*		
	(7) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	*Ad valorem* . .	30 per cent.
	(8) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	*Ad valorem* . .	20 per cent.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS		
42A	Motor Cars, motor cycles, and motor scooters, and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof: provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in No. 87 shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.	*Ad valorem.* . .	20 per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES		
43	Opium and its alkaloids and their derivatives.	Seer of 80 tolas . .	Rs. 24 or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	MACHINERY		
43A	Cotton, hair and canvas ply belting for machinery.	*Ad valorem.* . .	5 per cent.
43B	Rubber-insulated copper wires and cables, no core of which has a Sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, whether made with any additional insulating or covering material or not.	*Ad valorem.* . .	5 per cent.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS		
43C	Artificial silk yarn and thread . . .	*Ad valorem* . .	7½ per cent.
44	Cotton twist and yarn and cotton sewing or darning thread.	*Ad valorem* . .	5 per cent. or 1¾ annas per pound, whichever is higher.
45	Cotton piece-goods	*Ad valorem* . .	11 per cent.
45A	Silk mixtures, that is to say— (*a*) fabrics composed in part of some other textile than silk and in which any portion either of the warp or of the weft but not of both is silk; (*b*) fabrics not being silk on which silk is superimposed such as embroidered fabrics; (*c*) articles made from such fabrics and not otherwise specified (*see* No. 100A).	*Ad valorem* . .	20 per cent.
45B	Yarn (excluding cotton yarn) such as is ordinarily used for the manufacture of belting for machinery.	*Ad valorem* . .	5 per cent
	MISCELLANEOUS		
46	Printing type	Pound . . .	One anna.
46C	Portland cement, excluding white Portland cement.	Ton	Rs. A. 9 0
46D	Printer's ink	*Ad valorem* . .	5 per cent.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	PROVISIONS AND OILMANS STORES
48	Vinegar in casks.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	WOOD AND TIMBER
49	Firewood.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES
50	Copperas, green.
	MISCELLANEOUS
53	Aeroplanes, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines, aeroplane engine parts and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes.
54	The following printing material, namely, leads, brass rules, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys and metal furniture.
55	Racks for the withering of tea leaf.
57	Fodder, bran and pollards.

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL, FOR RE-MANUFACTURE
58	Iron or steel, old.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
59	Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof imported by, or under the orders of, a railway administration.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL
60	Iron alloys.
	,, angle, channel and tee not otherwise specified (*see* No. 143).
	,, bar and rod not otherwise specified (*see* No. 144).
	,, pig.
	,, rice bowls.
61	Iron or Steel, anchors and cables.
	,, ,, hoops and strips.
	,, ,, nails, rivets and washers, all sorts.
	,, ,, pipes and tubes; also fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified (*see* No. 146).
	Iron or Steel, railway track material not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 68 and 150) including bearing plates, cast iron, sleepers and fastenings therefor, and lever-boxes.
	,, ,, tramway track material, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 150), including rails, fish-plates, tie-bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks.
	,, ,, sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ⅛ inch thick, whether fabricated or not, if coated with metals other than tin or zinc.
	,, ,, plates and sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under ⅛ inch thick, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 146, 147, 153 and 154) whether fabricated or not.
	,, ,, wire including fencing-wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting.
	,, ,, (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete.
	,, ,, expanded metal.
62	Steel, angle and tee if galvanized, tinned or lead-coated.
	,, (other than bars), alloy, crucible, shear, blister and tub.
	,, (other than bars) made for springs and cutting tools by any process.

No. 54—*continued.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent. *ad valorem*—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*		RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK
	Steel, ingots, blooms and billets, and slabs of a thickness of 1¼ inches or more.	63	Railway Materials for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings therefor; bearing plates, fish bolts and nuts, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, shunting skids, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, weighbridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; switches, crossings and the like materials made of alloy steel; also cranes, water-cranes and water-tanks when imported by or under the orders of, a railway administration :
	Steel, bar and rod, the following kinds—		
	(*a*) shapes specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete, if the smallest dimension is under ½ inch;		Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein :
	(*b*) all shapes and sizes, if—		
	(i) of alloy, crucible, shear, blister or tub steel, or		
	(ii) galvanised or coated with other metals, or		
	(iii) planished or polished, including bright steel shafting;		Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in No. 18 A or No. 18 D shall not be deemed to be included hereunder.
	(*c*) other qualities, if of any of the following shapes and sizes—	63A	Component Parts of Railway Materials, as defined in No. 63, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose :
	(i) rounds under ½ inch diameter,		
	(ii) squares under ½ inch side,		Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong, if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.
	(iii) flats, if under 1 inch wide and not over ½ inch thick,		
	(iv) flats not under 8 inches wide and not over ½ inch thick,	64	Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections :
	(v) ovals, if the dimension of the major axis is not less than twice that of the minor axis,		Provided that articles of machinery as defined in No. 18A or No. 18D shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.
	(vi) all other shapes, any size.		

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
	FISH	67	Fruits and Vegetables, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.
65	Fish, excluding salted fish (*see* No. 27).		
66	Fishmaws, including singally and sozille, and sharkfins.		GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR
		68	Flour, except Sago flour.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	PROVISIONS AND OILMANS STORES		MISCELLANEOUS
69	Provisions and Oilman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (*see* No. 48).	80	Canes and rattans.
		81	Cowries and shells.
	SPICES	82	Ivory, unmanufactured.
70	Spices, all sorts.	83	Products, Stones, unset and imported cut (*see* No. 5).
	TEA	84	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.*
71	Tea.		
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK		III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
72	Coffee.		APPAREL
73	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.	85	Apparel, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 11 and gold and silver thread, and articles made of silk or silk mixtures.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC	86	Explosives, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuze.
74	Gums, Resins and Lac, all sorts, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 10B).	86A	Ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only an antiquarian value; masonic and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes; and *dahs* intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.
	OILS		
75	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential oils not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 40, 40A and 41).		CONVEYANCES
	SEEDS	87	Conveyances, not specified in No. 142, namely, tramcars, motor-omnibuses, motor-lorries, motor-vans, passenger lifts, carriages, carts, jinrikshas, bath-chairs, perambulators trucks, wheel barrows, bicycles, tricycles, and all other sorts of conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof, except such parts and accessories of the motor vehicles above-mentioned as are also adapted for use as parts or accessories of motor cars, motor cycles or motor scooters (*see* No. 42A).
76	Seeds, all sorts, not otherwise specified.		
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX		
77	All Sorts of Stearine, wax, grease and animal fat, not otherwise specified.		
	TEXTILE MATERIALS		CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES
78	Textile materials, the following :—	88	Chemicals, drugs and medicines, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.		
			CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
	WOOD AND TIMBER	89	Cutlery, excluding electroplated cutlery (*see* No. 129).
79	Wood and Timber, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.	90	Hardware ironmongery and tools, all sorts, not otherwise specified.

* Under Government of India Notification No. 4317, dated the 2nd July, 1921, unmanufactured mica is exempt from payment of import duty.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—*contd.*
90A	Electrical Control Gear and Transmission Gear, namely, switches, fuses, and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten *amperes* and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts, and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts; bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity; and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes, and the fittings thereof.
91	All other sorts of implements, instruments, apparatus and appliances (including plated surgical instruments) and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.*
	DYES AND COLOURS
92	Dyeing and Tanning Substances, all sorts, not otherwise specified, and paints and colours and painter's materials, all sorts.
	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD
93	Furniture, Cabinetware and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE
94	Glass and glassware, lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain; all sorts except glass bangles and beads and false pearls (*see* No. 131).
	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER
95	Hides and Skins not otherwise specified, leather and leather manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	MACHINERY
96	Machinery and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one quarter of one brake-horse power.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL
97	All sorts of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL
98	All sorts of metals other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY
99	Paper and articles made of paper and papier maché, pasteboard, millboard, and cardboard, all sorts, and stationery, including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also wastepaper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post, Postage stamps, whether used or unused, and paper money, and paper and stationery otherwise specified.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS
100	Yarns and Textile Fabrics, that is to say:—
	Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified;
	Flax, twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax;
	Haberdashery and millinery, excluding articles made of silk and silk mixtures;
	Hemp manufactures;
	Hosiery, excluding article made of silk;
	Jute twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding secondhand or used gunny bags or cloth;
	Silk yarn, noils and warps and silk thread;
	Woollen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool including felt;
	All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.
100A	Silk goods used or required for medical purposes, namely:—
	Silk ligatures; elastic silk hosiery, elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks, anklets, stockings, suspensory bandages, silk abdominal belts, silkweb catheter tubes, and oiled silk.
	MISCELLANEOUS
101	Art, works of, excluding those specified in No. 23.
102	Brushes and Brooms.
103	Building and Engineering materials, including asphalt, bricks, cement (excluding Portland cement other than white Portland cement), chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles, firebricks not being component parts of any article included in No. 18A or No. 63 and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified including bitumen and other insulating materials.

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 96-1-Cus.—25, dated the 28th February, 1925, apparatus for wireless telegraphs designed either for transmission or reception whether by telegraphy or telephony (including component parts of such apparatus which are essential for its working and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose), when imported in accordance with the orders for the time being governing the importation of such apparatus, is liable to duty at 22 per cent *ad valorem*.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*—*concluded.*

No.	Names of Articles
	MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*
104	Candles.
105	Cinematograph films.
106	Cordage and rope and twine of vegetable fibre, not otherwise specified.
106A	Fireworks specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships.
107	Furniture, tackle and apparel, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.
108	Mats and Matting.
109	Oilcakes.
110	Oilcloth and Floor cloth.
111	Packing-Engine and Boiler—all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in Nos. 18A and 63.
112	Perfumery, not otherwise specified.

No.	Names of Articles
	MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*
113	Pitch, tar and dammer.
114	Polishes and compositions.
115	Rubber tyres and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 53).
116	Soap.
118	Stone and Marble, and articles made of stone and marble, but excluding stone prepared as for road metalling.
119	Toilet requisites, not otherwise specified.
120	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
121	Coral.
122	Umbrellas, including parasols and sunshades and fittings therefor.
123	All other articles not otherwise specified including articles imported by post.

PART VI.—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
124	Confectionery
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES
125	Gunpowder for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.
126	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12 all articles other than those specified in entries Nos. 42, 86A and 141 which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware under No. 90), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
128	Clocks and Watches and parts thereof.
129	Articles plated with gold and silver, excluding surgical instruments.
130	Musical Instruments and parts thereof

No.	Names of Articles
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE
131	Glass bangles and beads and false pearls.
	METALS
132	Gold plate, gold thread and wire, gold leaf and gold manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
133	Silver plate, silver thread and wire, silver leaf and silver manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS
134	Silk piece-goods, and other manufactures of silk, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 45A and 100A).
	MISCELLANEOUS
135	Fireworks, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 106-A).
136	Ivory, manufactured.
137	Jewellery and Jewels.
138	Prints, engravings and pictures (including photographs and picture post cards), not otherwise specified.
140	Smokers' requisites, excluding tobacco (Nos. 36 to 38) and matches (No. 157).
141	Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, including bird shot, toy cannons, air guns and air pistols for the time being excluded, in any part of British India, from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878; and bows and arrows.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
	III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—	
	CONVEYANCES	
142	COAL TUBS, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or Steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or Steel—	
	(*a*) if of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) if not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL	
143	IRON angle, channel and tee—	
	(*a*) fabricated, all qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated, kinds other than galvanized, tinned or lead-coated and other than Crown or superior qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 19 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 30 per ton.
144	IRON, COMMON BAR not galvanized, tinned or lead-coated if not of any shape and dimension specified in clause (*a*) or clause (*c*) of No. 62—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
145	IRON OR STEEL bolts and nuts, including hook bolts and nuts for roofing.	Rs. 2 per cwt.
146	IRON OR STEEL PIPES and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets—	
	(*a*) galvanized	Rs. 33 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) not galvanized—	
	(i) not under ¼-inch thick—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(ii) under ¼-inch thick—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 26 per ton.
147	IRON OR STEEL plates or sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under ¼-inch thick and not of cast iron—	
	(*a*) fabricated, all qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated, chequered and ship, tank, bridge and common qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 20 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 36 per ton.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*	
148	IRON OR STEEL sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ⅛-inch thick—	
	(*a*) fabricated—	
	(i) galvanized	Rs. 33 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (*see* No. 61)—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valore* , whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 26 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated—	
	(i) galvanized	Rs. 30 per ton.
	(ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 61 and 154)—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 35 per ton.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 59 per ton.
149A	IRON OR STEEL, the original material (but not including machinery) of any ship or other vessel intended for inland or harbour navigation which has been assembled abroad, taken to pieces and shipped for reassembly in India :	Rs. 23 per ton or 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	Provided that articles dutiable under this item shall not be deemed to be dutiable under any other item.	
150	IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL—	
	A.—Rails (including tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved)—	
	(*a*) (i) 30 lbs. per yard and over	Rs. 13 per ton.
	(ii) fish-plates therefor	Rs. 6 per ton or 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(iii) spikes and tie-bars therefor—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
	(*b*) under 30 lbs. per yard, and fish-plates, spikes and tie-bars therefor—	
	if of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	if not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
	B.—Switches and crossings and the like materials not made of alloy steel, including switches and crossings and the like materials for tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved—	
	(i) for rails 30 lbs. per yard and over . .	Rs. 14 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) for rails under 30 lbs. per yard—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 29 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture . . .	Rs. 29 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 12 per ton.
	C.—Sleepers other than cast iron, and keys and distance pieces and the like for use with such sleepers.	Rs. 10 per ton or 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.

IMPORT TARIFF—*concluded.*

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*concluded.*

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL—*concld.*	
151	STEEL, angle and tee, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 62) and beam, channel, zed, trough and piling—	
	(*a*) fabricated—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
	(*b*) not fabricated—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 19 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 30 per ton.
152	STEEL, bar and rod, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 62)—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
153	STEEL STRUCTURES, fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of steel-bars, sections, plates or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, well curbs, trestles, towers and similar structures or for parts thereof, but not including builders' hardware (*see* No. 90) or any of the articles specified in Nos. 18A, 18D, 64 or 87—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 15 per ton.
154	STEEL, tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers and cuttings of such plates, sheets or taggers.	Rs. 48 per ton.
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.	
155	PRINTING PAPER (excluding chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo), all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 65 per cent. of the fibre content.	One anna per pound.
156	WRITING PAPER—	
	(*a*) Ruled or printed forms (including letter paper with printed headings) and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof.	One anna per pound or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(*b*) All other sorts	One anna per pound.
157	Matches—	
	(1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches.	Rs. 1-8 per gross of boxes.
	(2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches.	Six annas for every 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box, per gross of boxes.
158	Undipped splints such as are ordinarily used for match making.	Four annas and six pies per pound.
159	Veneers such as are ordinarily used for making boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.	Six annas per pound.

EXPORT TARIFF

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Rate of duty
	JUTE, OTHER THAN BIMLIPATAM JUTE*		Rs. A.
1	Raw jute—		
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs. . .	1 4
	(2) All other descriptions . . .	Ditto . .	4 8
2	Jute manufactures, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods—		
	(1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine).	Ton of 2,240 lbs. .	20 0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.*	Ditto . .	32 0
	HIDES AND SKINS		
3	Raw hides and skins†	*Ad valorem* . .	5 per cent.
	RICE		Rs. A.
4	Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	0 3

* Under Government of India Notification No. 1428, dated the 17th November 1923, jute rags such as are used for paper making, are exempt from payment of export duty provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are useless for any purpose to which cloth or rope is, ordinarily put.

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 35, dated the 25th September, 1926, hide and skin cuttings and fleshings, such as are used for glue-making, are exempt from payment of export duty.

No. 55.—Share of each province in the total entries and clearances of vessels

(In thousands of tons)

	Pre-war Average			War Average			Post-war Average			1927-28			1928-29		
	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage
			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.
Bengal	1,387	3,979	24·6	1,041	2,951	25·3	1,142	3,670	21·1	1,007	3,590	20·4	1,107	3,852	20·4
Bombay	1,651	3,797	23·4	1,609	2,910	25·0	1,736	4,472	29·3	1,454	4,543	25·9	1,412	4,906	26·0
Sind	1,127	1,944	12·0	2,022	1,621	13·9	1,281	1,795	11·8	1,193	2,025	11·5	1,195	2,101	11·1
Madras	3,342	3,961	24·4	3,705	2,226	19·0	2,646	2,927	19·2	3,046	4,666	26·5	3,068	5,054	26·8
Burma	1,054	2,513	15·5	1,211	1,964	16·8	1,176	2,383	15·6	1,134	2,755	15·7	1,332	2,942	15·6
Bihar and Orissa	6	22	·1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	17	·1
Total	8,567	16,216	100	9,589	11,674	100	7,981	15,247	100	7,834	17,579	100	8,120	18,872	100

No. 56.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign sea-borne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-war Average		1927-28		1928-29		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1928-29
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
Entered											
British	2,478	6,140	2,272	4,249	2,211	5,644	2,217	6,186	2,375	6,605	69·4
British Indian	312	171	320	112	317	152	305	124	273	122	1·3
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	196	202	462	175	504	163	542	165	558	5·9
Dutch	47	114	86	206	77	241	94	297	92	270	2·9
Norwegian	55	77	97	129	46	87	63	134	81	188	2·0
Italian	46	128	57	153	64	214	117	464	119	472	5·0
Chinese	..	..	26	27	7	15	..	..	2	4	..
Greek	5	11	21	43	6	18	14	37	20	57	·6
Swedish	4	10	21	48	21	60	17	53	18	63	·7
French	27	83	14	34	13	37	35	170	33	163	1·7
Spanish	..	..	6	17	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	18	26	2	5	1	1	..	..	..
American	*	*	11	26	82	258	63	249	88	331	3·5
German	249	710	17	56	41	149	131	529	144	601	6·3
Austro-Hungarian	115	338	7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	7	13	9	19	16	33	11	30	14	23	·2
Total Foreign	636	1,738	592	1,269	551	1,624	709	2,506	776	2,739	28·8
Native Craft	890	67	1,476	119	849	84	687	61	622	51	
Total entered	4,316	8,116	4,660	5,749	3,928	7,504	3,918	8,877	4,046	9,517	100

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 entered in the year 1912-13.

No. 56.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign sea-borne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India—*continued.*

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-War Average		1927-28		1928-29		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1928-29
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
CLEARED											
British	2,456	6,182	2,30	4,432	2,286	5,963	2,165	6,050	2,323	6,521	69·7
British Indian	322	183	2989	70	360	130	363	131	317	116	1·2
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	193	208	479	176	497	172	570	161	551	5·9
Dutch	46	112	87	207	65	191	96	300	92	287	3·1
Norwegian	54	77	95	128	45	78	57	103	78	177	1·9
Italian	36	98	51	125	65	218	126	479	128	503	5·4
Chinese	..	..	25	27	8	17	..	..	3	4	..
Greek	5	12	24	49	14	49	19	53	28	81	·9
Swedish	4	10	18	43	17	51	12	37	11	37	·4
French	23	87	14	36	14	39	37	175	33	163	1·7
Spanish	..	..	7	17	2	4	1	2	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	20	28	3	7	1	1	..	..	..
American	*	*	10	23	86	274	52	203	76	276	3·0
German	234	688	17	55	28	101	128	510	135	558	6·0
Austro-Hungarian	119	351	0	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	8	16	9	21	16	36	8	22	12	24	·2
Total Foreign	615	1,672	594	1,277	539	1,562	709	2,460	757	2,661	28·5
Native Craft	858	63	1,728	146	868	88	679	61	677	57	·6
TOTAL CLEARED	4,251	8,100	4,929	5,925	4,053	7,743	3,916	8,702	4,074	9,355	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,567	16,216	9,589	11,674	7,981	15,247	7,834	17,579	8,120	18,872	..

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 cleared in the year 1912-13.

No. 57.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper

Registration Stations

For compilation purposes the registration stations have been divided into three groups.
Group (*a*) comprises the rail route which bifurcates into the Nushki-Duzdap extension and the trade towards Kandahar. This group will include trade with Persia and Western and Southern Afghanistan.

The following stations are included in it:—

1. Duzdap.
2. Mirjawa.
3. Nok-kundi.
4. Yakmach.
5. Dalbandin.
6. Padag Road.
7. Ahmedwal.
8. Nushki.
9. Quetta.
10. Bostan.
11. Yaru.
12. Gulistan.
13. Killa Abdulla.
14. Chaman.

Group (*b*) comprises the trade through the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab with Northern and Eastern Afghanistan, with Kashmir, and through them with Central Asia and Turkistan. The following stations are included in this group:—

1. Ghazighat.
2. Bhakkar.
3. Darya Khan.
4. Pezu.
5. Tank.
6. Girni Road.
7. Lakimarwat.
8. Bannu.
9. Thal.
10. Kohat Cantonment.
11. Pabbi.
12. Peshawar Cantonment.
13. Peshawar City.
14. Khairabad.
15. Nowshera.
16. Mardan.
17. Takhtibhai.
18. Durgai.
19. Havelian.
20. Rawalpindi.
21. Jammu (Tawi).
22. Pathankote.
23. Hoshiarpur.
24. Haripur Hazara.
25. Damel.
26. Sarna.
27. Suchetgarh.
28. Ranbirsinghpura.
29. Miran Sahib.
30. Jammu Cantonment.
31. Parachinar.

Group (*c*) comprises the trade through the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam, with Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. The following stations are included in this group:—

1. Ramnagar.
2. Haldwani.
3. Tanakpur.
4. Katarnian Ghat.
5. Naipalganj Road.
6. Uska Bazar.
7. Bridgmanganj.
8. Raxaul.
9. Bairagnia.
10. Janakpur Road.
11. Jayanagar.
12. Bhaptiahi.
13. Nautanwa.
14. Jogbani.
15. Naksalbari.
16. Galgalia.
17. Ghum.
18. Kalimpong Road.
19. Nagrakata.
20. Carron.
21. Banarhat.
22. Saikhowaghat.

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure.]

IMPORTS

Articles	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Articles	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Grain and Pulse—				Grain and Pulse—*contd.*			
Wheat—				Rice, husked—			
Group (*a*) .	73,387	20,774	6,353	Group (*a*) .	1,278	327	2,250
„ (*b*) .	232,642	200,520	204,373	„ (*b*) .	63,479	53,707	38,514
„ (*c*) .	40,262	143,913	83,127	„ (*c*) .	1,219,496	1,175,277	1,439,179
Total .	346,291	365,207	293,853	Total .	1,284,253	1,229,371	1,479,943
Gram and pulse—				Rice, unhusked—			
Group (*a*) .	8,681	5,710	4,888	Group (*a*) .	1,790	719	783
„ (*b*) .	326,992	94,945	240,063	„ (*b*) .	96,204	56,312	56,207
„ (c)	140,459	180,085	66,361	„ (*c*) .	571,067	725,551	1,032,121
Total .	476,132	280,740	311,317	Total .	669,061	782,582	1,089,111

No. 57.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS—*contd.*

Articles	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Grain and Pulse—*contd.*			
Others—			
Group (*a*)	11,165	36,377	24,741
,, (*b*)	416,402	525,826	786,600
,, (*c*)	276,662	224,327	364,241
Total	704,229	786,530	1,175,582
Hides and Skins—			
Hides of Cattle—			
Group (*a*)	1,777	1,847	2,080
,, (*b*)	71,680	82,101	93,003
,, (*c*)	25,465	31,789	35,417
Total	98,922	115,737	131,400
Skins of sheep and goats—			
Group (*a*)	14,199	14,473	18,048
,, (*b*)	55,360	53,025	55,630
,, (*c*)	5,173	5,964	3,747
Total	74,732	73,462	77,425
Ghi—			
Group (*a*)	18,534	12,415	6,172
,, (*b*)	18,426	17,601	28,784
,, (*c*)	68,576	57,308	57,692
Total	105,536	87,324	92,648
Tobacco—			
Group (*a*)	9,869	8,422	8,772
,, (*b*)	69,067	80,706	78,666
,, (*c*)	54,133	48,967	49,161
Total	133,069	138,095	136,599

Articles	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Wool, raw—			
Group (*a*)	157,444	177,232	189,683
,, (*b*)	51,916	51,381	55,343
,, (*c*)	82,268	89,633	68,509
Total	291,628	318,246	313,535
*Carpets and rugs—			
Group (*a*)	22,924	26,512	28,170
,, (*b*)	6,001	5,769	4,587
Total	28,925	32,281	32,757
**Borax—			
Group (*b*)	..	47	2,560
,, (*c*)	19,884	25,229	17,842
Total	19,884	25,276	20,402
†Charas	1,372	1,938	2,015
‡Jute, raw	222,186	390,053	382,673
Oil seeds—			
‡ Linseed	580,448	667,818	398,393
‡ Mustard and rape seed	390,210	380,660	324,287
Treasure—			
Gold (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	..	..	..
,, (*b*)	..	..	..
,, (*c*)	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..
Silver (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	339,695	673,496	1,155,310
,, (*b*)	1,428,488	2,248,828	4,581,403
,, (*c*)	1,058,980	590,576	171,200
Total	2,827,163	3,512,900	5,907,913

* Carpets and rugs are imported in appreciable quantities into groups (*a*) and (*b*) only and are not registered at other stations.

** Borax is imported in appreciable quantities only from Tibet and is registered only at stations in groups (*b*) and (*c*).

† Charas is imported mainly from Central Asia and Turkistan and is registered only at stations in group (*b*).

‡ These commodities are imported in appreciable quantities only into group (*c*) and are registered only at these stations.

No. 57.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper—*concld.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

Articles	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Cotton—			
Twist and yarn—			
Group (*a*)	12,984	11,496	10,350
,, (*b*)	33,497	19,946	19,689
,, (*c*)	47,067	34,584	31,901
Total	93,548	66,026	61,940
Piecegoods, foreign—			
Group (*a*)	66,964	62,073	134,310
,, (*b*)	225,592	183,546	130,299
,, (*c*)	86,704	94,230	85,328
Total	379,260	339,849	349,937
Piecegoods, Indian—			
Group (*a*)	61,877	60,114	50,748
,, (*b*)	87,982	112,261	159,486
,, (*c*)	86,321	78,285	76,535
Total	236,180	250,660	286,769
* Dyes and Dyeing materials—			
Indigo (Natural)—			
Group (*a*)	—	566	519
,, (*b*)	—	361	295
,, (*c*)	—	272	83
Total	—	1,199	897
Others—			
Group (*a*)	—	2,479	3,182
,, (*b*)	—	1,840	3,595
,, (*c*)	—	6,035	21,055
Total	—	10,354	27,832
Grain and pulse—			
Wheat—			
Group (*a*)	152,580	186,438	266,915
,, (*b*)	871,624	572,212	709,658
,, (*c*)	171,486	133,274	154,262
Total	1,195,690	891,924	1,130,835
Rice, husked—			
Group (*a*)	38,948	35,527	66,421
,, (*b*)	158,181	101,136	180,974
,, (*c*)	313,823	342,968	282,406
Total	510,952	479,631	529,801
Others—			
Group (*a*)	95,467	232,042	241,349
,, (*b*)	719,580	849,893	872,177
,, (*c*)	478,000	350,664	360,432
Total	1,293,047	1,432,599	1,473,958
Iron and Steel—			
Unwrought—			
Group (*a*)	4,481	5,889	4,349
,, (*b*)	24,506	36,425	18,124
,, (*c*)	8,098	14,402	11,151
Total	37,085	56,716	33,624
Sections			
Group (*a*)	31,976	61,681	49,302
,, (*b*)	216,320	236,637	200,669
,, (*c*)	140,372	104,658	102,716
Total	388,668	402,976	352,687

Articles	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Iron and Steel— *contd.*			
Machinery and millwork—			
Group (*a*)	10,533	4,505	21,988
,, (*b*)	38,216	43,865	32,736
,, (*c*)	9,712	7,980	10,040
Total	58,461	56,350	64,759
Others, including hardware and cutlery—			
Group (*a*)	4,794	5,500	6,233
,, (*b*)	27,883	16,458	27,292
,, (*c*)	19,184	20,998	20,121
Total	51,861	42,956	53,646
Petroleum—			
Group (*a*)	15,148	46,177	53,296
,, (*b*)	140,728	142,893	122,535
,, (*c*)	122,167	176,544	155,031
Total	278,043	365,614	330,862
Salt—			
Group (*a*)	4,853	8,324	10,075
,, (*b*)	866,403	882,746	952,107
,, (*c*)	769,104	851,235	881,637
Total	1,640,360	1,742,305	1,843,819
Sugar—			
Refined—			
Group (*a*)	121,897	122,792	133,050
,, (*b*)	632,963	681,687	715,515
,, (*c*)	96,964	117,382	140,687
Total	851,824	922,061	989,252
Unrefined—			
Group (*a*)	60,009	43,215	47,599
,, (*b*)	60,069	25,828	24,082
,, (*c*)	31,849	39,498	29,981
Total	151,927	108,541	102,262
Tea—			
Black—			
Group (*a*)	34,889	27,365	33,624
,, (*b*)	22,961	19,559	23,015
,, (*c*)	775	463	626
Total	58,625	47,387	57,265
Green—			
Group (*a*)	16,455	12,775	8,185
,, (*b*)	70,407	43,840	33,394
,, (*c*)	353	264	795
Total	87,215	56,879	42,374
Tobacco—			
Group (*a*)	7,161	7,894	5,831
,, (*b*)	49,993	68,339	73,239
,, (*c*)	50,991	62,987	62,362
Total	108,145	139,220	141,432
† Brass and Copper	11,871	12,911	15,213
† Betelnuts	29,227	35,498	36,796
Treasure—			
Gold (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	..	..	..
,, (*b*)	3,121	852	1,632
,, (*c*)	..	..	347
Total	3,121	852	1,979
Silver (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	91,723	381,079	1,355,922
,, (*b*)	5,732,765	2,769,969	1,718,010
,, (*c*)	397,524	420,094	303,742
Total	6,222,012	3,571,142	3,377,674

*Separately recorded from April 1927.

† These commodities are sent in appreciable quantities only to Nepal, and they are consequently registered only at stations in group (*c*).

No. 58.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land frontier routes of Burma

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS

Articles	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Cordage, rope and twine (excluding wire rope)			
(*d*)	630	693	604
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	630	693	604
Cotton manufactured—			
Piecegoods—			
(*d*)	421	201	134
(*e*)	..	..	143
(*f*)	16	6	..
Total	437	207	277
Other sorts, including rugs—			
(*d*)	430	311	498
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	430	311	498
Grain and pulse—			
Gram and pulse—			
(*d*)	14,210	4,355	4,144
(*e*)	16,852	32,708	47,057
(*f*)	1,274	3,072	3,282
Total	32,336	40,135	54,483
Rice, husked—			
(*d*)	61,366	58,934	62,446
(*e*)	25,835	11,529	2,069
(*f*)	7,443	29,008	20,765
Total	94,644	99,471	85,280
Rice, unhusked (paddy)—			
(*d*)	34,682	22,862	19,116
(*e*)	408	136	462
(*f*)	15,330	15,369	10,787
Total	50,420	38,367	30,365
Hides of Cattle—			
(*d*)	3,698	4,661	5,671
(*e*)	6,485	16,203	11,011
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	10,183	20,864	16,682
Lac—			
(*d*)	2,967	1,484	3,713
(*e*)	91,966	50,177	133,638
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	94,933	51,661	137,351
Sugar—			
Refined—			
(*d*)	6	..	..
(*e*)	272	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	278	..	..
Unrefined, including jaggery—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	1,246	3,752	1,243
Total	1,246	3,752	1,243

Articles	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Tea—			
Dry—			
(*d*)	6,299	7,004	8,067
(*e*)	2,480	218	2,918
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	8,779	7,222	10,985
Wet—			
(*d*)	186	60	273
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	186	60	273
Tobacco—			
Cigarettes—			
(*d*)	165	..	..
(*e*)	27	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	192	..	..
Others—			
(*d*)	4,805	5,246	3,241
(*e*)	136	..	157
(*f*)	191	670	555
Total	5,132	5,916	3,953
Orpiment—			
(*d*)	9,040	8,254	12,965
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	9,040	8,254	12,965
Silk—			
Raw—			
(*d*)	4,262	3,639	2,824
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	626	683	826
Total	4,888	4,322	3,650
Manufactured—			
(*d*)	2	..	..
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	48	58	44
Total	50	58	44
Timber—			
Teak—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	3,729	27	..
Total	3,729	27	..
Other kinds—			
(*d*)	69	..	81
(*e*)	218	7,541	8,709
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	287	7,541	8,790
Matches—			
(*d*)	4	14	..
(*e*)	14	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	18	14	..

NOTE.—"(*d*)" means trade at Bhamo, downward traffic on the river.
"(*e*)" means trade at Lashio, Hcho, and Shwenyaung, outward traffic.
"(*f*)" means trade at Thinganyinaung (formerly at Kawkareik), importations into Burma.

No. 58.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land Frontier Routes of Burma—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

Articles	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Treasure—			
Gold (in ounces)	...	..	..
Silver (in ounces)			
(*d*)	24,093	52,500	54,561
(*e*)	229,200	..	114,332*
(*f*)	212,292	5,436	18,360
Total	465,585	57,936	187,253
Cotton—			
Raw cotton—			
(*d*)	13,355	5,564	9,688
(*e*)	245	14	965
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	13,600	5,578	10,653
Cotton twist and yarn—			
(*d*)	46,735	48,799	50,726
(*e*)	11,822	9,555	31,161
(*f*)	3	41	65
Total	58,560	58,395	81,952
Cotton piece-goods—			
(*d*)	21,827	31,051	20,134
(*e*)	29,549	41,585	29,256
(*f*)	89	404	594
Total	51,465	73,040	49,984
Rice, husked—			
(*d*)	2,285	345	2,058
(*e*)	14,521	25,724	28,232
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	16,806	26,069	30,290
Dyes and dyeing materials—			
(*d*)	69	214	81
(*e*)	..	..	41
(*f*)	..	4	..
Total	69	218	122
Iron and Steel—			
Unwrought (ore, pig iron, etc.)—			
(*d*)	..	3,510	3,153
(*e*)	..	54	..
(*f*)	6	33	428
Total	6	3,597	3,581
Machinery and Millwork—			
(*d*)	420	40	422
(*e*)	577	7,023	5,684
(*f*)	39	66	9
Total	1,036	7,129	6,115

Articles	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Iron and Steel—*contd.*			
Hardware and cutlery—			
(*d*)	5,198	3,501	3,972
(*e*)	448	4,205	2,340
(*f*)	28	834	809
Total	5,674	8,540	6,221
Others, including bars, angles, beams and other sections—			
(*d*)	6,186	4,312	6,545
(*e*)	17,965	19,997	18,588
(*f*)	425	257	..
Total	24,576	24,566	25,133
Petroleum—			
Kerosene oil—			
(*d*)	20,683	23,648	21,237
(*e*)	45,985	44,989	64,829
(*f*)	978	1,448	1,331
Total	67,646	70,085	87,397
Petrol—			
(*d*)	1,900	2,315	2,971
(*e*)	12,529	20,861	35,241
(*f*)	21	17	252
Total	14,450	23,193	38,464
Provisions and Oilman's Stores—			
Condensed milk—			
(*d*)	3,602	4,245	3,846
(*e*)	2,298	2,577	3,294
(*f*)	67	149	539
Total	5,967	6,971	7,679
Fish dry and fish wet (ngapi)—			
(*d*)	11,061	13,327	14,512
(*e*)	10,917	15,734	12,861
(*f*)	1,089	1,410	934
Total	23,067	30,471	28,307
Other provisions and Oilman's Stores—			
(*d*)	4,219	3,522	2,631
(*e*)	15,393	16,953	17,321
(*f*)	546	480	402
Total	20,158	20,955	20,654
Salt—			
(*d*)	92,286	77,255	73,503
(*e*)	129,065	148,291	157,300
(*f*)	1,206	1,697	1,514
Total	222,557	227,243	232,317
Silk—			
Raw—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	18
Total	..	..	18

NOTE.—"(*d*)" means trade at Bhamo, upward traffic on the river.
"(*e*)" means trade at Lashio, Heho, and Shwenyaung, inward traffic.
"(*f*)" means trade at Thingannyinaung (formerly at Kawkareik), exportations from Burma.
* Represent Government specie booked from Lashio Treasury to Mandalay.

No. 58.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land Frontier routes of Burma—*concld.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS—*contd.*

Articles	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Articles	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Silk—*contd.*				Candles—			
Manufactured—				(*d*) . .	1,752	1,885	1,577
(*d*) . .	28	13	27	(*e*) . .	4,709	10,314	7,388
(*e*) . .	..	..	..	(*f*) . .	111	211	176
(*f*) . .	..	4	..				
Total .	28	17	27	Total .	6,572	12,410	9,136
Jade Stone—							
(*d*) . .	131	77	175	Matches—			
(*e*) . .	..	..	..	(*d*) . .	3,414	3,679	2,584
(*f*) . .	..	..	..	(*e*) . .	1,892	2,783	3,188
				(*f*) . .	..	21	371
Total .	131	77	175				
Sugar—				Total .	5,306	6,483	6,143
Refined—							
(*d*) . .	7,808	6,850	6,055				
(*e*) . .	7,804	10,505	10,303	Woollen goods (piecegoods, rugs, blankets, woollen twist and yarn, etc.)—			
(*f*) . .	374	567	686				
Total .	16,161	17,922	17,049				
Unrefined, including jaggery—				(*d*) . .	81	108	123
(*d*) . .	13,205	5,021	3,966	(*e*) . .	54	4,145	191
(*e*) . .	2,084	939	3,489	(*f*) . .	..	..	..
(*f*) . .	2	25	..				
Total .	15,291	5,985	7,455	Total .	135	4,253	314
Tea, dry—							
(*d*) . .	2,303	954	850	Treasure—			
(*e*) . .	2,294	2,803	1,858	Gold (in ounces)	..	..	..
(*f*) . .	3	35	21				
Total .	4,600	3,792	2,729	Silver (in ounces)—			
Tobacco—				(*d*) . .	..	..	..
(*d*) . .	1,480	1,076	878	(*e*) . .	..	..	..
(*e*) . .	2,715	2,851	3,546	(*f*) . .	8,712	16,368	2,748
(*f*) . .	907	196	761				
Total .	5,102	4,123	5,185	Total .	8,712	16,368	2,748

Note.—"(*d*)" means trade at Bhamo, upward traffic on the river.
"(*e*)" means trade at Lashio, Hsho, and Shwenyaung, inward traffic.
"(*f*)" means trade at Thingannyinaung (formerly at Kawkareik), exportations from Burma.

No. 59.—Chief Imports into Burma from India

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Coal . . . . . tons	413	342	370	434	769	615	51	65	1,09	93	1,40	1,00
Cotton—Twist and yarn . . lbs.	10,395	12,636	18,944	16,054	16,798	10,234	56	97	2,35	1,17	1,17	79
Cotton Piecegoods—Grey (unbleached)—												
Indian . . . . yds.	7,859	8,570	8,649	7,477	6,452	7,287	14	22	37	22	17	19
Foreign . . . „	3,009	3,116	5,496	4,056	5,134	4,541	5	9	24	11	14	12
Cotton Piecegoods—White (bleached)—												
Indian . . . . yds.	3,707	5,895	4,485	2,396	2,573	3,021	8	18	25	9	9	11
Foreign . . . . „	2,586	3,741	2,003	708	703	527	5	13	11	2	2	2
Cotton Piecegoods—												
Coloured, printed or dyed—												
Indian . . . . „	12,199	21,312	18,122	14,043	15,859	15,895	27	60	95	56	62	58
Foreign . . . „	2,333	4,434	3,842	767	1,274	1,094	6	20	25	4	6	5
Jute bags . . . . no.	38,948	39,822	40,123	46,434	44,408	51,962	1,19	1,66	1,88	2,62	2,33	2,57
Betelnuts . . . . cwts.	311	279	294	293	267	251	60	56	64	82	63	60
Tobacco—Unmanufactured . lbs.	21,160	16,432	16,087	14,558	15,933	14,477	58	43	51	47	41	44
Pulse . . . . . tons	14	12	15	16	16	12	20	20	36	36	34	28
Wheat flour . . . . „	16	12	18	25	29	28	29	27	52	63	75	60

No. 60.—Chief Exports from Burma to India

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Rice in the husk . . . tons	214	168	93	130	184	188	1,54	1,12	86	1,36	1,94	1,90
Rice not in the husk . . „	383	806	709	587	904	1,0[illegible]0	4,18	7,96	10,93	9,37	13,37	14,75
Pulse . . . . . „	19	19	46	22	23	32	17	19	64	29	27	4[illegible]
Oils, mineral—												
Kerosene . . . . gals.	97,570	110,821	119,290	137,687	126,711	112,052	3,32	3,72	4,10	4,69	4,31	4,18
Lubricating . . . . „	*	2,967†	2,160	2,683	3,462	3,623	*	21†	21	26	32	34
Benzine and Petrol . . „	*	4,215 (a)	14,371	29,516	41,636	41,770	*	46 (a)	2,01	3,95	5,50	4,52
Candles . . . . . lbs.	4,409	5,455	6,237	4,604	5,081	3,746	12	15	18	13	14	11
Lac	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	43	45	25	52
Wood and timber—												
Teakwood . . C. tons	128	110	166	182	188	160	1,17	1,32	2,39	2,87	2,97	2,53
Other timber . . „ „	28	20	25	40	40	31	18	14	28	52	52	41

* Included with "Oils—Mineral—Other kinds" prior to April 1915.
† Average of four years.
(a) Average of four years, representing "Petrol" only.

No. 61.—Tables illustrating competition experienced by Indian products in certain Foreign markets

Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1925	1926	1927	1928
United Kingdom						
Total	6,550	4,950	3,405	3,608	3,529	3,486
Argentine	2,250	2,090	1,510	2,699	2,784	2,994
India	1,360	2,380	1,467	411	564	336
India's percentage	21%	48%	43%	11%	16%	10%
France						
Total	2,514	1,337	1,575	1,837	1,802	2,114
Argentine	1,143	546	637	1,140	1,039	1,394
India	1,026	617	760	492	610	560
India's percentage	41%	46%	48%	27%	33%	26%
Italy						
Total	454	324	466	577	731	669
Argentine	133	11	15	157	193	188
India (and Ceylon)	261	282	358	313	466	432
India's percentage	57%	87%	77%	54%	64%	65%
	1913	1914-15	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Australia						
Total	35	46	244	228	194	247
Argentine	..	..	61	47	..	31
India	27	38	176	177	192	213
India's percentage	77%	82%	74%	79%	99%	86%

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1925	1926	1927	1928
United Kingdom						
Total	530	620	368	162	84	369
India	190	210	330	107	56	266
India's percentage	36%	34%	90%	66%	67%	72%
Belgium						
Total	94	..	67	31	23	25*
Roumania	14	..	22	4	6	7
Argentine	3	..	..	..	..	..
India	67	..	39	19	5	5
India's percentage	72%	..	58%	61%	22%	20%
Italy						
Total	102	220	967	562	686	294
India (including Ceylon)	95	183	949	556	679	275
India's percentage	93%	83%	98%	99%	99%	94%
France						
Total	538	404	149	144	138	143
India	482	303	129	113	111	108
India's percentage	90%	75%	86%	79%	80%	76%

Note.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

No. 61—*continued.*

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy

(In thousand quintals)

——	1913	1914	1925	1926	1927	1928
FRANCE.						
Total import	278	261	148	108	54	78
India	228	251	125	20	..	42
India's percentage	82%	96%	84%	18%	..	54%
China	10	2	7	49	11	17
China's percentage	4%	7%	5%	45%	21%	22%
ITALY.						
Total import	Not available	Not available	406	195	31	125
India's share (including Ceylon)	..	..	330	145	20	86
Percentage of India's share (including Ceylon).	..	..	81%	74%	65%	69%
China's share	..	..	55	43	8	29
Percentage of China's share	..	..	13%	22%	26%	23%

Imports of Groundnut into France

(In thousand quintals)

——	1913	1914	1925	1926	1927	1928
UNSHELLED.						
Senegal	1,738	1,734	2,733	2,897	2,854	2,566
West Africa (other ports)	466	659	173	150	232	218
India	325	265	118	102	72	33
Total	2,634	2,742	3,417	3,338	3,401	2,919
Corresponding total (shelled)	1,976	2,057	2,563	2,502	2,539	2,189
SHELLED.						
India	2,442	2,700	1,981	2,060	1,602	2,680
Senegal	..	20	113	65	1	..
Other countries	245	262	429	407	545	650
Total	2,687	2,982	2,467	2,532	2,148	3,330
*Percentage of total supplied by India.	58%	58%	40%	42%	35%	49%

* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled=75 tons shelled.

NOTE.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

No. 61—*concld.*

Imports of Tea into certain countries

(In thousands of lbs.)

—	Pre-war Average	War Average	1925	1926	1927	1928
UNITED KINGDOM—						
India	189,093	233,423	291,155	270,458	306 545	288,741
Ceylon	111,796	100,563	132,540	140,407	142,5[illegible]3	140.0 3
China	19,052	17,082	10,247	13 573	12,501	6 654
Java	17,099	18,594	53,582	64,561	74,792	71,.24
TOTAL	349,150	377,142	490,567	492,416	537,002	509,976
Percentage of India's share of total	54·2	61·9	59·3	55·0	56·5	56·6
FRANCE—						
India	1,515	2,957	2,049	2,281	794	1,219
China	7,359	5,785	11,590	9,932	3,361	2,698
TOTAL	9,601	11,093	17,480	16,717	6,488	6,547
Percentage of India's share of total	15·8	26·7	11·7	13·6	12·2	18·6
CANADA—						
India	13,850	13,019	21,804	21,083	22,707	23,070
Ceylon	15,481	10,137	10,372	10,462	10,030	11,663
China	2,772	1,763	830	1,062	984	730
Japan	4,128	5,556	3,334	3,464	3,216	3,118
Java	..	4,444	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	36,753	38,930	37,379	37,091	38,658	39,426
Percentage of India's share of total	37·7	33·4	58·3	56·8	58 9	58·6
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (a)—						
India	6,640	10,722	12,686	10,914	13,481	15,541
Ceylon	18,893	19,247	26,619	25,092	24,685	28,510
China	22,130	18,902	12,301	12,434	10,212	9.307
Japan	46,245	49,339	20,582	28,292	26,403	23,422
Java	158	8,656	8,801	10,232	6,689	6,157
TOTAL	95,126	100,715	100,962	95,030	89,169	89,824
Percentage of India's share of total	7·0	10·6	12·6	11·4	15·1	17·3
AUSTRALIA—						
India	8,714	8,430	6,003	8,238	2,627	5,820
Ceylon	19,973	23,406	15,086	19,640	19.831	19,538
China	2,897	1,982	1,225	1,601	967	887
Java	3,756	7,746	24,340	22,765	21,849	23,719
TOTAL	35,442	41,937	47,088	52,428	45,579	50,032
Percentage of India's share of total	24·6	20·1	12·7	15·7	5·8	11·6
NEW ZEALAND—						
India	651	857	1,381	830	776	404
Ceylon	6,147	7,460	9,145	9,490	9,758	10,555
China	39	58	175	92	81	87
Java	..	342	..	514	206	101
TOTAL	7,543	9,236	10,835	10,927	10,825	11,149
Percentage of India's share of total	8·6	9·3	12·7	7·6	7·2	3·6

NOTE.—Figures for Canada and Australia represent those for the official years 1925-26 to 1928-29.

(*a*) The exports of foreign tea from the United Kingdom to the United States are included in the corresponding figures of India, Ceylon, China and Java tea imported into the United States.

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